

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 27.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1877.

No. 23.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate T. C. Hope, Esquire, C. S. I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 6th July 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-law, received charge of the office of Officiating Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, in the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 5th July 1877.

No. 1040.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. G. J. Pogose, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the district of Kámrúp.

No. 1042.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Moulvi Najmal Hussain Ahmed, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the district of Sibságar.

The 6th July 1877.

No. 1053.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law, to be Government Advocate at Rangoon in British Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th July 1877.

No. 208.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 31st March 1877, is published for general information :—

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave.	REMARKS.
			FURLOUGH.		
1	Revd. J. A. Mackay, B. D. ...	Senior Chaplain	Mar. 25, 1875	Mar. 24, 1877	Granted an extension of two months' leave by Secretary of State's despatch No. 4, dated 28th February 1877, and has since retired.
2	„ S. H. Beamish, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 23, 1876	Feb. 22, 1878	
3	„ W. W. Nicholls ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, 1876	Feb. 28, 1878	
4	„ A. Robinson, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	April 5, 1876	Oct. 4, 1877	Medical leave.
5	„ F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli ...	Ditto ...	June 18, 1876	June 17, 1878	Ditto.
6	„ C. S. P. Parish ...	Ditto ...	June 20, 1876	Sept. 29, 1877	Mr. Parish's 25 years of service expires September 29th on which date his furlough ends.
7	„ T. Moore ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 21, 1876	Nov. 20, 1878	Medical leave.
8	„ B. Sharpe ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 5, 1877	Feb. 4 1879	
9	„ W. Drawbridge ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 26, 1877	Sept. 26, 1878	
10	„ W. J. Burdett, B. A. ...	Junior Chaplain	Dec. 1, 1874	July 31, 1877	Granted an extension of two months' leave by Secretary of State's despatch No. 10, dated 19th October, and a further extension of six months' leave in despatch No. 11, dated 16th November.
11	„ M. E. Mills ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1875	Dec. 14, 1877	
12	„ B. Morrell, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1875	Dec. 14, 1877	
13	„ F. Orton, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 17, 1876	Dec. 4, 1877	
14	„ J. B. Brunesson ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 27, 1876	Dec. 26, 1876	Medical leave. Granted an extension of leave for three months by Secretary of State's despatch No. 11, dated 16th November, and an additional extension for one month—despatch No. 5, dated 22nd March; returned 25th April 1877.
15	„ J. S. Sandys ...	Ditto ...	...	...	Allowed 2 years' furlough with subsidiary leave from 24th March 1877.
			ON LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH.		
16	Revd. M. S. Laing ...	Senior Chaplain	Mar. 31, 1877 Departure	April , 1877 not reported.	Preparatory to furlough.
17	„ T. D. Gray, M.A. ...	Junior Chaplain			

Total absent 17
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency 99
Percentage of absentees ... ... 16·8

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 6th July 1877.

No. 246.—The following translation of a letter, dated the 26th April 1877, addressed to Her Majesty's Consul General at Cairo by the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, relating to the establishment of a new light at the Port of Berberah and the dues that will be charged to vessels entering that port, is published for general information :—

"With the object of affording easy and safe access to the Port of Berberah, the Egyptian Government has caused a lighthouse to be constructed there which will be established and in working order from the 1st June 1877.

According to the description of the Controller General of Ports and Lighthouses, it will consist of a fixed dioptric white light of the fourth order, 76 feet above high water, and visible at a distance of 14 miles.

It is situated in latitude 10° 23′ 0″ North, and longitude 45° 7′ 0″ East of Greenwich.

The light is on the mainland, and by keeping it open to the Eastward of South (magnetic) the Spit of Ras Tamar will be avoided.

The construction, maintenance and service of this lighthouse, established in the interests of navigation and commerce, are a source of considerable expenditure to the Egyptian Government.

In accordance with the usual practice for diminishing charges in analogous cases by means of a contribution from those for whose benefit they have been incurred, it has been decided that every sailing ship (*Sambouk*) entering the Port of Berberah shall pay the low port due of 15 piastres 16 parás (equal to 4 francs) whatever may be its tonnage, and every steam-ship a port due of 1 piastre (about 25 centimes) per ton.

I have the honour to inform you of this decision, and to beg you to be good enough to communicate it to those of your Administration whom it may concern."

(Sd.) CHÉRIF,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No. 10 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA, SINGAPORE STRAIT.

Coral patch near Sultan Shoal.

The Colonial Secretary, Singapore, has given notice of the existence of a coral patch, not marked on the Admiralty Charts, on which the S. S. *Ajax* touched on the 30th April 1877.

The result of a careful examination by Commander Willcox, Commanding H. M.'s S. *Growler*, places this danger one mile S. E. by E. ½ E. from the Sultan beacon; its length is half a cable N. E. and S. W., and the least water found was 19 feet at low water spring tides.

A large iron *nun* buoy, painted red, has been placed on the centre of the patch, and the following bearings are given :—

Sultan Shoal beacon	N. W. by W. ½ W.
Raffles lighthouse (Cony island)	S. E. ½ E.
Tanjong Bolus	W. by N.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 2nd July 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr., late* I. N.,
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Singapore Strait, No. 2403; Singapore Main Strait, No. 2404; Malacca Strait, No. 1355; China Sea, Sheet 1, No. 2660 *a*; Banka to Singapore, No. 2757; and Eastern Archipelago, No. 941 *a*; also China Sea Directory, Vol. I, page 292.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 3rd July 1877.

No. 1560*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 833P., dated 23rd April 1877, Mr. W. Gausdandt, Consul for the German Empire at Aden, has resumed charge of his office.

GENERAL.

The 5th July 1877.

No. 1823*G.*—Consequent on the retirement from the service on the 23rd April 1877 of Colonel J. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner 1st Class, the following promotions are sanctioned in the Mysore Commission with effect from the above date, subject to such changes as may be hereafter considered necessary by the Government of India in view of the termination of the minority of His Highness the Maharaja :—

Major W. Hill, Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class (now on furlough), to be Deputy Commissioner 1st Class.

Major C. J. Pearse, Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Mottet, Deputy Commissioner 4th Class (now on furlough), to be Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class.

Major A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner 4th Class, and Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Captain E. P. Maltby, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner 1st Class.

Captain E. S. Ludlow, Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class.

S. B. Krishnaswamaiengar, Assistant Commissioner 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class.

P. N. Krishnamurti, B. L., Assistant Commissioner 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner 4th Class.

B. K. Venket Vardaiengar, Assistant Commissioner 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner 5th Class.

T. Narahari Rao, M. L., Officiating Assistant Commissioner 6th Class, is confirmed in that grade.

Major C. J. Pearse, Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 1st Class, during the absence on furlough of Major Hill, or until further orders.

Captain F. H. T. G. Cumming, Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class, *vice* Major Pearse.

Captain E. P. Maltby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner 4th Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Cumming.

The 6th July 1877.

No. 1844*G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 18th May 1877, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, May 17, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa and Her Majesty's Consul at Taganrog, forwarding translations of regulations issued by the Russian authorities at the Ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azof:—

Her Majesty's Consulate-General,
Odessa, May 7, 1877.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a Declaration issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Military District of Odessa, containing regulations for the departure of neutral vessels from Odessa at the present time, and specifying on what conditions they will be allowed to leave should the enemy's fleet appear before the port.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. E. STANLEY.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Derby,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation).

DECLARATION.

The Commander of the Troops of the Military District of Odessa, Chief of the Coast Defences of the District, General Aide-de-Camp Séméka, has the honour of notifying that, in consequence of the laying of torpedoes, ships of neutral States requested to withdraw in view of a bombardment, cannot do so except on condition of being piloted by Russian officers through the passages left between the torpedoes; but as this operation carried out in the face of the enemy might point out to them the position of these passages and enable them to make use of them, thereby depriving the town of its most important line of defence, General Aide-de-Camp Séméka, in view of a state of affairs new in maritime warfare, and consequently not foreseen by International law, has the honour to request the enemy's ships of war to withdraw out of sight for the time necessary for the removal of neutral ships (namely, for hours), warning them that if they do not agree to this demand, neutral ships will not be allowed out, and the Imperial Russian Government declines all responsibility for the consequences.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
Taganrog, May 4, 1877.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to hand herewith a notice sent to me by His Excellency the Governor of Taganrog, who at the same time has given assurance that every assistance will be afforded to foreign vessels of friendly neutral powers on their passage at the respective ports, in order that trade may not be impeded.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. CARRUTHERS.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Derby,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs, &c.,
Foreign Office, London.

(Translation.)

Approved by the Commander of the Odessa Military Department, April 12, 1877.

NOTICE.

From the time of the declaration of war ($\frac{12}{24}$th April, 1877) the entrance of, and the departure of vessels from, the Port of Odessa, from Liman of the Dnieper, and from the Boug, the Straits of Kertch, and the Bay of Sebastopol, is only permitted subject to the following conditions, which are not provided for by Maritime International law, but which must necessarily arise now that harbours are protected by barring them with mines, the passage through which is kept absolutely secret:—

1. Every vessel on arriving must stop outside the line of mines. Russian officers with a crew will go and meet her; they will assume command of the said vessel and navigate her into the harbour, after having satisfied themselves that the ship's papers are in regular order.

2. The Captain of the said vessel shall engage in writing on behalf of himself and his crew and passengers that, while passing through the line of torpedoes, no person shall remain on the bridge, or watch through portholes or other openings the course followed by the ship.

3. The same rule shall be enforced when merchantmen quit the harbour; that is to say, a Russian officer and crew shall, in conformity with Articles I and II, take command of the said vessels.

4. If a man-of-war should make its appearance at a spot whence it would be possible to watch the entry and departure of vessels, the Russian authorities will insist upon its retiring to a certain distance, during a period of time sufficient to navigate a vessel in or out. Until this formality is complied with, no vessel will be allowed to enter or leave.

No. 1845*G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 29th of May 1877, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, May 29, 1877.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., has received the following note from His Excellency Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Saint James's, forwarding the Notification issued by the Serdar Ekrem with regard to the treatment of neutral vessels on the Danube:—

Ambassade Impériale Ottomane,
Londres, le 25 *Mai* 1877.

MY LORD,

Pour faire suite à ma note du 12 de ce mois, j'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre

Excellence la proclamation publiée par son Excellence le Serdar Ekrem relativement aux mesures qu'il vient de prendre sur le Danube en vue des opérations militaires.

J'ai, &c.,

(Sd.) MUSURUS.

Son Excellence Le Comte de Derby,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

Imperial Ottoman Embassy,
London, May 25, 1877.

MY LORD,

IN continuation of my note of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Proclamation published by His Excellency the Serdar Ekrem relating to the measures he has taken on the Danube in view of the military operations.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) MUSURUS.

The Earl of Derby,
&c., &c., &c.

Sublime Porte.

Proclamation de S. E. Le Serdar Ekrem concernant les mesures prises sur le Danube.

Le commandant des forces, usant du droit et de la faculté qui lui appartiennent, proclame ce qui suit:

La guerre ayant éclaté entre l'Empire Ottoman et la Russie, la partie du Danube qui est entourée du sol ottoman est considérée comme ligne de défense. Les règles suivies ailleurs à l'égard de la navigation et du commerce des bâtiments neutres ne sont pas applicables ici. En conséquence il est interdit à tout navire de circuler et de faire des opérations commerciales dans cette partie du Danube.

Les règles relatives à l'espionnage seront appliquées à partir du 21 Avril (v. s.) à l'égard des capitaines et des patrons de tous bateaux à vapeur ou autres, petits ou grands, qui enfreindraient cette défense ou qui n'auraient pas recours à l'autorité.

Les bâtiments comme leurs cargaisons seront saisis et confisqués.

Toutefois, le chargement de tout navire détenu jusqa'au 21 Avril sur les points visés du Danube, s'il ne consiste pas en contrebande de guerre n'est pas saisissable.

La présente décision est d'une application générale. Les autorités civiles et militaires tiendront la main à sa stricte exécution.

(Translation.)

Sublime Porte.

Proclamation of His Excellency the Serdar Ekrem concerning the measures taken on the Danube.

The Commander of the Forces, making use of the right and power belonging to him, proclaims as follows:

War having broken out between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, the part of the Danube surrounded by Ottoman soil is considered a line of defence. The rules followed elsewhere with regard to the navigation and commerce of neutral ships shall not be applicable here. Consequently all vessels are prohibited from passing up and down and carrying on commercial operations in this part of the Danube.

The rules relating to spies shall be applied from the 21st of April (old style), in the case of captains and masters of all steam or other ships, large or small, who infringe this prohibition, or do not apply to the authority.

The ships as well as their cargoes shall be seized and confiscated.

Nevertheless, the cargo of ships detained up to the 21st of April on the points of the Danube referred to shall not be liable to seizure if it does not consist of contraband of war.

The present decision is to have a general application. The Civil and Military authorities will attend to its being strictly carried out.

No. 1846*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. G. S. Hodgkinson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, is appointed to the temporary charge of the office of Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Captain Muir, proceeding on furlough.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 7th June 1877.

No. 1111.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum: the form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees: the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the First day of February and the First day of August.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed [illegible] "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

6. Accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates:—

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877:

but the whole or any part of any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 31st January next.

8. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of the Presidency Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth part of the tender: this deposit of one per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up: a cash deposit may, after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made: these receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless tenders for Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees are received but not accepted.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate: the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 7th June 1877, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ [or at the Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government treasury, at‡ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday, the 23rd day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

† Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877.

NOTES.—(1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that*

the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

(2). *This Notification will be published, simultaneously, by the Secretary of State for India, in London.*

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 9th June 1877.

No. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 7th June 1877.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 4th July 1877.

No. 1694. The following officers are appointed to of ments

N *sure May date*

MEMORANDUM.

Please substitute these pages for pages 349 and 350 of Part I. to the *Gazette of India* of the 7th July 1877.

WM. D. WOOLLAM,
Offg. Publisher, "Gazette of India."

SIMLA;
***The* 13*th July* 1877.**

No. 1745.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State*, 1877-78:—

				Average rate.	Loss compared with sale at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Govt.					
Bengal ...	1,94,72,020	1,91,35,507	1,22,89,211	9 25/64	1,60,00,309
Assam ...	29,89,390	36,11,510	20,63,194	8 61/64	15,17,443
British Burmah	49,24,102	37,66,112	33,13,200	8 57/64	48,30,549
N. W. Provinces	1,95,22,358	2,40,65,087	2,03,81,970	9 25/64	1,11,08,459
Oudh ...	19,67,161	58,33,208	53,68,883		
Punjab ...	1,03,31,125	1,07,32,056	1,00,60,528	Rs.	45,69,934
Railway ...	2,23,07,704	3,99,78,396	2,78,13,750	"	15,70,549
Central Provs. ...	54,17,943	50,50,832	58,55,164	Rs.	6,21,295
Madras ...	2,88,63,933	2,86,81,317	2,11,33,659		
TOTAL ...	15,30,33,988	17,18,37,283	13,06,14,634		

&c.

ral in Council
ving addendum
ue of the Financial

Insert the following as Clause (*a* 1), *Section* 38 (*a*):

"A Clergyman appointed by the Additional Clergy Society to a station at which the appointment of a Clergyman of the Society has been authorized by the Government of India in the Home Department, or to a charge usually held by a Chaplain on the regular establishment, is entitled, provided that there is no Chaplain on duty at the same place, to an allowance of Rs. 150 a month."

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 6th July 1877.

No. 1747.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year* 1877-78:—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH			FOUR SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND THREE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	15,32,000	19,59,475	3,67,475	1,83,68,000	1,98,86,055	15,18,055
Bombay	22,25,570	32,19,000	9,93,430	62,73,190	75,13,800	12,40,610
TOTAL ...	68,17,570	81,78,475	13,60,905	2,46,41,190	2,73,99,855	27,58,665

the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

(2).—*This Notification will be published, simultaneously, by the Secretary of State for India, in London.*

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The 9th June 1877.

No. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 7th June 1877.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 4th July 1877.

No. 1694.—The following officers are appointed to officiate, until further orders, in the appointments mentioned opposite to their names:—

Mr. H. J. Brereton, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

Babú Ishan Chandra Basu, M. A., Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. W. T. Piercy, Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

The 5th July 1877.

No. 1743.—*Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of May* 1877, *compared with those on the same date in* 1876 *and* 1875:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,42,47,646	3,69,29,068	2,23,58,775
Bengal ...	1,94,72,020	1,61,53,367	1,22,85,211
Assam ...	29,89,390	36,44,510	20,63,194
British Burmah	49,24,402	37,66,442	33,13,200
N.-W. Provinces	1,95,22,358	2,10,65,087	2,03,81,970
Oudh ...	49,67,464	58,33,208	53,68,883
Punjab ...	1,03,31,125	1,07,32,056	1,00,60,528
Bombay ...	2,23,07,701	3,99,78,396	2,78,13,750
Central Provs.	54,17,943	50,50,832	58,35,464
Madras ...	2,88,53,939	2,86,84,317	2,11,33,659
TOTAL ...	15,30,33,988	17,18,37,283	13,06,14,634

No. 1745.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State*, 1877-78:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year.	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1s. 9·23d.	1,60,00,000
In the month of June	920,256	1,07,20,000	1s. 8·6d.	15,17,440
To the end of the month of June.	3,268,939	3,75,80,939	1s. 8·87d.	48,91,549
Remains to make estimate good.	8,981,061	10,09,19,061	1s. 9·36d.	1,11,08,451

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £3,268,939 @ 1s. 9·23d. ...	Rs.	42,69,634
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £3,268,939 @ 1s. 8·87d. ...	,,	48,91,549
Expenditure in excess of estimate ...	Rs.	6,21,915

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 6th July 1877.

No. 1754.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following addendum to the Acting Allowance Code of the Financial Department:—

***Insert the following as Clause* (*a* 1), *Section* 38 (*a*):**

"A Clergyman appointed by the Additional Clergy Society to a station at which the appointment of a Clergyman of the Society has been authorized by the Government of India in the Home Department, or to a charge usually held by a Chaplain on the regular establishment, is entitled, provided that there is no Chaplain on duty at the same place, to an allowance of Rs. 150 a month."

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 6th July 1877.

No. 1747.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year* 1877-78:—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			FOUR SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND THREE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	45,92,000	49,59,475	3,67,475	1,83,68,000	1,98,86,055	15,18,055
Bombay	22,25,570	32,19,000	9,93,430	62,73,190	75,13,800	12,40,610
TOTAL ...	68,17,570	81,78,475	13,60,905	2,46,41,190	2,73,99,855	27,58,665

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 6th July 1877.

No. 1715.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act 18 of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce to 4 annas the stamp duty on instruments, whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government upon the site of the village being changed by the order or with the consent of the said Local Government and accepts in exchange therefor, the right to occupy land in a new village site upon such terms as the said Local Government may prescribe.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th June 1877.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 593.—ROYAL ARTILLERY—

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st July 1877, the organization of the Royal Artillery, as detailed in Horse Guards G. O. No. 22, dated the 1st April 1877, shall be introduced into India, and the system hitherto existing shall cease.

2. Officers now commanding Royal Artillery in the various divisional and district army commands, will exercise command of the Royal Artillery within the limits of their respective commands assisted by their present Brigade, Divisional or District staff, the command and staff allowances at present drawn being continued until further orders.

3. Officers of the Artillery Brigade staff who may under this order become supernumerary to the future establishment, will continue to receive the same staff and command allowance they drew under the Brigade system, until the detail of the future distribution and number of superior commands, &c., has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

4. The Brigade non-commissioned staff, now rendered supernumerary by the abolition of the Brigade system, will remain as at present for duty under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and continue to hold their military rank and receive pay and allowances as when Brigade staff, pending the publication of final orders or until absorbed.

5. All Native establishments now attached to the head-quarters of Royal Artillery Brigades, will likewise be maintained and paid as heretofore.

The 2nd July 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 594.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 551, dated the 15th June 1877, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Craufurd Millar.	Staff Corps	456 5 0	...	4,137 0 0	1st July 1877	England.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 595.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

"*Supplement to London Gazette,*" *2nd June* 1877, *pages* 3497 *and* 3498.

War Office, 2nd June 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honorable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honorable Order, *viz.*—

* * * * * * *

Major-General Michael Galwey, C.B.

Major-General George Wade Guy Green, C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honorable Order, *viz.*—

* * * * * * *

Colonel William Charles Robertson Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps.

Colonel Octavius Edward Rothney, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Campbell Claye Grant Ross, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Charles Cooper Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Osborn Wilkinson, Bengal Cavalry.

India Office, 2nd June 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to nominate and appoint * * * * * to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and to make the following appointments to the Second and Third Classes of the said Most Exalted Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * *

To be Companions.

Colonel George Cliffe Hatch, Bengal Staff Corps, Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Delhi.

No. 596.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major R. F. Hutchinson, M. D., officiating in medical charge, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. P. Walker, M.D., retired, or until further orders.

No. 597.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. M. Mason, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. R. B. Knox, officiating as Adjutant, 4th Cavalry.

No. 598.—NATIVE ARMY—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made :—

11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Lehna Singh, transferred to the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from date of joining appointment.

No. 599.—Jemadar Narain Singh, appointed on probation to the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 846 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 1st June 1875.

No. 600.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant James Lackerstein, to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. Bruce, resigned.

Sergeant Avetoom Thaddeus Avetoom,* to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Lackerstein, promoted.

* Subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill.

No. 601.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Moulmein to be designated the "Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps," is pleased to make the following appointments thereto :—

To be Honorary Colonel.

Colonel G. Hearn, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th Madras Native Infantry.

To be Major.

Major M. Furlong, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, British Burmah, Town Magistrate, Moulmein.

No. 602.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

The promotions notified in G. G. O. No. 298 of 1877, will take effect from the 24th February 1877.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 603.—The following Clause 37 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st March 1877, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information :—

Straps for water bottles.

Clause 37. The straps for water bottles, supplied for the use of the pipers of Highland regiments, will be of the same description as their accoutrements, *viz.*, of black leather.

FUNDS.

No. 604.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 935 of 1872, for "Rs. 400" in the last line, substitute *Rs.* 450.

The 6th July 1877.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 605.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel William Carmichael Russell, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William James Wemyss Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 2nd class, Rajpootana Agency, Officiating Political Agent, 1st class, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Moorshedabad,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 606.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant L. A. C. Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—Fort William, 28th June 1877.

No. 607.—The following extract from List No. 11, dated the 8th June 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant L. A. C. Cook, S. C.

Captain C. Young, General List, Infantry.

Major H. M. Repton, S. C.

Granted extension of leave.

Major A. W. Capel, Cavalry,—6 months, medical certificate.

ORDNANCE.

No. 608.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 522 of 1877, the following Clause in List of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India :—

Dated 1st April 1877.

3051. Carriage, leather, side-drum, buff, Infantry.

Loop, spare, with buckle, for carriage, side-drum.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 609.—FURLOUGH—

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that all officers who, from the 25th February 1874, the date of the publication of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874 having less than two years

furlough at their credit, obtained furlough for such period under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, and who obtained an extension of furlough on medical certificate, under Rule XIII of those Regulations, for any period not exceeding two years in all, and did not draw furlough pay for the entire period, shall be allowed the difference between the pay they received and the "furlough pay" authorized.

2. Any officer now in India who may desire that arrears of difference of pay may be issued to his Agents in England should submit an application, through the Controller of Military Accounts, to that effect to the Government of the presidency to which he belongs.

PENSIONS.

No. 610.—First Class Apothecary John Routcliff, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, transferred to the invalid pension establishment on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, payable in India.

No. 611.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Sergeant Richard Edge, late 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot,—Two shillings and three pence per diem.

John Graham, late 57th Foot;—Four pence per diem, commencing 20th January 1877 (permanent).

Joseph Adams, late 85th Foot,—One shilling per diem.

Henry Williams, late 1st Battalion, 17th Foot,—One shilling per diem.

Michael Ivery, late 4th Hussars,—Eleven pence per diem.

No. 612.—The undermentioned widows are admitted to the Order of Merit pensions specified below :—

Names.	Rank, Name, and Corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Class of Order of Merit.	Circle of payment.
Sooreba ..	Jemadar Putram Misser, Oude Military Police.	5th November 1875.	3rd class, Rs. 4 per mensem, for three years.	Dinapore, Presidency.
Khatoon ..	Duffadar Saloo Khan, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	24th May 1875.	3rd class, Rs. 4-2-1 per mensem, for three years.	Delhi, N. W. P.

No. 613.—Tent Lascar Gunga, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is granted a pension of Rs. 3 per month, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 614.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Aleem Oodeen, 1st, admitted by G. G. O. No. 431 of 1866, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 615.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 138 of 1877, the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Ouseley, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Oudh, will be held to have effect from the 31st March 1877, instead of the 20th January 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 616.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Elton, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 617.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Wheeler, Infantry, are, with reference to Notification by the Home Department, No. 1013, dated the 27th June 1876, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 618.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. MacN. Fleming, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd June 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 1st to 22nd June 1877 :—

Corps.	RANK AND NAMES.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant M. N. Hobday ...	31st May 1877	Fazilpoor, near Rajanpoor.		
Bengal Staff Corps	Colonel J. Williamson ...	16th June 1877	Mussoorie.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 9th to 22nd June 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.							
Robert Charles Walter Campbell (*a*).	Major ...	Royal. Artillery.	3rd February 1877.	Will left ...	30 0 0	.....	

(*a*).—*Widow.*—Mrs. Jane Studdert Campbell, care of Captain Campbell, R.A., Barrackpore.
Child.—Emily Louisa Campbell.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 14.—Mr. R. D. C. Brownlow is appointed a 4th grade officer in the Indian Government Marine.

The 6th July 1877.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 15.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the marine establishments afloat and on shore now employed under the several governments and provinces of India shall be amalgamated into one Imperial Service, to be designated "Her Majesty's Indian Marine."

2. This service will be entirely under the Supreme Government of India, and such portion of it as may be required for service within the limits of minor governments and other local authorities shall from time to time be placed at the disposal of those authorities for the discharge of their current duties.

3. All officers and others belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine shall be brought upon an amalgamated list according to their several ranks, grades and classes, and shall, no matter where serving, be subject in future to the same regulations in regard to employment, pay, &c.; and all existing vessels, whether in Bengal, Bombay, or elsewhere, shall be placed on one list and classified and employed under the orders of the Government of India.

4. The officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine will, so far as may be considered advisable, bear the same titles as officers of the Royal Navy and will have the same relative army rank.

5. The first appointments of officers to Her Majesty's Indian Marine will be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, their subsequent promotion, and the appointment and promotion of warrant and other subordinate officers without commissions will be made by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

6. All officers appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Marine will be considered on probation, subject to confirmation on passing certain professional and lingual tests, which, together with the qualifications to be required for the higher grades, and the periodical examinations to be passed prior to promotion, will be duly notified hereafter.

7. All Marine establishments, dockyards and vessels on the eastern and western sides of India will respectively be placed under two "Superintendents of Marine," one of whom will reside at Calcutta, and the other at Bombay. These officers will have the rank of captain in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and will be immediately under the orders of, and responsible to, the Government of India for the discipline, interior economy and efficiency of the establishments, dockyards and vessels within their respective limits, and over which they will exercise a general control. They will also be the advisers of the local governments in all subjects connected with marine matters and the establishments in their charge, as well as the channel of communication between local governments and the vessels at the disposal of those governments.

8. The Superintendents of Marine will be assisted in the discharge of the duties of their office by such officers and establishments as may be considered necessary.

9. The present titles of Master-Attendant, Harbour-Master, &c., connected with duties appertaining to the Mercantile Marine and the Board of Trade, or other Local Marine Service, will be abolished, and in lieu such officers will be styled "Port Officers." These appointments will be hereafter clearly enumerated and classified, and, under regulations to be laid down, will be held for fixed periods by selected officers of the Indian Marine, who will, whilst holding such appointments, retain their rank and position in the general list of the service, and be otherwise eligible for promotion, advancement, transfer &c.

10. The *personnel* of the Marine Service in all classes and grades, wherever employed, will remain under the general control of the Government of India; and such portion as may be placed at the disposal of local governments and authorities will not be liable to transfer or removal without the previous sanction of the Government of India, except in cases of emergency which are to be immediately reported.

11. Officers and others now holding Marine appointments in India, whether under the orders of the supreme or local governments, &c., shall at once become subject to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, but will in other respects retain their present designations, position, appoint-

ments and allowances until it may be otherwise ordered. Those officers now serving who may be selected for Her Majesty's Indian Marine will hereafter be gazetted to the grades and ranks for which the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council may consider them suitable, and in accordance with their several claims.

12. Pilot establishments, local lights and light vessels, conservancy of rivers and ports, shipping duties, &c., will not hereafter form part of the Indian Marine Service; such will be placed as far as practicable under local authorities or port or harbour commissioners, excepting in regard to the selection of officers for the superior appointments as provided for in the following paragraph.

13. Establishments for services of a permanently local nature, whether on shore or in vessels, on rivers or in harbours, will be recruited as regards the superior appointments from the Indian Marine Service under the conditions of paragraph 9, and all such appointments will be made by the supreme government on receipt of a report of the vacancy from the local government or authority.

14. The native and other subordinate establishments for such local services (within the limits of the amount of charge to be prescribed from time to time by the Government of India) will be appointed or promoted by the local governments under regulations to be laid down by the Government of India: such subordinate establishments will not as a rule be liable to transfer for service in other provinces.

15. For administrative purposes the Indian Marine will, as at present, be under the Military (Marine) Department of the Government of India, and an officer of nautical and local experience will be appointed an assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Military (Marine) Department.

16. An Act to provide for the maintenance of discipline in Her Majesty's Indian Marine will be laid before Parliament, and detailed instructions will hereafter be issued in regard to the organization of the Indian Marine and Dockyards, the uniform of officers and men, and the pay, pension and leave to which they will be entitled. Pending the issue of such instructions all existing orders not hereby altered will remain in full force.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th July 1877.

No. 306.—Sergeant J. Rogers, R. E., Overseer 1st grade, on the establishment of the Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System, is transferred to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 308.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 215, dated 11th May 1877, Colonel A. F. Baird, S.C., Executive Engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from 15th June 1877.

No. 309.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the North-Eastern to the Western System of State Railways:—

Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade.
Mr. A. Johnstone, Supervisor 2nd grade.
Bahadoor Sirdar, Overseer 3rd grade.

The 5th July 1877.

No. 310.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Assistant Examiner (temporary rank), Bombay, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 12th July 1877, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 311.—Mr. W. H. Marten, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd July 1877.

No. 305.—Mr. G. Richardson, Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent 3rd grade, with effect from 7th June 1877, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. C. Hill, or until further orders.

The 4th July 1877.

No. 307.—Mr. E. J. D. Walker is confirmed in his appointment of Superintendent 1st grade, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph, with effect from 11th November 1876, *vice* Captain W. H. Pierson, R. E.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 28.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th July 1877.

No. 586.—The services of Captain T. B. Michell, Assistant Commissioner of Nowgong in Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 13th July 1877.

No. 593.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. R. Glasford, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Colonel J. C. Wood, retired; but to continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division:

Major M. P. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Glasford:

Major H. C. E. Ward, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Major Ricketts:

Major H. I. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, *vice* Major Ward:

Captain J. McDougall, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Major Lugard:

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Captain McDougall:

Captain F. B. Morris, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Ellison.

No. 594.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Colonel H. F. Waddington, retired:

Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson:

Captain W. S. Brooke, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Fisher:

Major T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, *vice* Captain Brooke:

Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Cantonment Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Major Brooke:

Captain E. A. Pemberton, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate of the 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Thomas:

Captain H. H. H. Hallett, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Pemberton.

SANITARY.

The 10th July 1877.

No. 127.—APPOINTMENT.—The Deputy Surgeon General, Dacca Circle, to be ex-officio Sanitary Commissioner of Assam.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 14th July 1877.

No. 110.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt Lac from import duty.

No. 111.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in modification of No. 3 of Schedule B of the said Act, that from the date of this notification the export duty on Shell Lac shall be one rupee eight annas per cwt., and the export duty on Button Lac shall be one rupee four annas per cwt., and to exempt from export duty all sorts of Lac other than those above mentioned.

SALT.

The 12th July 1877.

No. 150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the duties of customs to which it is liable under that Act, or any other law for the time being in force, all salt imported into the Port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware.

EMIGRATION.

The 12th July 1877.

No. 114.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that emigration to the French Colony of Cayenne shall cease, and be prohibited from the date of this notification.

METEOROLOGY.

The 12th July 1877.

No. 88.—ERRATUM.—In page 1741 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 30th June 1877, in line 8 of Mr. Blanford's report on the variation of Rainfall in Tropical India with the Cycle of Sun-spot frequency, for "Schwulee" read "Schwabe."

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 13th July 1877.

No. 11 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Additional lightship at entrance of the River Hooghly.

The Government of Bengal has given notice that, on the 10th July 1877, an additional light-vessel will be placed at the entrance of the river Hooghly in 4¾ fathoms between the lower Gaspar and Eastern Channel lightships, from which will be exhibited annually, from the 1st April to 31st October, a *fixed white catadioptric* light visible all round the compass at an elevation of 28 feet, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 10 miles.

The lightship will be placed on the following bearings:—

Lower Gaspar light	... ...	N. by W. 10 miles.
Bell buoy	... ...	N. N. W. ½ W. 2¼ miles.
Centre Saugor Sand buoy	... ...	N. E. by N. 3¾ miles.
Upper reef buoy	... ...	S. W. by W. 5½ ,,

or in latitude 21° 16′ 10″ N., longitude 88° 8′ 10″ E.

The vessel will be painted *buff* with the word *intermediate* in black letters on her sides, and by day will carry at the lantern mast-head a large black double triangle.

It is also notified that the system of riding lights established for lightships on the Coasts of England and Ireland will be adopted, from the 1st August 1877, on board the Hooghly river light-vessels, *viz.*:—"A white light to be exhibited from the fore-stay of each light vessel, at a height of 6 "feet above the rail, for the purpose of showing in which direction the vessel is riding, when at her "station.

"When a light-vessel is driven from her proper position to one where she is of no use as a guide "to shipping, the following signals will be made, *viz*:—

"The usual lights will not be exhibited, but a *fixed red* light will be exhibited at each end of the "vessel, and a *red* flare shown every *quarter of an hour*. By day, the balls or other distinguishing "mast-head marks will be struck.

"If from any cause the light-vessel be unable to exhibit all her usual lights whilst at her station, "the riding light will be shown and such portion of her usual lights as it may be possible to exhibit.

"*Note.*—The firing of special rockets of an explosive character from a light vessel will denote "the need of assistance from the shore."

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 7th July 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr., (late I. N.)*
Suptdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Hooghly River, No. 136*a*; sea face of Sunderbuns, No. 138*a*; Palmyra point to Chittagong, No. 1681; Bay of Bengal, No. 70*a*; Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 115: also, the Admiralty light list for South Africa, China, &c., 1877, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 476.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

STATISTICS.

The 10th July 1877.

No. 294 of 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information and guidance that the spelling of the names of the more important places in the Central India Agency has been fixed by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India and approved by the Government of India as shewn in the list given below, and the spelling so fixed should be strictly observed in future.

Names which have acquired a fixed spelling.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
Betwa ...	River ...	Bhopal, Gwalior, &c.
Bhopal ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Goona ...	Cantonment, &c. ...	Goona ditto.
Gwalior ...	State, Town, Fort ...	Gwalior ditto.
Indore ...	State and Town ...	Indore Agency.
Malwa ...	Province ...	Holkar, &c.
Mehidpur ...	Pergunnah, Town, and Cantonment.	Western Malwa Agency.
Mhow ...	Cantonment ...	Holkar.
Morar ...	Cantonment ...	Gwalior.
Nagode ...	State ...	Baghelkhand Agency.
Neemuch ...	Cantonment, &c. ...	Gwalior, Western Malwa Agency.
Nerbudda ...	River ...	Bhopal, &c.
Nowgong ...	Cantonment ...	Bundelkhand Political Agency.
Punniar ...	Battle field ...	Gwalior.
Rewah ...	State, Town ...	Baghelkhand Agency.
Rutlam ...	State, Town ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Sehore ...	Town, Cantonment, and Pergunnah.	Bhopal Political Agency.
Sirdarpore ...	Town and Cantonment ...	Bheel Agency.
Sutna ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
RIVERS.		
A'hu ...	... ...	Western Malwa.
Ajnár ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Amjar or Amjár ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Amrahan ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Anás ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
A'san ...	... ...	Gwalior.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	RIVERS—*continued.*	
Bágardi ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
Bágni ...	... ...	Ditto.
Banás ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Baruwa ...	... ...	Ditto.
Besli ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Betwa ...	... ...	Bhopal, Gwalior, &c.
Bháder ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Bhusru ...	... ...	Ditto.
Biás ...	... ...	Bhopal.
Bína ...	... ...	Ditto.
Chalísa ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Chambal ...	... ...	Holkar, Gwalior, &c.
Chámla ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
Chhoti Káli Sindh ...	... ...	Gwalior, &c.
Deb ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Dhasán ...	... ...	Bundelkhand Agency.
Gambhír ...	... ...	Holkar, &c.
Ghorapachhár ...	... ...	Goona and Bhopal Political Agency.
Goi ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Gopat ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Hatni ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
I'sar ...	... ...	Western Malwa.
Jámner ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Johila ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Káli Sindh ...	... ...	Gwalior, Bhopal, Holkar.
Kan or Kán ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Kani ...	... ...	Ditto.
Káram ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Ken ...	... ...	Bundelkhand.
Kundi ...	... ...	Ditto.
Kúno ...	... ...	Goona Agency.
Kuwári ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Lakhúndar ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Lilji ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Mahánadi ...	... ...	Ditto.
Mahi ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
Mahuar ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Maleni ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Mán ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
Mhan ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Nerbudda ...	... ...	Bhopal, &c.
Newaj ...	... ...	Rájgarh, &c.
Pahúj ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Pandwa ...	... ...	Ditto.
Párbati ...	... ...	Goona Political Agency.
Retam ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Sajner ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Sánkh ...	... ...	Ditto.
Satna ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Shitába ...	... ...	Ditto.
Sihoj ...	... ...	Gwalior.
Sindh ...	... ...	Goona Political Agency.
Sipra ...	... ...	Indore, Gwalior, &c.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	RIVERS—*concluded.*	
Siv ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Son ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Tons ...	... ...	Ditto.
Túmar ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Weda ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
	HILLS, MOUNTAINS, &c.	
Amarkantak ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Bhánrer ...	... ...	Ditto.
Hátipáwa ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
Jám Ghát ...	... ...	Indore.
Kaimúr ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
Kainjuwa ...	... ...	Ditto.
Maikal ...	... ...	Ditto.
Mawáse-ka-Dúngar ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
Samoi-ka-Pahár ...	... ...	Ditto.
Sápura ...	... ...	Indore, &c.
Singhásan Tekri ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
Songarh ...	... ...	Ditto.
Vindhyas (Vindhyáchal). ...	... ...	Indore, &c.
	OTHER NAMES.	
Abdulsháh Changál ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Bheel Agency.
Afzalpur ...	Town and Police Station ...	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
A'gar ...	District, Town, and Cantonment.	Ditto.
Agra Barkhera ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Ajaigarh ...	Town, Fort, and State ...	Bundelkhand.
Ajrauda ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Akauna ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Akbarpur ...	Ditto ...	Dewás.
Aklaun ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
A'lampur ...	Ditto and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
A'laut ...	Ditto ...	Dewás.
Algi ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Alipura ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
Amarpátan ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Amáyan ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Ambáh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Amirti ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Amjhera ...	District and Town ...	Gwalior, Bheel Agency.
Amola ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Andhárибar ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Bheel Agency.
Andher ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
Andheri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Anjar ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni State.
A'ntri ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior.
A'ntri ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Aramlia ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
A'raun ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Arnia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
A'shta ...	Ditto and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.

Spelling to be adopted.		Description.		In what Territory or Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*continued.*		
Ater	...	Town	...	Gwalior.
A'war	...	Ditto and Pergunnah	...	Western Malwa Agency, Jhalawar.
Awásgarh	...	Ditto	...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Bábupur	...	Ditto	...	Baghelkhand.
Badarwás	...	Staging Bungalow	...	Gwalior.
Badnáwar	...	District	...	Bheel Agency, Dhár State.
Bág	...	Town and Fort	...	Gwalior, Bheel Agency.
Bágaud	...	Pergunnah	...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dewás.
Bágchini	...	Town	...	Gwalior.
Baghelkhand	...	Agency, Province	...	Baghelkhand Agency.
Bágli	...	Town and Fort—Guaranteed Thákurat.		Indore Agency.
Bahádurpur	...	Fort	...	Gwalior.
Baikunthpur	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Bajranggarh	...	Town and Fort	...	Goona Political Agency, Gwalior.
Bákaner	...	Town	...	Bheel Agency, Gwalior.
Bakhtgarh	...	Town and Guaranteed Thákurat		Ditto, Dhár.
Bálabhet	...	Town	...	Goona Political Agency.
Bálágara	...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.		Gwalior.
Bamori	...	Town	...	Goona Political Agency, Tonk.
Bámori	...	Pergunnah and Town	...	Bhopal.
Bánda	...	Railway Station	..	Gwalior.
Bándhogarh	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Banera	...	Lake	...	Indore.
Bánmor	...	Railway Station	..	Gwalior.
Baoni	...	State	...	Bundelkhand.
Bara	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Bara Barkhera	...	Bhúmiat	...	Bheel Agency.
Baráoda	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Western Malwa, Jaora.
Bara Pahára	...	Town	...	Gwalior.
Baraud	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Ditto.
Baraudia	...	Police Station	...	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
Baraunda	...	Town	...	Bundelkhand.
Baraundha	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Bardadíh	...	Town	...	Ditto.
Bardi	...	Pergunnah	...	Ditto.
Bareli	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Bhopal.
Barhad	...	Town	...	Gwalior.
Bári	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Bhopal.
Barkesar	...	Place of Pilgrimage	...	Bheel Agency.
Barkhera	...	Camping Ground	...	Goona Agency.
Barkheri	...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.		Gwalior.
Barnagar	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
Barra	...	Guaranteed Thákurat	...	Western Malwa Agency.
Barwáha	...	Fort, Town, and Pergunnah	...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
Barwáni	...	Town and State	..	Ditto.
Básoda	...	Ditto	...	Bhopal Agency.
Behat	...	Town and Fort	...	Gwalior.
Bela	...	Town	..	Baghelkhand.
Berchoi	..	Ditto	...	Gwalior.
Beri	...	Town	...	Bundelkhand.
Bersia	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Bhopal.
Besargarh	...	Fort and Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.		Gwalior.
Betmán	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Holkar.
Bhadaura	...	Town	...	Goona Agency.
Bhainsauda	...	Ditto	..	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
Bhaironda	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Bhopal.
Bhaisaunda	...	Town and Jágír	...	Bundelkhand.
Bhaiswár	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Bhandanpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Bhánpura	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Holkar.
Bhanwar	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.

Spelling to be adopted.		Description.		In what Territory or Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*continued.*		
Bharhut	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Bharsula	...	Camping Ground, Bombay and Agra Road.		Goona Political Agency.
Bhárúdpura	...	Village and Bhúmiat	...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Bhatanwára	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Bhatgawán	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Bhaugarh	...	Ditto	...	Gwalior.
Bhaunrása	...	Town and Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.		Ditto.
Bhauti	...	Town	...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Bheswa	...	Ditto	...	Dewás.
Bhílsa	...	District, Town, Fort	...	Bhopal Agency, Gwalior.
Bhílwár	...	Pergunnah	...	Rájgarh State.
Bhind	...	District, Fort, Town	...	Gwalior.
Bhítarwár	...	Town	...	Ditto.
Bhojpur	...	Ruins	...	Bhopal.
Bholia	...	Town	...	Western Malwa, Holkar.
Bhoja Kheri	...	Guaranteed Thákurat	...	Indore, Central India.
Bhompura	...	Town	...	Gwalior.
Bhonti	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Bhopal	...	State and Town	...	Bhopal Agency.
Bhopálpura	...	Town	...	Gwalior.
Bhopáwar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Biabánidáta	...	Place of Pilgrimage	...	Bheel Agency.
Bichhraud	...	Guaranteed Thákurat	...	Western Malwa Agency.
Biáora	...	Town, Post Office, &c.	...	Rájgarh State.
Bidwál	...	Town	...	Bheel Agency.
Bíhat	...	Town and Jágír	...	Bundelkhand.
Bijáwar	...	Town and State	...	Ditto.
Bijepur	...	Town	...	Gwalior.
Bijna	...	Town and Jágír	...	Bundelkhand.
Bijoli	...	Town	..	Gwalior.
Bilkeshwar Mahádeo	...	Place of Pilgrimage	...	Bheel Agency.
Bilauda	...	Guaranteed Thákurat	...	Western Malwa Agency.
Binagaon	...	Camping Ground, Agra and Bombay Road.		Goona Agency.
Birahna	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Birsingpur	...	Pergunnah	...	Ditto.
Bísbhuji	...	Fair	...	Goona Agency.
Boráeta	...	Town	...	Bheel Agency.
Bori	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Brahmangaon	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Holkar.
Bundelkhand	...	Province and Agency	...	Bundelkhand Agency.
Byohári	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Chachai	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Cháchora	...	Ditto	...	Goona Agency, Gwalior.
Chakdihi	...	Ditto	...	Baghelkhand.
Chalwani	...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.		Gwalior.
Chanderi	...	Town	...	Gwalior, Goona Agency.
Chandia	...	Ditto	...	Baghelkhand.
Chándpur	...	Ditto	...	Gwalior.
Chandpura	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Bhopal.
Chandupura	...	Ditto	...	Holkar.
Chandwása	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Holkar.
Changeri	...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.		Gwalior.
Charkhári	...	Town and State	...	Bundelkhand.
Chhabra	...	Town	...	Goona Agency, Tonk.
Chháphera	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Narsinghgarh.
Chhípaner	...	Ditto	...	Bhopal.
Chhatarpur	...	Town and State	...	Bundelkhand.
Chhonda	...	Town and Staging Bungalow	...	Gwalior.
Chhota Barkhera	...	Bhúmiat	...	Bheel Agency.
Chhota Síria	...	Fort	...	Gwalior.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*	
Chikalda ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Chitr Kot ...	District ...	Bundelkhand.
Churwari ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Daboh ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Dabra ...	Town and Staging Bungalow ...	Ditto.
Dábri ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Dadheri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Dag ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jhalawar.
Dalthoban ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
Dahi ...	Town and Thákurat ...	Ditto.
Daryakheri ...	Thákurat (Guaranteed) ...	Bhopal Agency.
Dasai ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Dáta Bandichhor ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Ditto.
Datána ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Datia ...	Town and State ...	Bundelkhand.
Dattigaon ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Datwára ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Dehri ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency.
Dend ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Deogarh ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Deogurária ...	Village, place of Pilgrimage ...	Indore.
Deojhíri ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Bheel Agency.
Deola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Deorájnagar ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Deori ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Depálpur ...	Ditto ...	Indore.
Devipura ...	Ditto ...	Bhopal.
Deviságar ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
Dewás ...	Town, State, and Pergunnah ...	Dewás, Indore Central Agency.
Dhábla Dhír ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Dhábla Ghosi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dhamnár ...	Town ...	Indore.
Dhámnod ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Dhanela ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Dhangaon ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Central India Agency.
Dhargáon ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Indore.
Dháora Ganjára ...	Guaranteed Bheel Tarwi ...	Holkar, Central India Agency.
Dhár ...	State, Town, and Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency.
Dharam Rai ...	Thákurat ...	Ditto.
Dhotra ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Ditto.
Dharmpuri ...	District and Town ...	Dhár Bheel Agency.
Dharnáoda ...	Town ...	Goona Agency, Gwalior.
Dhaurahra ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Dhawán ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Dhodhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dhowi ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
Dhurwai ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Dikthán ...	District and Town ...	Bheel Agency, Gwalior.
Dilaud ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Dilra ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Díp ...	Ditto ...	Bhopal.
Dondri ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Dora ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Duleta ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Dupára ...	Town ...	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
Duraiha ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Farah ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Fatehabad ...	Town and Railway Station ...	Ditto.
Fatehgarh ...	Town ...	Goona Agency.
Firozpur ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*	
Gangapur ...	Town and Post Office ...	Gwalior.
Gangrár ...	Town ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jhalawar.
Gangwaria ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Gáraghát ...	Staging Bungalow ...	Gwalior.
Garaut ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Gargaja ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Garhguchha ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Dewás.
Garhi ...	Bhúmiat and Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Garhi Ambapáni ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Garrauli ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Gaurihár ...	Town and Jágír ...	Ditto.
Ghairatganj ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Ghátigaon ...	Staging Bungalow ...	Gwalior.
Ghorkát ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Ghunwára ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Girwai ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Gogáwa ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
Gohad ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior.
Gondwána ...	Division ...	Holkar.
Goona ...	Cantonment ...	Goona Political Agency.
Gopálpur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Gopálpura ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
Gormín ...	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
Gotra ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Govindgarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Baghelkhand.
Gugor ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Tonk.
Gugupára ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Gujri ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Gulgaon ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Gumánpur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Gungaur ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Gurha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gwalior ...	State, Town, and Fort ...	Gwalior.
Gyáraspur ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal Political Agency, Gwalior.
Handiapur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Hanumana ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Harkia ...	Lake ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Hásilpur ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Hatiapahár ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Hatni ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Himálgarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
Hinauti ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Hinglájgarh ...	Fort ...	Holkar.
Hingona ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Hirangaon ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Hiran Phál ...	Rapid in the Nerbudda ...	Ditto.
Hírapur ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Ichháwar ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Indore ...	Town and State ...	Holkar.
Indurkhi ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
I'sagarh ...	District, Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
Itimádpur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
Jabria Bhíl ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Jagapur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Jagipura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jagnuhat ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*	
Jahángirpur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Jahánkheri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
Jaitwár ...	Railway Station ...	Baghelkhand.
Jalgun ...	Fort ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Jámgod ..	Village and Fair ...	Dewás.
Jámli ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Jámner ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency.
Jámnia ...	Bhúmiat and Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Jámúnia ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Jariári ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Jaora ...	Town and State ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Járra ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Jaso ...	Town and Jágír .	Bundelkhand.
Ját ..	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Jaunra ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Jáwad .	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
Jáwar ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Jawásia ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Jethári ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Jhábua ...	State and Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Jhakráoda ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Jhalera ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Jháli ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Jhánsi ...	District, Fort and Town ..	Gwalior.
Jhíri ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Jigni ...	Town and Jágír .	Bundelkhand.
Jígni ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Jíran ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jobat ...	Town and State ...	Bheel Agency.
Jonkar ..	Town ...	Gwalior.
Jukehi ...	Railway Station ...	Baghelkhand.
Julwána ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Kachráoda ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Káchhi Baroda ...	Town and Thákurat ...	Bheel Agency.
Kachner Sarai ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Kadaura ...	Ditto ...	Bundelkhand.
Kalia Kheri ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Káli Báori ...	Bhúmiat ...	Bheel Agency.
Kálipít ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Ráigarh State.
Kalyánpura ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Kákar Kheri ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ..	Bhopal Political Agency.
Káluhera ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Kamál Maula ...	Ruins ...	Bheel Agency.
Kamálpur ..	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Kámta Rajaula ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Kanahra ...	Town and Fort ..	Gwalior.
Kánar ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Kanchanpur ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Kanjárra ...	Town and Pergunnah ..	Holkar.
Kánkrakho ...	Deep ravine ...	Bheel Agency.
Kankrej ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Ditto.
Kántaphor ...	Town and Pergunnah ..	Holkar.
Kánwan ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Karahi ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Karaudia ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ..	Indore, Central India Agency.
Karhia ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Karsara ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Karsod ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Karwar ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency.
Kasári ...	Ditto ...	Dewás.
Kaseri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*	
Kathiwára ...	Thákurat ...	Bheel Agency.
Katkon ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Kátkút ...	Town and Pergunnah ..	Holkar.
Kávatha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kedárnáth ...	Fair ...	Goona Political Agency.
Kesúr ...	Town ..	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Kethri ...	Fort ...	Gwalior.
Kháchraud ...	Town and Post Office ...	Ditto.
Khal ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Khálthaun ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Goona Agency.
Khanrraudhi ..	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Kharadihi ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kharáoda ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Khargon ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
Kharsaud ..	Village and Police Station ...	Gwalior.
Khaniadhána ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Kharsia	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Kharsi Jhaláría ...	Ditto ...	Indore, Central India.
Khatkhari ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Khawása ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency.
Khiáoda ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Khilchipur ...	Town and State ...	Tributary to Gwalior, Bhopal Agency.
Khujner ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Narsinghgarh State.
Khurdi ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Mánpur.
Khurrampur ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
Kbutha ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Kitha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kod ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency.
Kolára ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Kota-ki-Sarai ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Ditto.
Koteshwar ...	Bhúmiat and Village ...	Bheel Agency.
Kothide ...	Town and State ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Kothi ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
Kothri ...	Ditto ...	Holkar, Western Malwa Agency.
Kotra ...	Town ...	Rájgarh.
Kotwál ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Gwalior.
Kubja Sangam ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency.
Kukreshar ...	Ditto ...	Holkar.
Kúksi ..	Town ..	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Kumráj ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Kunjrod ...	Lake ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Jámnia.
Kurail ...	State and Town ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Kurwai ...	Town ...	Bhopal Agency.
Ladára ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Ladhora ...	Lake ...	Ditto.
Ladúnía ...	Town and Fort ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Lahár ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Lakhanwáh ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Baghelkhand.
Lákoli ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Gwalior.
Lálgarh ...	Guaranteed State ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Laráwad ...	Capital Town ..	Bhopal Political Agency.
Lashkar ...	Ruins ...	Gwalior.
Lát Masjid ..	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Laur ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
Liwáni ...	Town ...	Holkar.
Lohraura ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Baghelkhand.
Luhára ...	Jágír and Town ...	Gwalior.
Lughási ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bundelkhand.
Máchalpur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Holkar.
Machher ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Mádhogarh ...	Fair ...	Baghelkhand.
Madráni ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Magardaha ...		Baghelkhand.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*	
Magráoli ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Magroni ...	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
Magsi ..	Town ...	Ditto.
Maharájpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mahesar ...	Town, Pergunnah and Fort ...	Holkar.
Mahi ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Mahona ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mahu ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Narsinghgarh.
Maihar ...	State, Town and Railway Station	Baghelkhand.
Men ...	Guaranteed Bheel Tarwi ...	Central India Agency.
Maira ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Majhgawán ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Majhúli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Maksúdangarh ...	Town and State ...	Bhopal Agency.
Maláwar ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Rájgarh.
Malhárgarh ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jaora.
Malhárgarh ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Malwa ..	Province ...	Holkar, Bhopal, &c.
Mamoni ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Manása ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Manáwar ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency, Gwalior.
Mandáwal ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jaora.
Mandlesar ...	Fort, Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Mándogarh ...	Ruins ...	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Mandsaur ...	District and Town ...	Gwalior.
Mangawán ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Mangor ...	Fort ...	Gwalior.
Mankahri ..	Town ..	Baghelkhand.
Mánpur ...	District (British) ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Mardánpur ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Marwás ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Máta-ka-pura ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Mathwár ...	Thákurat ...	Bheel Agency.
Mau ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Mauganj ...	Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
Mehgawán ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Mehidpur ...	Cantonment, Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
Mhow ...	Cantonment ...	Ditto.
Mirgnáth ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Mo ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Mohanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mohipura ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Muhammadgarh ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Agency.
Morar ...	Cantonment ...	Gwalior.
Multhán ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Mundiagarh ...	Village ...	Goona Political Agency.
Múndra ...	Fair ...	Ditto.
Munj Ságar ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
Nágalwári ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Nágeshwar ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Bheel Agency.
Nagode ...	Town and State ...	Baghelkhand.
Nagri ...	Village ...	Western Malwa Agency, Sindhia.
Náhargarh ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Naigawán Ribai ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Nai Sarai ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Nál ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Nálchha ...	Pergunnah ..	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Nalkhera ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Nandna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Nandwai ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*	
Náráyangarh ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Narsinghgarh ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Narwar ...	District, Town and Fort ..	Gwalior.
Narwar ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Naugaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Naulána ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Nayagaon ...	Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Náyal ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Nazírabad ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Neemuch ..	District, Town and Cantonment	Gwalior.
Nihkaling ...	Town and Fair ...	Dewás.
Nimanpur ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Nimár ...	Division ...	Holkar.
Nimáwar ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Ditto.
Nimáwar Pachmahál ...	Division ...	Ditto.
Nímdánt ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Nímkhera ...	Bhúmiat ...	Bheel Agency.
Nímkheri ...	Camping ground, Agra and Bombay Road.	Goona Political Agency.
Nowgong ...	Cantonment ...	Bundelkhand.
Núrabad ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Orchha ...	Town and State ...	Bundelkhand.
Pachhár ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Pachor ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Narsinghgarh.
Pachor ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Pach Pahár ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jhalawar.
Pádlia ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dewás.
Pagár ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Pagáro ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Pahárgarh ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Pahári Banka ...	Town and Jágír ..	Bundelkhand.
Pahra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Pákhariapura ...	Village ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Pála ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Páldeo ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Pálpur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Pánbihár ...	Lake and Town ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Pánch Pándu ...	Caves ...	Bheel Agency.
Páni Bijwár ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Panna ..	State and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Panth Píplauda ...	Guaranteed Estate ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Pára ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency.
Parda ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Páron ...	State and Town ...	Goona Political Agency.
Pátan ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Narsinghgarh.
Pataura ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Páthar Kachhár ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
Pathraudha ..	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Páti ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Pathári ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Agency.
Pathári ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Indore, Central India Agency, Dewás.
Pathária ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Patrahat ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Paundi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Pawaiya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Pichhor ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Piklon ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Pília Khál ...	Lake ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Píplauda ...	Town and Guaranteed Thákurat	Ditto.
Píplaun ...	Village and Police Station ...	Ditto.
Píplia ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency.
Píplia ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Píplia Bijoli ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
Pipraund ...	Town	Baghelkhand.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*	
Piráwa ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Western Malwa Agency, Tonk.
Pitláwad ...	Ditto ...	Holkar.
Popáwatigarh ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Bheel Agency.
Pori ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Punniar ...	Battle field ..	Ditto.
Purnia ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
Purwa ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Rághogarh ...	State, Town and Fort ...	Goona Political Agency.
Rághogarh ...	Town and Fort ..	Dewás.
Raghunáthpur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Raepur ...	Town and Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
Raepur ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Raepuria ...	Fair ..	Bheel Agency.
Raesen ...	Town ...	Bhopal.
Raigaon ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Raikwár ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rájaur ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Rájgarh ...	Town ...	Gwalior, Bheel Agency.
Rájgarh ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Agency.
Rájgarh ...	Bhúmiat ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
Rájpur ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Rájpur Ali ...	State and Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Rambhapur ...	Pergunnah ...	Ditto.
Rámbihár ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Narsinghgarh.
Rámgarh ...	Fort ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Rámgarh ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Rámgarh ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Rámnagar ...	Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
Rámnagar ...	Town ..	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Rámpura ...	Division, Town and Pergunnah	Holkar.
Rámpura ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Ránapur ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency.
Ranjia ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Ranod ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindia.
Ratangarh ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Ratnágar ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
Ratanmál ...	Thákurat ...	Ditto.
Ratwa ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Ráwa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rewah ...	State and Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Rigra ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Ringnaud ...	Pergunnah ...	Dewás.
Ringnod ...	Town ...	Gwalior, Bheel Agency.
Runija ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa Agency, Sindhia.
Rúthiai ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency.
Rutlam ...	Town and State ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Sabalgarh ...	District, Fort and Town ...	Gwalior.
Sabhaganj ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Sabhapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ságar Taláo ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
Ságor ...	Pergunnah ...	Ditto, Gwalior.
Sahasrám ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Sailána ...	State and Town ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Salaiya ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Sálbai ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Sámer ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Samthar ...	State and Town ...	Bundelkhand Agency.
Sanáwad ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
Sánchi ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
Saníchari ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*	
Sanjit ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jaora.
Sánka ...	Fair ..	Narsinghgarh.
Sánwat ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Sárangi ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
Sárangpur ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Dewás.
Sarbhanga ...	Town ..	Baghelkhand.
Saria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Saríla ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
Satwás ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Sáwan ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Sehore ...	Town, Cantonment and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
Semaria ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Sendhwa ...	Fort, Town and Pergunnah ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
Sháhdaura ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Sháhjahánpur ...	District, Town and Staging Bungalow.	Gwalior.
Sháhpur ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Shamsabad ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Shankargarh ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Shankodhár ...	Ditto ...	Holkar.
Shergarh ...	Town and Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
Shiugarh ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Shiupur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Shujáulpur ..	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
Siháwal ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Sikárpur ...	Railway Station ...	Gwalior.
Sikarwár ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Sikarwári ...	District ...	Ditto.
Siláwad ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Silwáni ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Sindhára ...	Ditto ...	Holkar.
Singhána ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Indore Central Agency.
Singoli ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Singrauli ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Sipri ...	Cantonment	Gwalior.
Sirdarpore ...	Town and Cantonment ...	Ditto.
Sirmaur ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Sírpur ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Mánpur.
Sirsi ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Sítamau ...	Town and State ...	Western Malwa Agency.
Sitlaha ...	Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
Sitpura ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Síwás ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Bhopal.
Sohági ...	Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
Sohágpur ...	Town ...	Ditto.
Soháwal ...	State and Town ...	Ditto.
Sonari ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
Sonbarsa ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Sonkach ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa Agency, Sindhia.
Soyet ...	Town and Police Office ...	Ditto.
Sumáoli ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Sundarsi ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Holkar.
Sunel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sunera ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Surána ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
Surdaha ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
Susári ...	Town and Fort ...	Holkar.
Susner ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
Sutália ...	Guaranteed Thákurat ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
Sutna ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
Tájpur ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
Tál ...	Town and Pergunnah ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jaora.

Spelling to be adopted.		Description.		In what Territory or Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*concluded.*		
Tál Bhopál	...	Lake	..	Bhopal.
Talen	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Rájgarh.
Talen Látaheri	...	Ditto	...	Holkar.
Tanseya	...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.		Gwalior.
Tappa	...	Town and Guaranteed Thákurat		Bhopal Political Agency.
Tarána	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Holkar.
Taráoli	...	Fair	...	Bhopal.
Taráon	...	Jágír and Town	...	Bundelkhand.
Tarautha	...	Town	...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Tehri	...	Town and State	...	Bundelkhand.
Tendun	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Thándla	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Holkar.
Thíkri	...	Village	...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dhár.
Tíkamgarh	...	Town	...	Bundelkhand.
Tonk	...	Ditto	...	Gwalior.
Tonk	...	Guaranteed Thákurat	...	Indore, Central Agency.
Tonwarghár	...	District and Town	...	Gwalior.
Tori Fatehpur	...	Jágír and Town	...	Bundelkhand.
Tyonthar	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Udepur	...	Town and Fort	...	Gwalior.
Udepura	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Bhopal.
Ujjain	...	District and Town	...	Gwalior.
Umarkot	...	Place of Pilgrimage	...	Bheel Agency.
Umrahat	...	Town	...	Baghelkhand.
Umri	...	Ditto	...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
Umri	..	Ditto	...	Baghelkhand.
Unchand	...	Town	...	Gwalior.
Unchehra	...	State, Town and Railway Station.		Baghelkhand.
Unel or Unhal	...	Town	..	Gwalior.
Zírapur	...	Town and Pergunnah	...	Holkar.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th July 1877.

No. 13.—The following notification, which appeared in the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 2nd June 1877, is re-published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE;
June 2nd, 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to nominate and appoint Field Marshal His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and to make the following appointments to the Second and Third Classes of the said Most Exalted Order :—

To be Knights Commanders:

Joseph Dalton Hooker, Esq., M.D., C.B., Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.

Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, Esq., C.B., Financial Secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

To be Companions:

Colonel George Cliffe Hatch, Bengal Staff Corps, Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Delhi.

T. H. THORNTON,
Secy. to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 13th July 1877.

No. 1932*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 640 P., dated 22nd March 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. Diefenbach as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Voigt, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 7th July 1877.

No. 1878*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant J. MacIvor, 3rd Hussars, to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant Ravensbaw.

The 12th July 1877.

No. 1918*G*.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 5th of June 1877, is published for general information :—

Foreign Office, June 4, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg the following Decree, which has been issued by the Russian Government for the guidance of the Russian authorities during the present war in matters relating to the Governments and subjects of Turkey and of the Neutral Powers, and defining the articles which are to be considered contraband of war :—

Saint-Petersbourg, 13 *Mai*.

Le Bulletin des Lois publie dans son No. 41 l'Oukase Impérial suivant au sénat dirigeant en date du 12 Mai :

En présence de l'état de guerre qui existe entre la Russie et la Turquie, S. M. l'Empereur ordonne à toutes les autorités et à tous les fonctionnaires militaires et civils que les présentes concernent de se conformer, pendant la guerre actuelle, aux dispositions ci-après, à l'égard de la puissance ennemie et de ses sujets, ainsi que des Etats neutres et de leurs sujects :

I. Les sujets de la Porte qui ré-ident dans l'Empire sont autorisés a continuer pendant la guerre leur séjour et l'exercice de professions paisibles en Russie, sous la protection des lois Russes.

II. A l'égard des navires de commerce Tures que la déclaration de guerre a trouvés dans des ports et havres Russes, confirmation est faite de la disposition en vertu de laquelle ils sont libres de sortir de ces ports et de prendre la mer durant le délai nécessaire pour leur permettre de charger des marchandises ne constituant pas des objets de contrebande de guerre.

III. Les sujets des Etats neutres peuvent continuer sans obstacles leurs relations commerciales avec les ports et villes Russes, en observant les lois de l'Empire et les principes du droit international.

IV. Les autorités militaires sont tenues de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la liberté du commerce légitime des neutres, pour autant qu'elle est permise par les conditions des opérations de guerre.

V. Aux termes de la Déclaration de Paris du 4 (16) Avril, 1856, la course est considérée comme abolie et la délivrance de lettres de marque est interdite.

Conformément à la même déclaration, les règles suivantes doivent être observées à l'égard du commerce des neutres :

1°. Le pavillon neutre couvre la marchandise ennemie, à l'exception de la contrebande de guerre ;

2°. La marchandise neutre, à l'exception de la contrebande de guerre, n'est pas saisissable sous pavillon ennemi ;

3°. Les blocus, pour être obligatoires, doivent être effectifs, c'est-à-dire maintenus par une force suffisante pour interdire réellement l'accès du littoral de l'ennemi.

Ces dispositions de la Déclaration de Paris sont applicables à toutes les puissances, sans en excepter les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord et l'Espagne, qui jusqu'à présent n'ont pas adhéré à cette déclaration.

VI. Sont réputés contrebande de guerre les objets suivants :

Les armes portatives et d'artillerie, montées ou en pièces détachées ; les munitions d'armes à feu, telles que projectiles, fusées d'obus, balles amorces, cartouches, tubes de cartouches, poudre, salpêtre, soufre ; le matériel et les munitions de pièces explosibles, telles que mines, torpilles, dynamite, pyroniline et autres substances fulminantes ; le matériel de l'artillerie, du génie et du train, tels que affûts, caissons, caisses de cartouches, forges de campagne, cantines, pontons, etc. ; less objets d'équipement et d'habillement militaire, tels que gibernes, cartouchières, sacs, cuirasses, outils de sape, tambours, selles et harnais, pièces d'habillement militaire, tentes, etc., et en général tous les objets destinés aux troupes de terre ou de mer.

Ces objets, lorsqu'ils sont trouvés à bord de navires neutres et destinés, à un port ennemi, peuvent être saisis et confisqués, sauf la quantité qui est nécessaire au navire sur lequel est opérée la saisie.

VII. Sont assimilés à la contrebande de guerre les actes suivants, interdits aux neutres : le transport de troupes ennemies, celui de dépêches et de la correspondance de l'ennemi, la fourniture de navires de guerre à l'ennemi.

Les navires neutres pris en flagrant délit de semblable contrebande peuvent être, selon les circonstances, saisis et même confisqués.

VIII. Pendant la durée des opérations militaires sur le Danube et sur les rives de ce fleuve, le commandant supérieur de l'armée active Russe est tenu de prendre toutes les mesures en son pouvoir afin de laisser libres autant que possible la navigation et le commerce licite des neutres sur ce fleuve et de ne les soumettre qu'à des restrictions temporaires nécessitées par les exigences de la guerre ; ces restrictions doivent être levées aussi promptement que possible.

IX. L'autorité militaire prêtera en outre sa protection particulière aux constructions, aux travaux et au personnel de la commission Européenne du Danube, couverts par le pavillon neutre spécial de cette commission.

X. Conformément à la convention de Genève du 10 (22) Août 1864, relative aux militaires malades ou blessés, les commandants des armées belligérantes sont tenus de respecter les dispositions de cette convention qui stipulent l'inviolabilité des hôpitaux, ambulances et personnel médical de l'ennemi, à la condition de réciprocité de la part de l'ennemi.

Remarque.—Lorsque le gouvernement Turc aura, avec consentement préalable de la Russie, adopté, au lieu du pavillon de Genève avec la croix rouge, un signe distinctif particulier pour ses hôpitaux et ambulances, les commandants des armées belligérantes prendront toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer l'inviolabilité des établissements et des personnes placés sous la sauvegarde de ce signe distinctif, conformément à la convention de Genève, si les stipulations de cette dernière sont observées par les autorités Ottomanes.

XI. Conformément à la déclaration de Saint-Pétersbourg du 29 Novembre (11 Décembre), 1868, l'emploi de projectiles d'un poids inférieur à 400 grammes qui seraient ou explosibles ou chargés de matières fulminantes ou inflammables est absolument interdit.

XII. Afin d'atténuer les calamités de la guerre et de concilier autant qu'il est possible et sous réserve de réciprocité les exigences de la guerre avec celles de l'humanité, l'autorité militaire se conformera dans ses actes à l'esprit des principes posés par la conférence de Bruxelles en 1874, en tant qu'ils sont applicables à la Turquie et s'accordent avec le but spécial de la guerre actuelle.

(Translation.)

St. Petersburg, May 13.

The Bulletin des Lois publishes in its 41st No. the following Imperial Ukase to the Directing Senate, dated May 12:—

In view of the state of war existing between Russia and Turkey, H. M. the Emperor commands all the authorities and all military and civil functionaries concerned to act during this war in accordance with the hereinafter mentioned dispositions, with regard to the hostile power and its subjects as well as neutral states and their subjects.

I. The subjects of the Porte who reside in the Empire are authorised to continue during the war their stay and the practice of peaceful professions in Russia under the protection of Russian laws.

II. With respect to Turkish merchantmen which at the time of the declaration of war happen to be in Russian ports and harbours, the regulation is confirmed in virtue of which they are free to leave these ports and to go to sea during the period necessary to enable them to load goods not comprising articles which are contraband of war.

III. The subjects of neutral states may continue uninterrupted commercial relations with Russian ports and towns, on condition that they observe the laws of the Empire and the principles of international law.

IV. The military authorities will take all the measures necessary to ensure the freedom of legitimate neutral commerce, as far as is permitted by the state of the war operations.

V. In the terms of the declaration of Paris of the 4th (16th) April 1856, privateering is considered as abolished, and the issuing of letters of marque is forbidden.

In conformity with the same declaration, the following rules should be observed with respect to neutral commerce:—

1. The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

2. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

3. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

These dispositions of the Declaration of Paris are applicable to all the powers, including the United States of North America and Spain, who up to now have not adhered to this declaration.

VI. The following articles are considered as contraband of war:—

Small arms and artillery, mounted or in detached pieces; ammunition for fire-arms, such as projectiles, fuses for shells, balls, priming, cartridges, cartridge cases, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, explosive materials and ammunition, such as mines, torpedoes, dynamite, pyroniline, and other fulminating substances; artillery, engineering, and transport materials, such as gun-carriages, caissons, cartridge boxes, campaigning forges, canteens, pontoons, &c., articles of military equipment and attire, such as pouches, cartridge boxes, bags, cuirasses, sappers, tools, drums, saddles and harness, articles of military dress, tents, &c., and generally everything destined for military or naval forces.

These articles, when found on board neutral ships, and destined for an enemy's port, may be seized and confiscated, except the amount necessary forthe use of the ship on which the seizure is made.

VII. The following actions, forbidden to neutrals, will be treated in the same way as the carriage of contraband of war, the transport of enemy's troops, of despatches and correspondence, and the furnishing of ships of war to the enemy.

Neutral ships taken while committing such contraband acts may be, according to circumstances, seized and even confiscated.

VIII. During the military operations on the Danube and on the banks of the river, the Commander-in-Chief of the active Russian army is instructed to take all the measures he can to allow the navigation and legitimate commerce of neutrals on the river to be as far as possible free, and only to subject them to such temporary restrictions as the exigencies of war may render necessary, which restrictions are to be removed as quickly as possible.

IX. The military authorities will, moreover, specially protect the constructions, works, and staff of the European Danube Commission, covered by the special neutral flag of this Commission.

X. In accordance with the Convention of Geneva to the 10th (22nd) of August 1864, with respect to the sick or wounded soldiers, the commanders of the belligerent armies are to respect the dispositions of this Convention, which render the enemy's hospitals, ambulances, and medical staff inviolable, on the condition of the enemy's reciprocity.

Remark.—When the Turkish Government shall have, with the previous consent of Russia, adopted in place of the Geneva red-cross flag a special distinctive badge for its hospitals and ambulances, the commanders of the belligerent armies will take all the measures necessary to ensure the inviolability of establishments and persons placed under the protection of this distinctive badge, in conformity with the Geneva Convention, if the stipulations of the latter are observed by the Ottoman authorities.

XI. In accordance with the declaration of St. Petersburg of November 29 (11 December), 1868, the use of projectiles of a less weight than 400 grammes which are either explosive or charged with fulminating or inflammable matter is absolutely forbidden.

XII. With the view of lessening the calamities of war and of bringing as much as possible, and under the reservation of reciprocity, the demands of war into harmony with those of humanity, the military authorities will conform with the spirit of the principles laid down by the Conference of Brussels in 1874, as far as they are applicable to Turkey, and agree with the special object of the present war.

Foreign Office, June 4, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Saint Petersburgh, the following Decree which has been issued by the Russian Government, on the subject of certain regulations to be enforced in localities where a state of siege is proclaimed:—

Un oukase impérial addressé au sénat dirigeant en date du 12 Mai porte les dispositions suivantes:

Notre oukase au sénat dirigeant en date du 28 Avril a fixé a titre de mesure provisoire un mode de responsabilité particulière pour les civils qui, dans les localités soumises à l'état de siége, se rendraient coupables de crimes d'une haute gravité diriges principalement contre la sécurité ou les interêts de l'Etat et de l'armée. Ayant jugé opportun de porter au nombre des crimes spécifiés au § 1er de l'oukase susmentionné ceux dirigés contre la sécurité de la flotte, Nous ordonnons de livrer à la justice militaire, pour être jugés selon les lois militaires en temps de guerre, les civils qui auraient commis les méfaits suivants dans les localités déclarées en état de siége: la destruction intentionnelle par le feu ou par tout autre moyen, de navires, docks, entrepôts, ou autres constructions navales, ainsi que la destruction intentionnelle ou l'altération des phares ou signaux de reconnaissance.

Bulletin des Lois.

(Translation.)

An Imperial Ukase addressed to the Directing Senate, dated the 12th of May, adds the following regulations:—

Our Ukase to the Directing Senate, dated the 28th of April, has settled, under the head of a provisional measure, a method of imposing special responsibility on civilians who, in places in a state of siege, might be guilty of crimes of great gravity principally directed against the security and the interests of the state and the army. Having thought it desirable to number amongst the crimes specified in section 1 of the above-mentioned Ukase those directed against the safety of the fleet, we order that civilians who shall have committed the following crimes, in the places declared to be in a state of siege, shall be handed over to military authorities, to be judged in accordance with martial law in time of war, namely:—the intentional destruction by fire, or any other means, of ships, docks, depôts, and other naval buildings, as well as the intentional destruction or alteration of lighthouses or signals.

Bulletin des Lois.

The 13*th July* 1877.

No. 1931*G.*—Ganesh Singh, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, Mysore Commission, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, Roll B, with effect from the 24th April 1877, *vice* Mahomed Saliha, retired.

N. Chelvaiengar, Judicial Sheristadar, Commissioner's Office, Nundydroog Division, and Acting Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, Roll B, with effect from the 19th May 1877, *vice* Ganesh Singh.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 9th July 1877.

No. 1783.—Mr. C. E. Crawley is appointed to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General in British Burmah. Mr. Crawley will, however, continue, until further orders, to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

No. 1896.—Mr. R. C. Chapman is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 13*th July* 1877.

No. 1901.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Civil Leave Code of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 16 (*b*) (page 122).

Add the following to this section:—

"An officer is not entitled at the end of furlough or special leave, or subsidiary leave affixed thereto, to resume, as a matter of course, without further orders, the particular appointment which he vacated before his furlough or special leave. He should report his return to duty in the manner prescribed in Section 37, Rule 3, and await orders."

Section 34 (Page 131).

Substitute the following for Rule 3 *under this section*:—

3. If an officer, on transfer from one appointment to another, obtain privilege leave without joining his new office, his leave allowance shall not be less than it would have been if he had joined his new office.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 13*th July* 1877.

No. 1890.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:*—

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877. 30th June	Calcutta	5,76,24,145	61,31,359	21,33,681	2,54,32,446	3,37,36,886
..	Madras	1,33,55,545	1,07,55,278	..	60,00,000	1,67,55,278
..	Bombay	3,61,08,350	2,13,51,813	1,36,08,982	1,36,09,000	4,85,69,795
..	Allahabad	47,33,105	33,33,075	..	31,00,000	64,33,075
..	Lahore	37,41,670	20,04,889	..	32000,000	52,04,889
..	Calicut	21,12,490	28,44,889	..	7,00,000	35,44,889
..	Cocanada	13,79,915	17,66,515	..	5,00,000	22,66,515
..	Nagpore	10,86,790	5,66,515	..	6,00,000	11,66,515
..	Kurrachee	19,33,070	10,33,045	..	12,00,000	22,33,045
..	Akola	16,08,450	17,33,530	..	3,00,000	20,33,530
	TOTAL ..	12,07,43,969	5,46,33,961	1,49,56,663	5,09,33,446	12,07,43,969

R. B. CHAPMAN,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 619.—Mr. P. Mitchell, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army in India, to be Personal Assistant to the Adjutant General.

No. 620.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Henry Morris, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry,—30th June 1876.

No. 621.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Edward George Wace, 1st July 1877.

No. 622.—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant George Frederick Young, Bengal Staff Corps, 30th June 1877.

No. 623.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Arnold Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps,—3rd July 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sussex Charles Milford, Bombay Staff Corps,—4th July 1877.

No. 624.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *the 8th June* 1877, *pages* 3558, 3559 *and* 3560.

War Office, Pall Mall, 8th June 1877.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John J. H. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 23rd February 1877.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Norman Hector Maclean, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Crawford Longcroft, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Snow Davies, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Finch, Bengal Army. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Dunn Bishop, Bengal Army. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Ranken, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Thomas Etheridge, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Smith, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Warren Mercer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Jeffery Edward Lake Willows, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Edward Cracroft, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick Stafford Hewett, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Rice, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Mason, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Johnstone, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ross Bayly, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Hill Millett, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Andrews Mount Biggs, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Frederick Williams, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Adolphe Mottet, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Mesham, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Selwyn New, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Talbot Cornewall, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th July 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Hellyer Beddek, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Johnstone Hamilton, Madras Army. Dated 9th June 1877.

Major Charles Henry Harrison, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1877.

To be Deputy Surgeon-Generals.

Surgeon-Major John Anderson Cox, Madras Army. Dated 9th June 1877.

India Office, 7th June 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant G. H. B. Coats, 1st Foot. Dated 18th December 1875.

Lieutenants C. J. Dennys, 65th Foot. Dated 4th January 1876.

Lieutenant C. C. Whistler, 76th Foot. Dated 11th February 1876.

"*London Gazette,*" *the 12th June* 1877, *pages* 3616 *and* 3617.

India Office, 11th June 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions, alterations of rank, &c., among the officers of the Staff Corps and Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Brydges Robinson Branfill, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to General R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, deceased. Dated 19th December 1876.

To be Majors.

Captain Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to General W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 3rd December 1876.

Captain Robert Morris, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General D. Hodson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 16th December 1876.

Captain Arthur Robert Kenney-Herbert, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) F. W. Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 22nd December 1876.

Captain Wellesley Campbell, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry, to rank from 30th March 1874, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) A. Wyndham, Madras Staff Corps, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry, to rank from the 3rd April 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Morris, Madras Cavalry, to rank from 26th November 1875, in succession to General A. Dick, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas James Watson. Dated 20th February 1877.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Henry Ewart. Dated 20th February 1877.

Captain William Ewbank Chambers. Dated 20th February 1877.

Captain Arthur Power Palmer. Dated 20th February 1877.

Captain Edwin Beddy. Dated 20th February 1877.

Captain Alfred Ollivant. Dated 4th March 1877.

Captain Lindsay Charles de Lorentz Daniell. Dated 6th March 1877.

Captain Henry Isham Wheler. Dated 6th March 1877.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Carbery Egan. Dated 24th January 1877.

Lieutenant Joseph Seymour Biscoe. Dated 24th March 1877.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) David Scott Dodgson, C. B. Dated 12th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Folliott Walker Baugh. Dated 12th March 1877.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Woodburn Francis Bartleman. Dated 12th March 1877.

Major Robert Hastie Inglis. Dated 12th March 1877.

The names of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazettes* named :—

London Gazette, 18th May 1875—Colonel C. R. Blair, Bombay Infantry, should be Charles *Renny* Blair.

London Gazette, 22nd December 1876—Captain A. de C. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, should be Albert *de Clancy* Rennick.

London Gazette, 22nd December 1876—Major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, should be Alexander *Kincaid* Johnson Canning Mackenzie.

The date of the commission of the undermentioned officer should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* named :—

London Gazette, 22nd December 1876—Major H. P. Peacock, 23rd July 1876.

No. 625.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeon P. M. Grant, arrived at Fort William, 25th June 1877.

No. 626.—NATIVE ARMY—

12th (The Khelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shere Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Ramtahul Singh, deceased; Havildar Gunda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shere Singh, promoted,—23rd February 1877.

Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Hoossain Khan, promoted, with effect from date of joining the appointment.

No. 627.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils having passed their final examination are promoted

to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil from the dates specified against their respective names and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service:—

Lahore Medical School.

Hurbhuj Ram	From the 7th April 1877.
Husmut Alli	
Kumaloodeen	
Kaloo Ram	
Heerah Nund *a*	
Gopal Doss	
Nutta Sing	
Soocha Sing	
Kirpa Ram 2nd	
Muzhar Khan	
Karamat Khan	

a. Passed the English qualification examination on the 15th April 1873.

Temple School of Medicine at Patna.

Brig Mohun Lall *a*	From the 11th April 1877.
Shaikh Ainuddeen	
Salar Buksh *a*	
Shaick Rohim Bux	
Koodrut Hossein	
Ahmed Oollah Khan	
Kundhia Lall	
Muzrooddeen	
Mohomed Sheriff *a*	
Himmut Deen	
Syed Ally *a*	
Abdoosobhan	
Mahomed Easim	
Abdul Rashid	
Mahomed Altaf Russool	
Karoree Lall	
Lukhput Roy	
Mahomed Esof Khan	
Shaick Koorbun Ally *a*	
Futteh Mahomed	
Nil Kamal	
Amin Ullah	
Shaick Abdool Lutiff	
Mahomed Abdoollah Khan	
Shaikh Nooroodeen	
Mozuphur Hossain	
Moorut Lall	
Gungee Lall	

a. Passed the English qualification examination on the 17th May 1873.

Agra Medical School.

Kurm Khan	From the 13th April 1877.
Khazan Sing	
Moomrais Khan	
Nuzeer Beg *a*	
Jankey Pershaud	
Jusram Ram	
Hushmut Ally	
Shoopurshun Singh	
Ajoodhia Pershad *b*	
Syeedooddin	
Wuzeer Khan	

a. Passed the English qualification examination on the 17th May 1873.

b. Passed the English qualification examination on the 13th April 1877.

No. 628.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Reverend Oscar Dan Watkins, to be Honorary Chaplain.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 629.—The following Clause 34 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st March 1877, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Pallicer Projectiles with Broken Points.

Clause 34.—The following revised instructions have been approved for the guidance of Inspectors of Warlike Stores in the examination of Palliser projectiles:—

1. Models "A" and "B," designed to illustrate the extent of the fracture of Palliser projectiles, will be issued from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

2. Any Palliser projectiles that may be found with their points broken similarly to, or to a greater extent than what is shown in Model "A," will be sent to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, unless they can be used up by the Land Service for practice.

3. Projectiles with their points broken similarly to, or to a less extent than is shown in Model "B," will be considered serviceable.

4. Clause 6, Army Circulars, 1876, is hereby cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 630.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Bengal, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police,—private affairs, for one year, two months and twelve days, under Rule 1X of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Walter Babington, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, six months and seven days, under Rule 1X of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Robert Temple Wright, M.D.,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 631.—G. G. O. No. 915 of 1876 is cancelled, and Major Owen Ivan Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 632.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Doran, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, Bombay, 27th June 1877.

Major I. P. Westmorland, Royal Engineers, Examiner, 2nd class, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Examiner of Accounts, Western System of State Railways, P. N. Railway, Punjab,—Bombay, 21st February 1877 (date of departure on furlough 22nd February 1875).

No. 633.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sherriff, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 336 of 1877,—*Bokhara*, 30th May 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain G. Strahan, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 352 of 1877,—*El Dorado*, 1st May 1877, from Madras.

ORDNANCE.

No. 634.—The following Clauses in List of Changes in War Matériel, are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st January 1877.

3004 Carriage, iron, wrought, travelling, complete, field rifled M. L., 9-pr. (Mark II., §§ 2660 and 2917.)

Alteration of rear transom so that the 12° tangent scale of the 6 cwt. gun, when run down, may clear it.

3010. Ordnance, wrought-iron, rifled M. L., 64-pr., of 64 cwt. (Mark III.)

Angle of tangent sight to correct permanent deflection.

Dated 1st February 1877.

3023. Apparatus for proof of tubes, primers, and detonators of fuzes. (Mark II.)

Instructions for proof of tubes, primers, and detonators of fuzes, &c.

3025. Box, tin, travelling carriage, fuze, percussion, R.L. Mark I. (§ 2201.)

Improved mode of attaching rings.

3026. Carriages, iron, wrought, travelling, field, rifled M.L., 9 and 16-pr.

Alteration to guard-irons of axletree-box seats.

Note.—To apply to Field Batteries of Artillery equipped with 9-pr. R. M. L. gun, the carriages of which are fitted with axletree seats.

3027. Carriage, iron, wrought, naval, complete sliding, boat, fitted for hydraulic buffer, rifled M.L., 9-pr. 8 cwt. (Mark I.)

Addition, to make the carriage suitable also for the 6 cwt. gun.

3029. Cover, paper, cartridge. (Mark I.)

3033. Tube, friction, dummy, for drill. (Mark II.)

PENSIONS.

No. 635.—Molama, widow of Subadar Bhowany Buccus Tewary, 2nd Native Infantry (late 31st Native Infantry), is admitted to the 2nd class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 34-10-8 per mensem, for three years, from the 1st March 1876, payable at Fyzabad, North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 636.—First Class Hospital Assistant Maddun Khan, attached to the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency circle.

No. 637.—Subadar Poolchund, late 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is, as a special case, granted a pension of Rs. 35 per mensem, instead of that notified in G. G. O. No. 335 of 1877.

No. 638.—ERRATA.—In G. G. O. No. 769 of 1876, 1st Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry, after the name Subadar Gunness Sing, insert the word "Bahadur." Opposite the name of Drummer Prichard Obediah Franks for Rs. 4-0-0, read Rs. 7-0-0.

In G. G. O. No. 190 of 1877, opposite the names of Dummers E. L. Lewis and A. Paul, 38th Regiment, Native Infantry, for Rs. 4-0-0 read Rs. 7.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 639.—Native Medical Pupil Dal Chund, No. 1250, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, is permitted to resign the service.

The 14th July 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 640.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 594, dated the 2nd July 1877, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877:—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
17	Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Deneys Vanrenen.	Staff Corps	292 0 0	205 10 0	.....	14th July 1877.	England.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 23rd June to 6th July 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
18th Foot ...	Surgeon-Major J. L. Curtis ...	25th June 1877	Almora.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 16.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed 4th grade officers in Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, on probation :—

Mr. W. G. H. Riach, R. N. R.
Mr. H. J. Black.

Dated 6th July 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th July 1877.

No. 313.—Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer 1st Grade, is transferred from the North-Eastern to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 314.—The grant by the Government of Bombay of 10 days' privilege leave, with effect from 15th May 1877, to Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is confirmed.

The 11th July 1877.

No. 316.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel R. H. Sankey, R.E., Chief Engineer II Class, on the 9th June 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades from that date :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., temporary Chief Engineer II Class, to temporary Chief Engineer III Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Johnson, M.S.C., temporary Chief Engineer III Class, to Superintending Engineer 2nd Grade.

Colonel F. Alexander, S. C., temporary Superintending Engineer 2nd Grade, to Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade.

No. 317.—The resignation of his appointment by Mr. T. R. Edmondson, Probationary Accountant 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway, is accepted with effect from 4th June 1877.

The 13th July 1877.

No. 318.—Mr. J. Godfrey is appointed an Accountant 4th Grade on probation, and posted to the Rajpootana State Railway.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 29.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877. {Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 23, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, of 7th July 1877, page 343, *for* "2nd July 1877" *read* "30th June 1877."

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th July 1877.

No. 605.—APPOINTMENT.—Babu Jagat Bandhu Nág, B.L., to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade in Assam during the absence on deputation of Babu Chandra Náth Nandi, or until further orders.

The 20th July 1877.

No. 616.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. P. T. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in Assam, to officiate in the 3rd grade with effect from the 6th April last, during the period that Captain W. J. Williamson may officiate as Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Commissioner of Abkaree Revenue, and Superintendent of Stamps, or until further orders:

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, *vice* Mr. Carnegy.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 479, dated the 1st ultimo.

No. 619.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 622.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Nágpur Division in the Central Provinces, to be Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces, with effect from the 1st proximo, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mackenzie:

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., Officiating Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, to be Commissioner of the Nágpur Division, *vice* Mr. Bernard.

No. 624.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Babu Romesh Chunder Mitter to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th July 1877.

No. 78.—Mr. D. F. Addis, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

No. 79.—Mr. J. G. Silcock, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

No. 80.—Mr. W. H. M. Gun, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

MEDICAL.

The 19th July 1877.

No. 404.—APPOINTMENTS.—Surgeon-Major J. Brake to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Nágpur, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. B. Beatson.

No. 405.—Surgeon-Major J. F. Barter, Officiating Superintendent, Central Jail at Nágpur, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The 20th July 1877.

No. 409.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Tariny Churn Pal is dismissed from the service of Government with effect from the 17th April last.

SANITARY.

The 18th July 1877.

No. 134.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon C. W. Owen has been temporarily attached to the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Surgeon Owen assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th ultimo.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th July 1877.

No. 1106.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Elton, Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly.

PATENTS.

The 19th July 1877.

No. 48.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 86 of 1875.—Mr. J. C. Kinmond, of Norfolk House, Binswood, Leamington, in the County of Warwick, at present residing in the Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta, has filed a memorandum disclaiming a certain portion of his patent for rolling tea which was granted to him in December 1875.

No. 20 of 1877.—Mr. R. M. Young, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, Engineer, for improvements in Sewing Machines, more especially in relation to overcast sewing.

No. 51 of 1877.—Mr. C. Marshall, Mechanic, and Noormohamed Sulaiman, Merchant, both residents of Bombay, for an invention entitled brass-bearing and self-feeding oil box combined.

No. 52 of 1877.—Mr. A. H. Hackerdon, of No. 28 South Collinga Street, Calcutta, for drying or frying tea by steam smoke or flame heat.

No. 53 of 1877.—Mr. W. Bull, of Sahibganj, *viâ* Sikrugully, Bengal, for an improved method of burning bricks, tiles, or other goods.

No. 55 of 1877.—Major-General H. R. Morgan, of Ootacamund, for an improved mode of rendering shell lime hydraulic.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 17th July 1877.

No. 418.—Mr. P. J. Falle, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Marine Survey Department, is granted three months' privilege leave under Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 420.—Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.G.S., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Marine Survey Department, is granted three months' privilege leave under Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 20th July 1877.

No. 12 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HINDOSTAN, WEST COAST.

Position of Cochin lighthouse, &c.

Notice is hereby given that the light exhibited at Cochin is incorrectly placed on the present Admiralty Charts.

The lighthouse is situated on a raised mound which formed a bastion of the old fort, and bears south-west from the Flagstaff and Cochin Church, distant 5·4 cables from the former and 2·8 cables from the latter

The shallow water at the entrance to this river has shifted about a cable to the E. S. E.; the mark now for leading vessels over the Bar is the central or largest of the three churches at Ernakolum in line with Builder's (Vypeen) point.

The buoys marking the shoal water have been moved; the north buoy 2 cables, and the south buoy nearly 3 cables in the same direction.

NOTE.—During the south-west monsoon these buoys are removed, as vessels anchor at Narrakel—about 5 miles to the northward of Cochin—at which place a small light is exhibited from the flagstaff.

Position of lighthouse-latitude 9° 57′ 47″ N., longitude 76° 13′ 45″ E.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 14th July 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr., (late I. N.),*
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Cochin river, No. 65; India West Coast, Sheet II, No. 749; and Sheet 3, Cochin to Cape Comorin, No. 2738; also, Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 81; the List of Lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1877, page 12, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 408.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

STATISTICS.

The 20th July 1877.

No. 331.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the exemption from export duty of all rice exported by sea and entered outwards for either of the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal, or passing by land into any of the French Settlements situate on the line of coast within the presidency of Fort St. George, published in Notification No. 19, dated the 19th January 1877, shall continue in force until the 21st day of October inclusive.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 13th July 1877.

No. 1664P.—The following order of Her Majesty in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 30th day of April 1877.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for more effectually punishing offences against the laws relating to the Slave Trade," it is, amongst other things, enacted that—

If any person being a subject of Her Majesty, or of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, shall upon the High Seas or in any part of Asia or Africa which Her Majesty may from time to time think fit to specify by any Order in Council in this behalf, commit any of the offences defined in sections 367, 370, and 371 (in the Schedule to this Act respectively recited) of Act 45 of 1860 passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, and called "The Indian Penal Code," or abet within the meaning of the Fifth Chapter of the said Penal Code the commission of any such offence, such person shall be dealt with in respect of such offence or abetment as if the same had been committed in any place within British India in which he may be or may be found.

Now, therefore, in pursuance and by virtue of the said recited Act of Parliament Her Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Act shall apply to the several parts of Asia and Africa hereinafter specified; that is to say—

(*a.*) The territories of the Khan of Khelat and of the Sultan of Muscat in Mekran and Arabia.

(*b.*) The coasts of Beloochistan, and of the Bunder Abbass districts, and the shores of the Persian Gulf.

(*c.*) The coast of Arabia from Ras Mussendom to Cape Bab-el-Mandeb.

(*d.*) The territories of the following tribes near Aden, namely—

The Abdali.	The Amir.
The Foodli.	The Subahi.
The Akrabi.	The Yafai.
The Howshabi.	The Oulaki.
The Alawi.	

(*e.*) The coast of Africa from Ras Sejarme to Delagoa Bay.

(*f.*) The territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(*g.*) The sea and islands within ten degrees of latitude or longitude from such coasts and shores respectively.

And the Right Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury and the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

GENERAL.

The 16th July 1877.

No. 1961*G.*—ADDENDUM.—In Notification No. 863G, dated 13th April 1877, appointing Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., to officiate as Resident 1st Class and Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Sir H. Daly on privilege leave, after the word "charge" insert "in addition to his duties as Political Agent, Gwalior."

No. 1962*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant E. J. F. deC. Rennick, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Political Assistant 3rd Class and Assistant to the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, with effect from the afternoon of 11th May 1877, *vice* Major Burlton, on privilege leave.

No. 1963*G.*—The following list is published in continuation of the lists notified in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 24th June and 29nd July 1876:—

List of officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Honor tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 1st September 1875 and 31st August 1876.

Government or Administration.	Name.	Language and Examination passed.
Madras ...	Lieutenant J. A. Barlow...	Persian H. P.
Bombay ...	Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Disbrowe.	Ditto.
Bengal ...	Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S. ...	Ditto.
Punjab ...	Mr. W. Jenkyns, C.S. ...	Ditto.

The 19th July 1877.

No. 2000*G.*—Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, officiated as 3rd Squadron Commander from 16th January to 4th April 1877.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 20th July 1877.

No. 2063.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Corrigendum to the Acting Allowance Code of the Financial Department:—

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 23 (c) (page 233).

Substitute the following for the passage within parenthesis in Rule 1:—

"(to be recorded and, unless the extra expense falls only upon Provincial or Local Resources, communicated to the Supreme Government.)"

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 20th July 1877.

No. 2038.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of Act 18 of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the stamp duty to which Leases of Fisheries and the counterparts of such Leases, granted under Section 4 of Act VII of 1875 (The Burma Fisheries Act) are liable under Act XVIII, 1869.

No. 2041.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, and in supersession of the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 2366, dated 31st October 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act in respect of—

1*st.*—Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any Criminal Court.

2*nd.*—Copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceeding.

3*rd.*—Copies of judgments and depositions required by officers of the Police Department for conducting appeals on behalf of Government before any Criminal Court.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th July 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 641.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Bedford Morant Allen, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—2nd May 1876.

Lieutenant Edward Duncan Frederick Bignell, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot, Wing Officer, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—7th June 1876.

No. 642.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Francis Charles Burton, Bengal Staff Corps,—11th July 1877.

No. 643.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Temporary.			
Sub-Conductor William Mathews.	Officiating Conductor.	16th March 1877.	*Vice* Conductor J. Simpson, on furlough.
Sergeant John McNamara.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.		
Sergeant Henry Goodman	Ditto.	9th May 1877.	Officiating Sub-Conductor D. O'Connell, remanded.

No. 644.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant R. J. Bevan, Royal Artillery, to be Officiating Subaltern, *vice* Captain C. M. Smith, Officiating as Commandant, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

No. 645.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

To be Commandant.

Lieutenant A. J. Corse-Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Revenue Survey Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Dalmahoy, resigned.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 646.—The following Clause 153 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st November 1875, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information:—

Musketry Instruction—Articles for Regiments armed with Martini-Henry Rifles.

Clause 153.—1. The following articles will be supplied for purposes of instruction to each regiment, armed with the Martini-Henry Rifle, having an Instructor of Musketry. These articles will be conveyed with the regiment as part of its equipments:—

Parts of rifles	actions, complete,	skeleton	... 1
	with butts	wasters	... 2
	barrels, rifled, without action, sighted		1
Implements, action			... 1

2. Demands for the articles specified in the foregoing paragraph will be sent in to the Controller at the station on which the regiment is dependent for its supply of equipment.

3. The above articles take the place of the following, which are laid down in Schedule 24, of Appendix to Clause 34, Army Circulars, 1874, in the case of regiments having Martini-Henry arms:—

Locks, iron, waster ...	... 6
Musket, rifled barrel, pattern of 1853	... 1
Wrenches, T-headed, or nipple keys with cramps ...	 6

4. The schedule in question will be amended accordingly.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 647.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel Daniel George Robinson, Royal Engineers, Director General of Telegraphs in India,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Richard Graham Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant George Hambley Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 648.—Captain Charles Frederick Thomas, General List, Infantry, Military Accountant, 3rd class, Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, Paymaster, Presidency Circle, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence in India for four months on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 8th July 1877.

No. 649.—Conductor Joseph Edmundson, Barrackmaster, 2nd class, has been allowed furlough* to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, with the

* The period will be notified hereafter.

necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from the 12th April 1877, the date of his departure from Bombay in Her Majesty's Indian Troopship *Euphrates*.

No. 650.—The furlough on medical certificate for two years to be spent partly in and partly out of India, granted to 1st class Apothecary H. C. Connolly, in G. G. O. No. 675 of 1876, is commuted to furlough in India for the entire period.

No. 651.—The following extract from List No. 12, dated the 21st June 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Honorary Lieutenant J. Cannell, Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant N. Powlett, R. A.

Granted extensions of leave.

Surgeon C. J. McKenna	4	months,	medical certificate.
Colonel G. M. Battye, S.C.	3	„	10 days, private affairs.
Captain E. P. Ommanney, S.C.	6	„	medical certificate.
Captain J. G. M. deL. Bean, S.C.	6	„	„ „
Colonel W. B. Girdlestone, S.C.	4	„	„ „
Captain C. C. Dyce, S.C.	5	„	„ „

No. 652.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 17th May 1877.

No. 653.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Brigadier-General Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877,—*Ittore*, 10th May 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. L. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 226 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Dundas, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*Assam*, 7th May 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rowband, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877,—*Surat*, 21st May 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 306 of 1877,—*Surat*, 21st May 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 542 of 1877,—*Khiva*, 28th May 1877, from Bombay.

Deputy Surgeon-General G. H. Ray, M.D., G. G. O. No. 476 of 1877,—*Ittore*, 10th May 1877, from Bombay.

Deputy Surgeon-General E. C. Thorp, M.D., G. G. O. No. 476 of 1877,—*Assam*, 7th May 1877, from Bombay.

Major H. C. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 491 of 1877,—*Ittore*, 10th May 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major F. H. O'Donel, M.D., G. G. O. No. 382 of 1877,—*Surat*, 21st May 1877, from Bombay.

Captain G. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 120 of 1877,—*Batavia*, 1st May 1877, from Bombay.

Captain W. P. Harrison, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*Batavia*, 1st May 1877, from Bombay.

Captain G. F. L. Marshall, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 336 of 1877,—*Assam*, 7th May 1877, from Bombay.

Captain M. A. Alves, Royal Engineers, G.G.O. No. 355 of 1877,—*Assam*, 7th May 1877, from Bombay.

Captain W. T. Stuart, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877,—*Ittore*, 10th May 1877, from Bombay.

Captain W. P. Hodnett, 54th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (for Musketry), G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877,—*India*, 20th May 1877, from Bombay.

Captain A. G. W. Hemans, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 399 of 1877,—*Thibet*, 14th May 1877, from Bombay.

Captain A. K. Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 476 of 1877,—*Surat*, 21st May 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) J. G. Hall, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Italia*, 2nd May 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 400 of 1877,—*Khiva*, 28th May 1877, from Bombay.

Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R. Deane, G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877,—*Batavia*, 1st May 1877, from Bombay.

PENSIONS.

No. 654.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Sergeant-Major Charles Alford, late Royal Horse Artillery,—Two shillings and six pence per diem.

John Wright, late 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—Eight pence halfpenny per diem.

No. 655.—Ressaldar-Major Shahzada Abdul Kassim, "Sirdar Bahadur," 4th Bengal Cavalry, is granted a special pension from the State of Rs. 300 per month, inclusive of the amount to which he is entitled on retirement as a Member of the 1st Class of the Order of British India. The entire pension will be payable in the Civil Department.

No. 656.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further service by Annual Invaliding Committee are transferred to the Pension Establishment :—

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		A. Battery, C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.			
	Store Lascar.	Bahadoor Khan...	Store Lascar.	3	N.-W. P.
	Syce ...	Sumjawan (1) ...	Syce ...	3	„
	„ ...	Ally Khan ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Jangeer Khan ...	„ ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter.	Poorun ...	Grass-cutter.	3	„
	„ ...	Mohun ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Davy (10) ...	„ ...	3	„
		B. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.			
	Store Lascar.	Suffree ...	Store Lascar.	3	N.-W. P.
	Grass-cutter.	Nunkoo, 1st ...	Grass-cutter.	3	Punjab.
	„ ...	Mohungah, 1st...	„ ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Deenah ...	„ ...	3	„
	Syce ...	Goordial ...	Syce ...	3	„
	„ ...	Bowanydeen, 1st	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Perowtie, 1st ...	„ ...	3	„
		A. Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Grass-cutter.	Mattadeen ...	Grass-cutter.	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Gunga ...	„ ...	3	„
		D. Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Lascar ...	Geerow ...	Lascar ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Ninhan ...	„ ...	3	„
	Jemadar Syce.	Gopaul ...	Jemadar Syce.	3	„
	Syce ...	Geerow ...	Syce ...	3	„
	„ ...	Rugoo ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Abdoolah ...	„ ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter	Pursuwur ...	Grass-cutter	3	„
		11th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Grass-cutter	Ramdeen ...	Grass-cutter	3	Presidency.
		B. Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Tindal ...	Poker ...	Tindal ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Lascar ...	Khodabux ...	Lascar ...	3	„
	„ ...	Rajab ...	„ ...	3	„
	Jemadar Syce.	Buggoo ...	Jemadar Syce.	3	„
	Syce ...	Suddeen ...	Syce ...	3	„
	Grass-cutte	Elibux ...	Grass-cutter	3	„
	„ ...	Sahib Deen ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Buctour (3) ...	„ ...	3	„
		No. 4 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Bullock driver.	Pundhai ...	Bullock driver.	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Gungah (II) ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bipet (1) ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jord Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Soochet (1) ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bodai ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Moonah ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ramdeen (1) ...	„ ...	4	„
		C. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Syce ...	Deen Mahomed...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	Grass-cutter.	Gheesawun ...	Grass-cutter.	3	„
	„ ...	Bhuggoo ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Oomrah ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Deepah ...	„ ...	3	„
		D. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Syce ...	Mungal ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Bonyadie ...	„ ...	3	Presidency.
	Jorawallah Grass-cutter.	Moolie, 1st ...	Jorawallah Grass-cutter.	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Bauchoi ...	„ ...	3	„

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		E. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery,			
	Lascar ...	Jheean ...	Lascar ...	3	N.-W. P.
	Syce ...	Kunno ...	Syce ...	3	„
	„ ...	Montyza Kham...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Dabie ...	„ ...	3	Mhow.
	„ ...	Lahowrie ...	„ ...	3	N.-W. P.
		F. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Syce ...	Sunnahie ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Mattadeen (4) ...	„ ...	3	„
		No. 1 Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Bullock driver.	Dallah, 1st ...	Bullock driver.	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Donkeill ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gurrebb ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gungah II ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kassaie ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sewdeen ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Soobah ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Uddye ...	„ ...	4	„
		No. 4 Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Store Lascar.	Pilwan Khan ...	Store Lascar.	3	N.-W. P.
		11th Hussars.			
	Syce ...	Sahibdeen ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Telhoo ...	„ ...	3	„
	Lascar ...	Goolzar ...	Lascar ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter.	Nuncoo ...	Grass-cutter.	3	„
	„ ...	Hoolas ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Nuthoo ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Dhoobree ...	„ ...	3	„
		13th Hussars.			
	Syce ...	Sooman ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Davee ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Davee ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Seumber ...	„ ...	3	Presidency.
		51st Foot.			
	Tindal ..	Ramdeen ...	Tindal ...	7	N.-W. P.
		81st Foot.			
	Tindal ...	Dabidin ...	Tindal ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Lascar ...	Suddun ...	Lascar ...	3	„
	„ ...	Jowahir ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Norce ...	„ ...	3	„
		Governor General's Body-Guard.			
	Syce ...	Kurrim Bux ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
		2nd Bengal Cavalry.			
	Woordie Major.	Soobhan Khan ...	Woordie Major.	25	N.-W. P.
	Duffadar.	Kurreemoola Khan.	Duffadar.	7	„
	„	Amed Noor Khan	„	7	„
	„	Ahmed Ally Khan.	„	7	„
	Sowar ...	Shaikh Rahim Buxsh.	Sowar ...	*7	„
	„	Shaikh Jan Mohomed.	„	4	„
	„	Wahid Khan	„	4	„
	„	Ushruf Khan ...	„	4	„
	„	Mobariz Khan ...	„	4	„
	„	Shaikh Hyder Buxsh.	„	4	„
	„	Kumode Singh ...	„	4	„
		3rd Bengal Cavalry.			
	Duffadar...	Kan Singh ...	Duffadar...	7	Punjab.
	Sowar ...	Yakoob Khan ...	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Hajee Hussen ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nusseer Khan ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Muntoo Singh ...	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
		Detachment, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.			
	Duffadar...	Bhoora Khan ...	Duffadar	7	Punjab.
	„	Nezar Ally Beg ...	„	7	N.-W. P.
	Sowar ...	Heera Khan ...	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	„	Mahomed Ally...	„	4	N.-W. P.
	„	Tafuzool Hoossain	„	4	„

* Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		4th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Duffadar	Meerkurrum Hossein.	Duffadar	7	Presidency.
	Sowar ...	Shah Wullee Khan.	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Sheikh Ghulam Ali.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Hoshdar Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ziyaoodeen Khan	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Meer Morad Ali	„ ...	4	Presidency.
	„ ...	Mirza Mendhoo Beg.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Meer Danish Ali	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Yusuf Khan ...	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
		5th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Ressaldar Major.	Shadi Khan ...	Ressaldar Major.	40*	N.-W. P.
	Duffadar	Burkutt Khan ...	Duffadar	7	„
	„ ...	Than Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Nihal Singh ...	„ ...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Sheogolam Singh	„ ...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Nund Singh ...	„ ...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Fyzoola Khan ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sowar ...	Banee Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Ramlall ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Russool Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nahur Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bisharut Khan...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Reasut Hoossain.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Hookum Singh...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Sookha Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Shere Khan ...	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Gopal Singh ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
		6th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Duffadar..	Rampershad Sing	Duffadar.	7	N.-W. P.
	Sowar ...	Roostum Khan...	Sowar ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gholam Mahomed Khan.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kan Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
		7th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Sowar ...	Mustafa Khan...	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Mirza Fuzl Beg.	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Ahmud Bux ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Enait Ally Khan	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Rahim Bux ...	„ ...	4	„
		8th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Jemadar...	Enait Khan ...	Jemadar...	12	N.-W. P.
	Sowar ...	Muthra Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mahboolah Khan	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bagh Singh ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
		9th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Duffadar	Urzeen Singh ...	Duffadar.	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Wazir Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Sunt Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Aroor Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Yaseen Khan ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Mungul Singh...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jwala Misser ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sowar ...	Emamoodeen Khan.	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Chunda Singh ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Deola Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khan Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Futteh Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nehala ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bhaga ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ushruf Khan ...	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Sunkur Singh ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Mahia ...	„ ...	4	„
		11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.			
	Duffadar	Nutha Sing ...	Duffadar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Buksh Khan ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sowar ...	Kishen Sing ...	Sowar ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bhola Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Phoola Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kanh Sing ...	„ ...	4	„

* Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers,—contd.		Rs.	
	Sowar ...	Jhundah Sing ...	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Goormuckh Sing.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ootum Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Maiah Mull ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jungee ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Meera Buksh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ursullah Khan...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ..	Fuquir Mohomed.	,, ...	4	,,
		14th Bengal Lancers.			
	Duffadar	Punnoo ...	Duffadar	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Toree Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Teloke Chund Chowbey.	,, ...	7	,,
	Sowar ...	Loll Sing ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Budloo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mohun Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Boojun ...	,, ...	4	,,
		15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry.			
	Ressaidar	Gholam Nubbee Khan.	Ressaidar	25	Punjab.
	Duffadar	Shah Mahomed Khan.	Duffadar	7	,,
	,,	Allah Buksh Khan.	,,	7	,,
	Trumpeter	Dittah Khan ...	Trumpeter	4	,,
	Sowar ...	Sirdar Khan ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,,	Gholam Khan ...	,,	4	,,
	,,	Noor Khan ...	,,	4	,,
	,,	Pyarreh Khan ...	,,	4	,,
	,,	Kundeh Khan ...	,,	4	,,
	,,	Futteh Khan ...	,,	4	,,
	,,	Futtehdeen Khan	,,	4	,,
	,,	Mungeh Khan ...	,,	4	,,
	,,	Jowaiha Khan ...	,,	4	,,
	,,	Nowrung Khan	,,	4	,,
	,,	Ishakh Khan ...	,,	4	,,
	,,	Hakeem Khan ...	,,	4	,,
		16th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Ressaldar Major.	Jubba Singh ...	Ressaldar Major.	25	N.-W. P.
		16th Bengal Cavalry.—contd.			
	Duffadar	Oomrao Singh ...	Duffadar	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Ram Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Rampersad ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Hursahoy Singh	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Ram Singh (a)...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Sempursad ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Trumpeter	Ally Buksh ...	Trumpeter	4	,,
	Sowar ...	Luhree Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ram Sahoy ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sobha Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nirmul Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Narain Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Beharee Singh...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bhugwan Singh	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gunga Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Zalim Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mulloo Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ram Sahoy ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gumbhur Singh	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Golab Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Goomun Singh...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Oomrao Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ahmed Buksh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mahboob Shah Khan.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Abdool Kadir Khan.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Enayut Oollah Khan.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Elahie Hosein ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ahmud Ally Khan	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kullun Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jehangir Khan	,, ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Kullun Khan (2)	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Elahie Buksh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ghulam Mahomed Khan.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hyder Beg ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mirza Jan Beg	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Zynool Arfein ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hosein Shah ...	,, ...	4	,,

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		17th Bengal Cavalry.		Rs.	
	Duffadar ...	Alladeen Khan...	Duffadar...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Sameecolla Khan	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Gholam Khan ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Booteh Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Zaman Shah ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Mytab Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,,	Chunda Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sowar ...	Kullian Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Durco Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,,	Hurnarain ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kishen Singh ...	,,	4	,,
	,, ...	Khoobee Singh...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mohun Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,,	Hurnam Singh...	,, ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Golab Singh ...	,,	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Emam Ali Khan	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Marabut Khan ...	,, ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Peer Mohomed Khan.	,, ...	4	,,
		18th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Ressaidar	Mahomed Syeed Khan.	Ressaidar	25	N.-W. P.
	Duffadar...	Kamayab Khan	Duffadar	7	,,
	,, ...	Kanh Singh ...	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	Sowar ...	Oomraoally Khan	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Nubeedad Khan	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Man Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Lascar ...	Shadee Khan ...	Lascar ...	3	,,
		19th Bengal Lancers.			
	Ressaldar..	Futteh Singh ...	Ressaldar...	25	Punjab.
	Ressaidar..	Kashoodeen ...	Ressaidar...	25	N.-W. P.
	Jemadar ...	Gool Khan ...	Jemadar ..	12	Punjab.
	,, ...	Juggutt Singh ...	,, ...	12	,,
	Kote Duffadar.	Hurdutt Singh...	Kote Duffadar	7	,,
	Duffadar ...	Golab Khan ...	Duffadar ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Golab Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sowar ...	Lena Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Umreek Singh ...	,, ..	4	,,
	,, ...	Uttur Chund ...	,, ...	4	,,
		19th Bengal Lancers,—contd.			
	Sowar ...	Dyal Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Cheyt Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Aulad Baitool ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Secundur Shah...	,, ...	4	Punjab.
		Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.			
	Subabar...	Hubbeeb Khan...	Subadar...	25	Punjab.
	,, ...	Durriow Singh...	,, ...	25	N.-W. P.
	Havildar	Bahadoor Khan...	Havildar.	7	,,
	,, ...	Mathadin ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Sooknundun Dooby.	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Peetum Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Ghareeb Singh...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Sobhan Singh ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Naick ...	Shereen Khan ...	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Durrup Singh ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Bairam Khan ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Dyah Singh ...	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Jowahir Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Wuzeer Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sham Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gopal Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bahadoor Singh	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jowri ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Munboodh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Surrun Singh ...	,, ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Kurreem Bux ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	Lascar ...	Mangroo ...	Lascar ...	3	,,
		1st Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar.	Abelock Sing ...	Havildar	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Allah Bux ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Shaick Jomun ...	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	Naick ...	Kunhye Patuck	Naick ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Sepoy ...	Gokul Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—contd.			
	Sepoy ...	Ally Bux ...	Sepoy ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Jham Sing ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Shaick Peer Bux	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Matadeen Austie	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Punchum Ram...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kurrum Deen ...	,, ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Gujadhur Doobey	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
		2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.			
	Havildar	Bulwunt Sing ...	Havildar	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Shaik Sahebdeen	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Koonjbeharee Sing.	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Muttra Ram ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Nidhan Ram ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Sunkutta Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Sewrutton Opadhea.	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Binda Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Kalka Tewary ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Shaik Kurreembux.	Sepoy ...	4	,,
		3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Roostum Tewarry	Havildar	12*	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Dewnarain Roy	Naick ...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Dulgunjun Singh	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Sheik Madar Bux	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Chunoo Khan ...	,, ...	12*	,,
	,, ...	Byjnath Tewarry	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Sewsunker ...	Sepoy ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Sular Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sheik Tajoodee Hoosein.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Munsaram Doobey	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sheik Joomun ...	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Sew Golam Singh	,, ...	4	,,
		Detachment, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Naick ...	Rugnath Singh...	Naick ...	7	Presidency.
		4th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar Major.	* Takur Persad Misser.	Subadar Major.†	40	N.-W. P.
	Jemadar ..	Mahadeo Sing ...	Jemadar ..	12	Presidency.
	Havildar .	Lilburun Tewaree	Havildar ..	7	,,
	,, ...	Mohun ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Suknundun Tewaree.	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Seoburun Tewaree.	Naick ...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Sital ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Sepoy ...	Cheti Lal Tewaree.	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Lalta Agunhotri .	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Til'ok Agunhotri.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Unnundi Deen Misser.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Madhow Misser ..	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ahiburun Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gulzar Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Girdhari ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Cheda ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Davi ...	,, ...	4	,,
		5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.			
	Havildar..	Ahmed Khan ...	Naick ...	7	Presidency.
	Sepoy (Musician).	Girdharee ...	Sepoy (Musician).	4	N.-W. P.
		6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.			
	Subadar Major.	Bulwunt Sing ...	Subadar Major.	25*	N.-W. P.
	Subadar,..	Ghous Mahomed.	Subadar...	25	,,
	Jemadar ..	Doorgah ...	Jemadar ..	12	,,
	Havildar .	Ramowtar Pattuck.	Havildar ..	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Kinlur Sing ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Jittah Singh ...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	Naick ...	Shekh Abdool ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Sewnarain ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Jankee Austhee ..	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kulloo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dabeedeen ...	,, ...	4	,,

* Increased rate of pension.

* Is also allowed a continuance of the Prevet pay of his rank, viz., Rs. 50 per mensem.

† Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—contd.			
	Sepoy ...	Bodhee ...	Sepoy ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Chain ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sewdeen ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Purowtie ...	,, ...	4	,,
		7th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Rughoonath Sing	Subadar...	25	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Meerwan Khan...	,, ...	25	,,
	Havildar...	Shaick Foolail ...	Havildar.	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Thakoor Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Koondun Sing ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Bissoondial Sing	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Sewpaul ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Surroop ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Gaya Sookul ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Sispal Sing ...	,, ...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Suhtoo ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Mungul ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Suhtoo ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Bindha ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Doorgah ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bhugwan ...	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Kurriah ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Bhugwunt ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Goolaub ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ramjush ...	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Buddul Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dookhun ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Thakoor ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Birjah ...	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Ramgurreeb ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Moolahoochund.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Brijlall ...	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Shaick Hiatum.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kutwaroo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Lascar ...	Seetul Ram ...	Lascar ...	3	N.-W. P.
		8th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Domun Opadia...	Havildar	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Luchmun Singh	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
		8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—contd.			
	Havildar	Soojan Singh ...	Havildar	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Motee Lall ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Hoosain Buksh...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Needhan Singh	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Pranput Singh...	,, ...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Banee Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Ramguth ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Lascar ...	Munsah Singh ...	Lascar ...	3	,,
		9th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Ujoodhya Singh.	Subadar...	*40	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Ramdut Pandey	,, ...	25	,,
	Havildar.	Lala Sewdeen ...	Havildar.	7	,,
	,, ...	Shekh Shumsherally.	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Nuthey Misser Jat	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Mackhun Doobey	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Resal Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Narain Misser ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Banee Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Lala Jumna Pershad.	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Ramparain Tewaree.	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Nyne Sookh Gwala.	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Sewjuttun Rai ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Kassee Gwala ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Rughbur Opudhya.	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Puhlawan Doobey	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Shekh Syjad ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Juggun Nath Tewaree.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Boodhram Gwala	,, ...	4	,,
		10th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Shairally Khan ..	Subadar...	25	Presidency.
	Jemadar	Jowalla Singh ...	Jemadar	12	Punjab.
	Havildar	Ramessur Tewary	Naick ...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Soobha Khan ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Bukhut Khan ...	,, ...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Lulsoo Ram ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Bhirgoodial Sing	,, ...	7	,,

* Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—contd.		Rs.	
	Naick ...	Furzund Khan...	Naick ...	7	Presidency.
	Sepoy ...	Sheikh Fyzally...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ramdour Doobey	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Emamally Khan	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Rajkoomar Pattuck.	„ ...	4	„
		12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilgie) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Sewnath Bajpaie	Havildar	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Bhulbudder Sing	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Ramanund Sing	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Booday Shah ...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Peer Buksh ...	„ ...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Ramsurrun ...	„ ...	7	Presidency.
	„ ...	Lunger Khan ...	„ ...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Fakeer Mahomed Khan.	„ ...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Ramgolam Sing	„ ...	7	Presidency.
	„ ...	Rambuccus ...	„ ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Sepoy ...	Hurlall Tewarry	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dwarka Panday	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gokul Pattuck...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Madhow Doobay	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ramchurn Misser	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ramlotun Misser	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Shaick Chirag Allie.	„ ...	4	Presidency.
	„ ...	Emamdeen ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
		13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment, of Native Infantry,			
	Subadar...	Ramoo Kuthait	Subadar...	*40	Punjab.
	Jemadar	Poorun ...	Jemadar	12	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Buldeo Sing ...	„ ...	12	„
	Havildar	Durreao Sing ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Purrowtee Tewarrie.	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Juggernath Sing	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Hunwunth Ram	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Kalloo Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Gunga Bux ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Luchmun Doobey	Naick ...	7	Presidency.
		13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—contd.			
	Drum Major.	Kurreem Bux ...	Drummer	4	N.-W. P.
	Drummer	Mungloo ...	„ ...	4	„
	Sopoy ...	Chabeela Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jhirrea Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sookhdeo ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Doorga Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	Tent Lascar	Nohurree ...	Tent Lascar	3	Presidency.
		14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Soondur Singh...	Subadar...	25	Punjab.
	Jemadar	Bholah Singh ...	Jemadar	12	„
	Havildar	Beer Singh ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Ruttun Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Futteh Khan ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Bootah Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Nehal Singh ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Khuzan Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Soodh Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Hummeer Singh	Sepoy ...	4	„
	Lascar ...	Meah Singh ...	Lascar ...	3	„
		16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Ramniad Tewary	Subadar...	25	Presidency.
	„ ...	Dhyan Sing ...	„ ...	25	Punjab.
	Jemadar	Soorjun Sing ...	Jemadar	12	„
	„ ...	Shekh Chand ...	„ ...	12	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Madho Sing ...	„ ...	12	„
	Havildar	Moheput Sing ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Gunness Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Koosial Misser...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Sewram Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Kalka Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Shekh Jehanger Bux.	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Dabedeen ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jeewun ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Soorjoo ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Dulleep Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Thakoor Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
		16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry,—contd.			
	Naick ...	Gungah Sing ...	Naick ...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Gheerow Khan...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Shekh Jeetoo ...	„ ...	7	Presidency.
	„ ...	Mungul Misser...	„ ...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Lall Opudia ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Sewrutton Sing...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Bhowanee Pandy	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Dabedeen ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Seetaram Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	Drummer	Kalka ...	Drummer	4	Presidency.
	Sepoy ...	Dhowkul Ram ...	Sepoy ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Rambhowan Sing	„ ...	4	Presidency.
	„ ...	Seetul Opudia ...	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Madho Tewary...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Madho Misser, 1st	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Soobkurn Pandy	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Madho Misser, 2nd	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gunness Pandy...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Adjoodhia Sing...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sewnath Doobey	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dwarka Opudia...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gyadeen Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sreepal Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Lalla Binda ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Teeka Sing ...	„ ...	4	Presidency.
	„ ...	Mohun ...	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Bissessur Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mozaem Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ruggobeer Sing	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sunkur Tewary...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gujadhur Tewary	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sewpursun Sing	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gokool Tirbady	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Munna ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Rustum Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sewchurn ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Seetul Doobey ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Prag Pattuck ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gungah Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bhyrow Sookul...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Hurdut Pandy...	„ ...	4	„
		17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Gunness Pandey	Havildar	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Kamptah Sing ...	Naick ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Kunhaie ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Bikurma Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Sooknundun Sing	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Sewdut Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Lalloo ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Juggernauth Sing	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Boodhaie ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mattadeen ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Rampersaud Sing	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nurput Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Buddul ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ramchurn Tirbadie.	„ ...	4	„
		18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Tilluk Singh ...	Havildar	7	Presidency.
	„ ...	Meer Wahid Ali	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Sheikh Sunnoollah	Naick ...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Sheikh Ameer Buksh.	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Mattadeen Misser	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Sheikh Meajan...	„ ...	7	Presidency.
	Sepoy ...	Abilakh Singh...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sheikh Bahadoor	„ ...	4	„
		19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Sudderden ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Thumun Singh...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Bussaoo ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Hame Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Mahomed Bux ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Goordutt Singh...	Naick ...	7	„
	Bugler ...	Socheita ...	Bugler ...	4	„
	Tindal ...	Gunesh ...	Tindal ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Lascar ...	Sookhir ...	Lascar ...	3	„
		20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Dilbur ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Buthul ...	„ ...	7	„

* Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—contd.		Rs.	
	Havildar	Fuzul Khan ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Fakeer Bux ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Futteh Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Hyder Shah ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Mehtaub Singh...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Bahadoor Singh	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Fakeer Mahomed	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Ala Meer ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	Bugler ...	Abdoolla ...	Bugler ...	4	N.-W. P.
	Sepoy ...	Ramzan Khan ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Heera Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Durbaree ...	„ ...	4	„
	Tindal ...	Mohun ...	Tindal ...	7	„
		22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Fuzlah ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Soortah ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Kalla Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Gundah Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jawahir Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Futtoo ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Boor Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Chundah ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Sujjewar ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Meehan ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Futtoo ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Shummah ...	„ ...	4	„
		23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers.)			
	Havildar	Esur Sing ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Hazara Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Ummer Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Jhunda Sing ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Utter Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	Bugler ...	Nehal Sing ...	Bugler ...	4	„
	Sepoy ...	Lehna Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Heera Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Heera Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Boor Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khazan Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
		23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), —contd.		Rs.	
	Sepoy ...	Assa Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Bussawa Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jowahir Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Chohur Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Unoop Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Futteh Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khooshial Sing...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jhunda Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jowalla Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khooshial Sing...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nehal Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Lab Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Roolda Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jowahir Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
		24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Kissoon Sing ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Daby Sing ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Raheem Khan ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Goolam Mahomed	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Hakum Sing ...	Naick ...	7	„
	Bugler ...	Bootah ...	Bugler ...	4	„
	Sepoy ...	Shanah ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	Tindal ...	Hurry Sing ...	Tindal ...	7	„
		25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Futteh Sing ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Surmuck Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Shaick Boorah ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Nihal Dooby ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Gunga Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Dewah Sing ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Emaum Buksh...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Nihal Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Oomeerdeen ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Beer Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Peer Buksh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Megah ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Chiragh Shah ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ameer Beg ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Soodha ...	„ ...	4	„

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.		Rs.	
	Havildar	Ameer Sing ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Lukhmee ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Khurrug Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Mool Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jowalla Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Futteh Ally ...	„ ...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Shama ...	„ ...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Kala Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Shuruf Allee ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Salaroo ...	Naick ...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Hooshnakoo ...	„ ...	7	Punjab.
	Bugler ...	Bugga ...	Bugler ...	4	„
	Sepoy ...	Gholam Mahomed	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Saroop Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kassim Ally ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Foujdar Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Wuzeer Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bahadoor Khan	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Ruheem Bux ...	„ ...	4	Presidency.
	Lascar ...	Jheengoor ...	Lascar ...	3	N.-W P
		27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Jemadar	Bunnah Khan ...	Jemadar	12	Punjab.
	Havildar	Kadir Buksh ...	Havildar	7	„
	Naick ...	Nehal Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Rulla Ram ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Allah Ditta ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Heerah Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Goordit Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Shameer Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khajan Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jowalla Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Golab Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Budawah ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ramdyal ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Meyah Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Russool Shah ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Budlee ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nowab Beg ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Buhadur Khan	„ ...	4	„
		27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—contd.		Rs.	
	Sepoy ...	Nubbee Buksh ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Jowahir Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bussunt Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Radha ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Azmuttoollah ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Firman Allie ...	„ ...	4	„
		Right Half Battalion, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Nehal Singh ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Nuthai Khan ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Nubbee Bux ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Ally Bux ...	Havildar...	7	„
	Naick ...	Nutha Singh ...	Naick ...	7	„
	Fife Major	Mohomed Bux ...	Fife Major	7	„
	Sepoy ..	Jeymul Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gowdoo ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Labah ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ahmed Deen ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gugna ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Wuzeera ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ghousai Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	Tindal ...	Nuthoo ...	Tindal ...	7	„
		Left Half Battalion, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Nizam Deen ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Bussawa Singh...	Naick ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Jeewun Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Utter Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kaloo ...	„ ...	4	„
		30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Thakoor Sing ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Nizamdeen ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Nehal Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Kallay Khan ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Nund Sing ...	„ ...	7	„

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, —contd.			
	Naick ...	Sawun Sing ...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Bishon Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Dheean Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Lehna Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Kalla Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Sobha Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Suffoo Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sekunder Khan	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dooloo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nowdha ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mowaz Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bahawal Khan...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mohkum Deen...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Khuzan Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Soobhan Khan ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
		31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Utter Singh ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Nund Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Punjaub Singh...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Shair Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Pertab Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Sawun Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Mehtab Singh ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Sumusdeen ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Khazan Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Ram Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Soojanah ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mytaub Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dewa Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Futteh Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Emam Bux ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bootah Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sunt Bux ...	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	Tindal ...	Sewbuccus ...	Tindal ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Lascar ...	Bahadoor ...	Lascar ...	3	Presidency.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Chumput Sing ...	Subadar...	25	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Roor Sing ...	,, ...	25	Punjab.
	Jemadar...	Sheikh Salaroo ...	Jemadar...	12	Presidency.
	Havildar	Kisai ...	Havildar	7	N.-W.P.
	,, ...	Seoumbur ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Jokhoo ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Jham ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Seobheek ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sheikh Ameen ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bhola ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nunkoo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Binda ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Tent Lascar	Dabee ...	Tent Lascar	3	,,
		34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Jowahir Singh ...	Subadar...	25	Punjab.
	,, ...	Namn Singh ...	,, ...	25	,,
	Havildar...	Doorga ...	Havildar...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Punchum ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Goorbuccus ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Paem ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Jungah Khan ...	Havildar...	7	,,
	,, ...	Banee ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Buldeo ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Rohun Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Hunsraje ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Kulloo ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Doolah ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Goolab ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sadhoo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gyan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Lascar ...	Prithee ...	Lascar ...	3	,,
		36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Sepoy ...	Bhowany Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Soorjoo ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	Lascar ...	Mattadeen ...	Lascar ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Bhowanee Bheek	,, ...	3	,,

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Roodr Sing ...	Subadar...	25	Presidency.
	Jemadar...	Akbar Sing ...	Jemadar...	12	N.-W. P.
	Havildar...	Punchum ...	Havildar...	7	,,
	,, ...	Gunga Din ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Sew Lall ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Kanwal Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Laltoo ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Boodhaie ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Sew Bheek ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Gode Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Hublall ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Matadin ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bandi ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bhagwan Din ...	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Futteh Sing ...	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Merai ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hardyal Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Tindal ...	Buckhtawur ...	Tindal ...	7	,,
		38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar (Sirdar Bahadoor.)	Ramchurn ...	Subadar...	*40	N.-W. P.
	Subadar...	Mowla Bux Khan	,, ...	25	Presidency.
	,, ...	Kasseeram Tewary	,, ...	25	N.-W. P.
	Jemadar.	Sewsurrun Pattack	Jemadar.	12	Presidency.
	,, ...	Saligram Tewary	,, ...	12	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Phekoo Ram ...	Havildar	7	,,
	Color Havildar.	Sewnath Ram ...	Color Havildar.	7	,,
	,,	Ram Sing ...	,,	7	,,
	,, ...	Chand Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Havildar	Sewah Sing ...	Havildar	7	,,
	,, ...	Kallee Churn ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Bucktawur Sing	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Ram Chund ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Ruchpal ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Jusbunt Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,

* Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, —contd.			
	Naick ...	Sewbucus Sing...	Sepoy ...	4	N.-W P.
	,, ...	Lall Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Drummer	Soobhan Khan ...	Drummer	4	Presidency.
	Sepoy ...	Doockee Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bhola ...	,, ...	4	N. W. P.
	,, ...	Soodoo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ramjeawun ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bholah ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Poorun Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kehuree ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Khugput Sing ...	,, ..	4	,,
	,, ...	Sewumber Sing...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Lowton Ram ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nunkoo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bholah ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Rugbur ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Heerah Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kalloo Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Lascar ...	Ramdeen ...	Lascar ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Doobrie ...	,, ...	3	,,
		39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Jemadar...	Bindaisree Pandy	Jemadar	12	N.-W. P.
	Havildar	Gunga Sing ...	Havildar	7	,,
	,, ...	Bhageerut (1) ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Runjeet Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Doorgah Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Kheim Rae ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Khujan Sing ...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Kearee ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Mull Sing ...	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Nunnooah ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Bhageerut (2) ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Gunesha ...	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	Naick ...	Desa Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Thakoor Sing ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Bheekee ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Juman Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nowbut ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Davie Ditta ...	,, ...	4	Punjab.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		39th (The Allygurh Regiment of Native Infantry, —contd.		Rs.	
	Sepoy ...	Kasim Beg ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Sham Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Oomur Bux ...	,, ...	4	,,
		40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Purrum Sookh...	Havildar...	7	N.-W. P.
	Naick ...	Likha ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Mohun Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Doorgah Singh...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sahtee ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gayah Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Doolar Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
		41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar ...	Seetul Sing ...	Subadar ...	25	N.-W. P.
	Jemadar...	Khoomaun Sing	Jemadar...	12	,,
	Havildar...	Asa Sing ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Goomanee ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Buldeo Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Beharee ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Ram Sing ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Munphool ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Hookum Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Rugoonauth Sing	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dhurrum Sing...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nuthoo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Seetaram ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Oottim Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Puddum Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nur Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Lol Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Khooban Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bhujnoo ...	,, ...	4	Punjab.
		42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.			
	Jemadar...	Ummur Singh Rana.	Jemadar...	12	Presidency.
	Havildar...	Bag Singh Rana	Havildar...	7	,,

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, —contd.		Rs.	
	Havildar...	Munoz Ram ...	Havildar...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Khoond Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Nowtun Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Fakirah Khan ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kolesur Dooby...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nirgin Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sohai Ram ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sheik Soodoo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Retoo Ram ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Rokum Singh Thappa.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nur Sing Singh...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sobnath Singh...	,, ...	4	,,
		43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Gooman Khan ...	Subadar...	25	N.-W. P.
	Jemadar...	Jattra ...	Jemadar...	12	Presidency.
	,, ...	Sohawun Sing ...	,, ...	12	,,
	Havildar...	Sheick Deena ...	Havildar...	7	,,
	,, ...	Byjnauth Sing...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Bheechook Ram	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Kurbir ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Bhilkoo ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Oodai Chund ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Mahabir ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bhucktooar ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sreekishun Sing	,, ...	4	,,
		44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Sewgolam Sing	Havildar...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Inderbeer Rai ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Ramlall Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Kurnbaz Sooba...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Foudar Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Purgun Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Lalljee Doobay...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dhun Sing Ghurtee.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jeetman Rana ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Peetumber Sing	,, ...	4	,,

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, —contd.		Rs.	
	Sepoy ...	Door Beejay Sing	Sepoy ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Munogee Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Teelachun Joycee	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dusruth Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Koonja Ram ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ram Autar Doobay.	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Maun Sing Rana	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dewraj Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
		45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Jowalla Singh ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Manna Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Soodh Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Doosunda Singh	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Jhunda ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Nehal Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Meeha ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Chedee Khan ...	,, ...	4	Presidency.
	,, ...	Sudda ...	,, ...	4	Punjab.
		1st Punjab Cavalry.			
	Duffadar	Ghulam Mahomed	Duffadar...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Thakur Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Habibulla Khan	,, ...	7	,,
	Sowar ...	Allayar Khan ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dewa Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Wali Mahomed...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kifaitulla Khan	,, ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Gholam Shah Khan	,, ...	4	,,
		3rd Punjab Cavalry.			
	Jemadar	Shekh Wuheedoolla.	Jemadar...	12	N.-W. P.
	Duffadar	Ahmed Khan ...	Duffadar	7	,,
	,, ...	Mohkum Khan...	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Kamal Khan ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Sowar ...	Kowr Sing ...	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Futteh Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mitt Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hafiz Kumrooddeen.	,, ...	4	,,

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		4th Punjab Cavalry.			
	Jemadar...	Attar Singh ...	Jemadar	12	Punjab.
	,, ...	Dittay Shah ...	,, ...	12	,,
	Duffadar...	Sham Singh ...	Duffadar	7	,,
	,, ...	Ranju Khan.....	,, ...	7	,,
	Sowar ...	Wazir Ali Shah...	Sowar ...	4	N. W. P.
	,, ...	Mir Fazal Ali ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hyat Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hamid Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sita Ram ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Binda Pershad...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dulah Singh ...	,, ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Dal Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jhanda Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Muhamad Baksh	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Deah Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
		5th Punjab Cavalry.			
	Duffadar...	Mosum Khan ...	Duffadar...	7	Punjab.
		(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides. Cavalry.			
	Ressaidar	Kamgar ...	Ressaidar	25	Punjab.
	Sowar ...	Mahtab Sing ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jowala Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Lakhmir Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Camel Sowar.	Girdhari ...	Camel Sowar.	4	N.-W. P.
	Sowar ...	Gurdit Sing ...	Sowar ..	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Kan Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	Camel Sowar.	Dalu ...	Camel Sowar.	4	N.-W. P.
	Sowar ...	Uir Sing ...	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Sham Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hukim Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nusrulla Khan...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gunput Roy ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Surwar Shah ...	,, ...	4	,,

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides,—(contd.)		Rs.	
		Infantry.			
	Jemadar...	Maun Sing ...	Jemadar...	12	N.-W. P.
	Havildar...	Wazira ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Ali Asghur ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Jowala Sing ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Shair Sing ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	Fife or Bugle Major.	Jamita ...	Fife or Bugle Major.	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Lehna Sing ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jai Ram ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Moghul ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ilahi Baksh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Khem Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Prem Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hoshiara ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hari Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Karim Ulla ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Haji Shah ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Budh Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
		No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery.			
	Driver ...	Hyat ...	Driver ...	4	Punjab.
		2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry.			
	Jemadar...	Bowani Persad...	Jemadar...	12	N.-W. P.
	Havildar...	Kunhyia ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	Naick ...	Dabi Ditta ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Kishen Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy (Musician).	Sheikh Imam Buksh.	Sepoy (Musician).	4	N.-W. P.
		4th Sikh Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Attar Singh ...	Subadar...	25	Punjab.
	Havildar...	Ilahi Baksh ...	Havildar...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Pir Baksh ...	,, ...	7	Punjab.
	Naick ...	Imam Baksh ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Shere Ali ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Uttam Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Saffa Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Hira Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	Sepoy ...	Dhian Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Gusaon ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Pir Baksh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mehtab Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sham Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
		1st Punjab Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Azeez Khan ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Shurruff Khan...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Alluff Khan ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Payabee ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	Bugler ...	Allee Shair ...	Bugler ...	4	,,
	Sepoy ...	Ameer Beg ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Nehal Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Sohun Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Feroze ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Bhundoo Ram ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hussun Allee ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jowahir Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
		2nd Punjab Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Mehur Singh ...	Havildar...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Fazaldad ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Din Khan ...	Naick ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Mungal ...	Havildar...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Mast ...	Sepoy ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mal Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Mala Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jani ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Shera ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Purtab Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ghethal ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Louku ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Joti ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kummer Deen ...	,, ...	4	,,
		6th Punjab Infantry.			
	Sepoy ...	Guldin ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 7th to 13th July 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Public Works Department.	Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Q. S. Griffiths.	30th June 1877	Umballa ...	Testate.	

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th July 1877.

No. 319.—Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd July 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Deputy Examiner, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Captain Conway-Gordon on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 17th July 1877.

No. 320.—Mr. J. Nicholls, Temporary Supervisor 1st grade on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, Central System, is brought on the permanent establishment in that grade with effect from 1st March 1875.

The 18th July 1877.

No. 323.—The following changes are ordered in the postings of superior officers of the Accounts Branch:—

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, to be Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Mr. J. Douglas, Assistant Examiner, Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 324.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. G. C. Kauntze, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, temporarily employed on famine relief works in Bombay.

The 19th July 1877.

No. 325.—The undermentioned officers, temporarily graded in the Superior Account Establishment as Assistant Examiners 3rd grade, are permanently appointed to that grade with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. E. A. Dennys, from the 5th April 1876.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, from the 1st September 1876.

No. 326.—Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer 1st grade, North-Eastern System of State Railways, held charge of the current duties of the office of Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, in addition to his own duties, from the 30th April till relieved by Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan.

No. 327.—The following *temporary* promotions are made in the General List of Accountants with effect from the dates specified, consequent on the departure of Mr. C. Ewing, Accountant 1st grade, on 12 months' leave:—

To be Accountant 1st grade.

Mr. L. Ward, Accountant 2nd grade, Central Provinces, from the 25th March 1877.

To be Accountant 2nd grade.

Mr. W. E. Durant, Accountant 3rd grade, Accountant General's Office, from the 6th July 1877.

To be Accountant 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Lenehan, Accountant 4th grade, Military Works Branch, from the 25th March 1877.

No. 328.—C. T. Thammodurn Naidoo, Accountant 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is *temporarily* promoted to the 3rd grade with effect from the 4th November 1876, consequent on the permanent promotion to that grade of Sub-Conductor M. Shanahan.

No. 329.—Mr. E. Lund, Accountant 4th grade in the Office of the Director of State Railway Stores, is *temporarily* promoted to the 3rd grade with effect from the 14th May 1877, in consequence of the permanent promotion to that grade of Mr. J. Cameron.

The 20th July 1877.

No. 330.—Mr. R. H. Trotter, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burmah, is granted furlough to Europe for one year ten months and one day under Section 12, and subsidiary leave for thirty days under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 331.—Babu Nundo Lall Nundy, Accountant 4th grade, posted to the Office of the Deputy Consulting Engineer and Port Store Officer, Kurrachee, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

No. 332.—The leave to England for six months on urgent private affairs, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave granted by the Bombay Government to Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, temporarily employed on famine relief works in Bombay, is confirmed.

No. 333.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following changes in the Superior Account Establishment:—

Mr. G. Brown, Assistant Examiner 1st grade, Madras Guaranteed Railway Accounts, is promoted temporarily to Deputy Examiner, and posted in that capacity to the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, *vice* Mr. J. Mills, deceased.

Mr. G. S. Duff, Temporary Assistant Examiner 2nd grade, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is transferred in the same capacity and grade to the Guaranteed Railway Examiner's Office, Madras, *vice* Mr. Brown.

Mr. H. Rainier, Assistant Examiner 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, *vice* Mr. Duff.

TELEGRAPH.

The 17th July 1877.

No. 321.—Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Officiating Deputy Director General, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Telegraphs in India as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th July 1877, *vice* Colonel D. G. Robinson, R.E., going on furlough.

No. 322.—Major H. Mallock, Director of Construction, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, *vice* Mr. A. J. L. Cappel appointed to officiate as Director General, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th July 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 30.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877. {Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Act No. III of 1877 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 17th and 24th February and 3rd March 1877), in the Table of Contents, Part X, section 50, and in the marginal note to section 50, *omit* the words "of which registration is optional."

Simla, the 26th July 1877.

No. 26.—The following Act is hereby proclaimed by order of the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of section 3 of the said Act:—

32 & 33 VICTORIA, CAP. XI.

An Act for amending the Law relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions.

[13*th May* 1869.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Preliminary.

I. This Act may be cited as "The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869." — Short title.

II. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires— — Definition of terms.

The term "British possession" means any territory or place situate within Her Majesty's dominions, and not forming part of the United Kingdom, or of the Channel Islands, or Isle of Man; and all territories and places under one legislature as hereinafter defined are deemed to be one British possession for the purposes of this Act. — "British possession."

The term "Legislature" includes any person or persons who exercise legislative authority in the British possession, and, where there are local legislatures as well as a central legislature, means the central legislature only. — "Legislature."

III. This Act shall be proclaimed in every British possession by the Governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Act, and shall come into operation in that British possession on the day of such proclamation, which day is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act. — Commencement of Act.

Coasting Trade.

IV. After the commencement of this Act the legislature of a British possession, by any Act or Ordinance, from time to time, may regulate the coasting trade of that British — Regulation of coasting trade by Colonial legislature.

possession, subject in every case to the following conditions:—

(1.) The Act or Ordinance shall contain a suspending clause, providing that such Act or Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon has been publicly signified in the British possession in which it has been passed.

(2.) The Act or Ordinance shall treat all British ships (including the ships of any British possession) in exactly the same manner as ships of the British possession in which it is made.

(3.) Where, by treaty made before the passing of this Act, Her Majesty has agreed to grant to any ships of any Foreign State any rights or privileges in respect of the coasting trade of any British possession, such rights and privileges shall be enjoyed by such ships for so long as Her Majesty has already agreed or may hereafter agree to grant the same, anything in the Act or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sections 328 & 163 of 16 & 17 Vic., c. 107, repealed.

V. The following sections of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, are hereby repealed; namely—

Section three hundred and twenty-eight as from the commencement of this Act.

Section one hundred and sixty-three as from the date, in the case of each British possession, at which either an Act or Ordinance with respect to the coasting trade made within two years after the commencement of this Act in such British possession comes into operation; or, if there is no such Act or Ordinance, at which the said two years expire.

Merchant Shipping.

Registrars of British ships in British possessions.

VI. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council, from time to time to declare, with respect to the British possession mentioned in the order, the description of persons who are to be Registrars of British ships in that British possession, and to revoke any order so made. After the date specified in the order, or, if no date is specified, after the date of the proclamation of the order in the British possession, the order shall have effect as if it were contained in section thirty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Application of Merchant Shipping Acts to Canada.

VII. In the construction of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and of the Acts amending the same, Canada shall be deemed to be one British possession.

Colonial certificates to Masters, Mates and Engineers.

VIII. Where the legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons intending to act as Masters, Mates, or Engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council—

(1) To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts:

(2) To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said order:

(3) To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

Upon the publication in the London Gazette of any such Order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such order, take effect as if they had been contained in this Act.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any order made under this section.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 24th July 1877.

No. 632.—His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st May last.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 639.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 619, dated the 20th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mackenzie is permitted to resign his appointment as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 1st proximo.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 23rd July 1877.

No. 858F.—Mr. P. J. Carter, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in British Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Assistant Conservators, with effect from the 23rd June last.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 26th July 1877.

No. 13 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA.

HINDOSTAN, WEST COAST, BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(1.) *Position of Raleigh rock.*

The following information relative to a rock in Bombay harbour, on which H. M.'s S. *Raleigh* recently touched, has been furnished by Captain H. W. Brent, H. M.'s Flagship *Undaunted*:—

This rock (*Raleigh rock*) rises abruptly from the general muddy bed of the harbour, it is about 160 feet long E. S. E. and W. N. W., and 90 feet in width; the shoalest part has 22½ feet over it at low water ordinary spring tides, but only 20¾ feet at extraordinary low springs. The general level near the rock has a depth of 25 feet over it at the lowest tides.

A *conical* buoy, painted *red*, has been placed on the eastern edge of the rock, with—

Scotch Church Steeple in line with Ritchie Steward's Cotton Press Chimney (resembling a monument) bearing	N. by W. ½ W.
Dolphin beacon	N. N. W. ¼ W. 4¼ cables.
Oyster rock battery (Colaba observatory just open to the northward)	W. S. W. distant 7 cables.

It is proposed to remove this rock by blasting.

(2). *Additional Beacons.*

Also that the following additional beacons have been erected:—

A circular stone beacon, painted *red* and *white*, on the north and south extremes of Colaba reef, westward of Dolphin beacon.

A circular stone beacon, painted *red* and *white*, on the shoalest part of Coran patch.

A large circular white stone tower, on the summit of Thull knob.

[*The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 1° *Easterly in* 1877.]

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th July 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr., late* I. N.,
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bombay harbour No. 2621: also, Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, pages 129, 130 and 136, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 379.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 278.—In continuation of Notification No. 388, dated the 4th December 1875, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th idem, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following order issued by the Queen in Council, from which it will be seen that the rules in force in the United Kingdom concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships have been accepted by Italy, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to exercise, in favour of the ships of that country, the power conferred by Section 60 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vic., c. 63):—

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

The 30th day of Sepetember 1873.

Present.

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships, for the time being in force under the principal Act, have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for

Her Majesty by order in Council to direct that the ships of such foreign country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificate of registry or other national papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificate of registry or other papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is to be deemed the tonnage of such ships.

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships now in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, and such rules are now in force in that country, having come into operation on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows:—

1. *As regards sailing ships.*—That merchant sailing ships of the said Kingdom of Italy, the measurement whereof, after the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers, in the same manner, and to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.

2. *As regards steam-ships.*—That merchant ships belonging to the said Kingdom of Italy which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, have been ascertained, and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steam-ships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers or other national papers, in the same manner, and to the same extent, and for the same purposes, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships; provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such Italian steam-ship desires the deduction for engine-room in his ships to be estimated under the rules for engine-room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships, instead of under the Italian rule, the engine-room shall be measured, and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 21st July 1877.

No. 40.—Mr. T. H. Turner, Assistant Curator of the Geological Museum, is granted one month's privilege leave under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 7th August next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EMIGRATION.

The 21st July 1877.

No. 129.—Under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for rules 23 and 29 of the rules relating to emigration from the port of Calcutta, which were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd February 1873:—

RULE 23. The proportion of female emigrants to be embarked on each ship during the months of August to October, both inclusive, shall be, as nearly as practicable, 25 adult females to every hundred adult males.

23A. During the period from 1st November to the close of each season, the proportion shall be such number between 40 and 80 adult females to every 100 adult males as the Protector of Emigrants may fix for each ship.

In exercising the discretion given him by this rule, the Protector of Emigrants shall, if practicable, so fix the proportion for the several ships despatched during the period last mentioned, that the average proportion embarked during each season shall be not less than 40 adult females to every 100 adult males.

23B. If in any such season the average falls below this, the Protector of Emigrants shall, in exercising the discretion given him by the first clause of Rule 23A, so fix the proportion for the several ships despatched during the period commencing with the 1st November of the following season up to its close as to bring up the average proportion for the two seasons, if practicable, to not less than 40 adult females to every 100 adult males.

RULE 29. The Emigration Agent shall appoint to each ship about to be despatched by him the staff of attendants specified in scale No. 11 of Schedule E, and shall ensure their punctual attendance at the time of embarkation.

When emigrants volunteer to act as topazes or cooks, and the Superintending Surgeons are willing to accept their services in this capacity, they may be employed as such.

The compounder-interpreter and the nurses, cooks, sirdars and topazes, whether emigrants or not, shall, whenever practicable, be selected from among those who have been accustomed to a sea life, and

have been trained either in an emigration depôt or elsewhere to the kind of work they will be required to perform on board.

One of the nurses appointed shall be a person who possesses the necessary qualifications for the work of supervising and directing under-nurses, and she shall be appointed head-nurse.

29A. The Agent shall provide all persons appointed by him with separate written agreements wherein their respective engagements, including for natives of India a free return passage to India, and in the case of West Indian or African topazes a free passage to their homes shall be clearly provided for, but when such persons are emigrants under engagement to serve in the colony to which they are proceeding, it will not be necessary to provide that a return passage to India should be secured to them by agreement, otherwise than on the same terms provided for other emigrants.

To meet caste prejudices, it shall be arranged so that Brahmins shall cook for Hindus, and Mussulmans for Mahomedans.

29B. It shall be further provided by such written agreement that all the attendants shall be under the immediate control of the Surgeon Superintendent, and that he shall have the power of disrating or dismissing any of them for misconduct or neglect of duty.

SCHEDULE E.—SCALES.

No. 11.

Scale of attendants to be appointed to emigrant ships proceeding to places either east or west of the Cape of Good Hope:—

(*a*).—Compounder-interpreter.—One to each ship, unless the total number of statute adults the ship is licensed to carry exceeds 500, in which case an assistant compounder-interpreter must be provided.

(*b*).—Extra interpreter.—One to each ship in all cases when the Surgeon or the Master and 3rd Officer are ignorant of the native language; but in the event of an assistant compounder-interpreter being provided, an extra interpreter need not be appointed.

(*c*).—Female nurses.—Four to each hundred children under two years of age.

(*d*).—Sirdars or headmen.—Four to every hundred statute adults.

(*e*).—Cooks or bandaries
(*f*).—Topazes or sweepers (except in the case of ships bound to the West Indies, as to which see Rule 49) } Two to the first hundred statute adults, and one additional for every additonal 100 statute adults.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 23rd July 1877.

No. 1772*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Francesco Muraglia to be in charge of the office of the Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona.

The 26th July 1877.

No. 1803*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 642P., dated 22nd March 1877; Mr. P. F. Eisenlohr, Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta, assumed charge of his office on the 9th July 1877.

GENERAL.

The 26th July 1877.

No. 2050*G.*—Consequent on the return of Major P. W. Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, to Baghelcund from privilege leave, Captain D. W. K. Barr reverted to his substantive appointment on the forenoon of the 11th July 1877.

No. 2051*G.*—The services of Assistant Surgeon Bure Khan, lately attached to the Tank Dispensary in the Dera Ismail Khan District, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Beloochistan for employment in the Khelat Dispensary, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his duties in connection with the Tank Dispensary.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 2059*G.*—The following appointment and promotions are sanctioned in the Mysore Commission, subject to such changes as may be hereafter considered necessary by the Government of India, in view of the termination of the minority of His Highness the Maharaja:—

Major T. G. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, is con-

firmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th April 1877, *vice* Mr. Wellesley.

With effect from the 24th April 1877.

Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Clarke.

B. Krishnaiengar, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Ricketts.

Major E. F. H. Armstrong, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Krishnaiengar.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Benson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Major Armstrong.

Captain E. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Benson.

Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Shaw.

S. Venkat Vardaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Mackenzie.

No. 2060 *G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, the 15th June 1877, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, June 13, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa, the following amended notice of the regulations for the entrance and departure from Russian ports in the Black Sea of neutral vessels, which was communicated to the Foreign Consuls by the Governor General of Odessa on the 6th June. The notice is the same as that published in the *London Gazette* of May 18th, with the addition of the last paragraph:—

Approved by the Commander of the Odessa Military District.

NOTICE.

From the time of the declaration of war ($\frac{12}{24}$th April 1877) the entrance of, and the departure of vessels from, the port of Odessa, from the Liman of the Dnieper, and from the Boug, the Straits of Kertch, and the Bay of Sebastopol is only permitted subject to the following conditions, which are not provided for by Maritime International Law, but which must necessarily arise now that harbours are protected by barring them with mines the passage through which is kept absolutely secret:

1. Every vessel on arriving must stop outside the line of mines. Russian officers with a crew will go and meet her; they will assume command of the said vessel, and navigate her into the harbour, after having satisfied themselves that the ship's papers are in regular order.

2. The Captain of the said vessel shall engage in writing, on behalf of himself and his crew and passengers, that, while passing through the line of torpedoes, no person shall remain on the deck, or watch through portholes or other openings the course followed by the ship.

3. The same rule shall be enforced when merchantmen quit the harbour; that is to say, a Russian officer and crew shall, in conformity with Articles 1 and 2, take command of the said vessels.

4. If a man-of-war should make its appearance at a spot whence it would be possible to watch the entry and departure of vessels, the Russian authorities will insist upon its retiring to a certain distance, during a period of time sufficient to navigate a vessel in or out. Until this formality is complied with no vessel will be allowed to enter or leave.

But at the same time Captains are informed that it may happen, that the enemy's war cruisers will refuse to pay attention to the above request, and commence hostilities at once. In that case vessels already in the port will be deprived of the possibility of leaving, and be inevitably exposed to all the consequences that may result from the enemy's fire.

No. 2061 *G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Tuesday, the 19th of June 1877, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, June 19, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a report from the British Acting Consul at Smyrna, stating that some electric torpedoes have been laid at the entrance of the Bay of Smyrna.

No. 2075 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf, is granted a month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2076 *G.*—Major C. Grant, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and 1st Assistant to Political Resident, Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, and is posted to the Persian Gulf as Officiating Political Resident, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux on privilege leave.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 27th July 1877.

No. 2192.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State*, 1877-78:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year.	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1s. 9·23d.	1,60,00,000
In the month of July	919,893	1,06,00,000	1s. 8·83d.	14,01,080
To the end of the month of July.	4,188,831	4,81,80,939	1s. 8·86d.	62,92,639
Remains to make estimate good.	8,061,169	9,03,19,061	1s. 9·42d.	97,07,371

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £4,188,831 @ 1s. 9·23d. ..	Rs.	54,71,126
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £4,188,831 @ 1s. 8·86d. ..	,,	62,92,692
Expenditure in excess of estimates ..	Rs.	8,21,566

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 2197.—Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed, M. D., resumed charge of the office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, before noon, on the 20th July 1877.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 2193.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following addenda and corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 13 (*page* 5.)

Add the following as a note under this section:—

(NOTE.—The word "Apprentice" in this section does not include Engineer Apprentices in the Public Works Department.)

Chapter VII (*page* 15.)

Substitute the following for the note at the head of this chapter:—

(NOTE.—The rules in this chapter apply to all officers in the service of the British Government.)

Section 38 (*page* 16.)

Add the following to Rule 5:—

"The Government will not ordinarily enter into any direct arrangements with the Native State, Municipality, or other body to which the officer may be lent, or make any direct demands upon it."

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 30 (*page* 129.)

Add the following as Rule 4 (A) under this section:—

"The suspension of an officer from office pending enquiry into his conduct interrupts his duty or not, as the Local Government may in each case decide. Time passed under suspension does not qualify for privilege leave unless, in any case, the Local Government expressly orders that it shall so qualify."

Supplement F, Section 1 (*page* 210.)

Add the following as a note under Rule 5:—

(NOTE.—The word "Apprentice" in this rule does not include Engineer Apprentices in the Public Works Department.)

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 2196.—Under the powers vested in him by Sections 20 and 22 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare that the rates of postage chargeable on inland *parcels* and on inland *packets* of books and other articles shall be those hereunder mentioned, *viz.*:—

On parcels: 8 annas if the parcel does not exceed 40 tolas in weight: and 4 annas additional for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.

On packets: 1 anna if the packet does not exceed 10 tolas in weight, 2 annas if it exceeds 10 tolas and does not exceed 40 tolas, and 2 annas additional for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.

The foregoing rates shall be subject to the existing regulations concerning the compulsory prepayment of *packets* and the packing of them with open ends.

No alteration is made in the present scale of charges* leviable on *packets* transmitted on Her Majesty's Service: but in lieu of the present scale of charges leviable on *parcels* transmitted on Her Majesty's Service, under the official correspondence rules, there shall be charged on every such *service parcel* the same amount as that chargeable on a *service packet* of like weight together with 4 annas for registration. Thus for a *service parcel* exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 tolas there shall be charged 3 annas (service packet rate) together with 4 annas, or a total of 7 annas. The prepayment of *service packets* shall continue to be compulsory: and that of service parcels shall continue to be optional.

* 2 annas for 20 tolas, 3 annas for 30 tolas, and so on.

This order shall have effect in respect of all parcels and packets posted on and after the 1st September 1877.

STAMPS.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 2127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the fee chargeable under the said Act on plaints filed in suits for possession of immoveable property under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act No. I of 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of fees for plaints mentioned in Schedule I, Article I of the Court Fees Act.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July 1877.

No. 334.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 86 of 27th February 1877, Mr. H. Gower, Inspector 2nd grade in the State Railway Revenue Subordinate Establishment, is retransferred to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Depatment, in the rank of Supervisor 2nd grade, and will remain attached to the Central System.

No. 335.—Mr. J. F. Chew, Accountant 4th grade, Military Works Branch, has been permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 13th July 1877.

No. 336.—Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, temporary Assistant Engineer 1st grade, temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, is permitted to revert to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

The 26th July 1877.

No. 337.—Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer 4th grade, is transferred from the Central to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 338.—The following Upper Subordinates are transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System :—

From Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. A. Sneddon, Sub-Engineer 1st grade.
Private L. Fletcher, Overseer 1st grade.
Sergeant W. H. Mills, Overseer 1st grade.
Jeeraj Singh, Overseer 2nd grade.

From Rajpootana.

Mr. T. Spurr, Supervisor 1st grade.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 339.—The Government of India is pleased to sanction the transfer of the undermentioned Accountants to Madras, as a temporary measure, for employment on famine relief accounts, *viz.* :—

Messrs. A. Grant, W. D'C. Need and H. Wade, Accountants 3rd grade, from Military Works Branch.
Mr. T. Davis, Accountant 4th grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 340.—The undermentioned are *temporarily* appointed 3rd grade Accountants, and posted to the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, for Famine Relief Works :—

Mr. H. E. FitzSimon.
„ T. A. Hickie.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th July 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 17.—Mr. G. Gill, 3rd grade Engineer, to be 2nd grade Engineer.

No. 18.—The following are appointed 3rd grade Engineers on probation from date of joining :—

David Henry Gravell.
John Murray Wadsworth.
Norman Duncan.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th July 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 657.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Percy Edward Henderson, 108th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—17th September 1875.

Lieutenant Francis Garden Kinloch, 92nd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—15th June 1876.

Lieutenant Lumley Scobell Peyton, 45th Foot Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Benga Cavalry,—8th July 1876.

No. 658.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major George Cadogan Thomson,—19th July 1877.

Major Thomas Dennehy,—20th July 1877.

No. 659.—The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Cecil John Russell Fulford, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant Robert Tomkyns Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant James Aloysius Miley, Bengal Staff Corps.
} 18th July 1877.

No. 660.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. W. Egerton, 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, transferred to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant E. B. J. Vaughan, Officiating Wing Officer, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, appointed to the Army Commissariat Department.

No. 661.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeon C. H. Beatson,—arrived at Fort William, 2nd July 1877.

No. 662.—NATIVE ARMY—

39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Runn Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bindaisree Pandy, invalided.

42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Bhugwan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ummur Singh Rana, invalided.

} 1st May 1877.

No. 663.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Native medical pupils of the Nagpur School of medicine having passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of passed medical pupil, from the 1st April 1877, and placed at disposal as follows :—

Abdool Hossein.
Roshun Lal.
Munnu Khan.
Beharilal.
Abdool Fatha Khan.
} At the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service.

Dajiram Chandra (*a*)
Affiz Syed Abdool Vadhoodh.
Abid Hussen.
Maghan Raghoba.
Emam Khan.
John Mathew (*a*)
} At the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

(*a*) Passed the English qualification examination on the 17th May 1873.

No. 664.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill.

Color Sergeant John Collins, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* G. Rae, resigned.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 665.—Native medical pupil Deoshurn, No. 1138, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 22nd December 1876.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 666.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Jackson, Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 667.—Captain John Robert Burlton-Bennet, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, has been allowed leave of absence in India for six months on medical certificate under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 20th May 1877.

No. 668.—Honorary Surgeon-Major Thomas Murray, M.D., in medical charge, Mhairwarra Battalion, has been granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 3rd March 1876, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

No. 669.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. W. Dun, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 254 of 1877,—*Zambesi*, 15th June 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. G. Tucker, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 382 of 1877,—*Venetia*, 1st June 1877, from Bombay.

Major W. E. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 491 of 1877,—*Geelong*, 8th June 1877, from Bombay.

Major T. N. Walker, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 562 of 1877,—*Sumatra*, 22nd June 1877, from Bombay.

Captain H. Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 517 of 1877,—*City of Baltimore*, 8th June 1877, from Bombay.

Captain C. H. A. Gower, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 496 of 1877,—*Sumatra*, 22nd June 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 584 of 1877,—*Zambesi*, 15th June 1877, from Bombay.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 670.—FURLOUGH—

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, in future, non-commissioned officers of Departments on the unattached list, who may be granted furlough out of India on medical certificate, will be allowed the British pay of the rank they hold on that list, and 6 pence a day ration money, during the whole period of their absence, in addition to half staff pay for the first six months. Non-commissioned officers of Departments who draw Infantry, Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery, or the Engineer rates of pay in India, will draw the British pay of those arms while on furlough.

2. In the case of non-commissioned officers in receipt of consolidated salaries, half staff pay will be a moiety of the difference between such consolidated salaries and the pay of their rank on the unattached list for a month of 30 days. Last pay certificates should shew that the half staff pay has been calculated on this principle.

No. 671.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops" :—

G. O. No. 174 of 1876. **Article 1952 is cancelled.**

Insert the following article at page 446, immediately above the heading "Widows' pensions" :—

G. O. No. 255 of 1871. Madras G. O. C. No. 141 of 14th December 1871. G. L. No. 428 of 9th November 1871 to Bombay.

"2468*a*. Whenever regiments, batteries, time-expired men, invalids, or widows, proceed to England, children who may have been placed in the various Lawrence asylums, orphanages or other charitable institutions in India, are to be withdrawn and will accompany their parents or parent. Children who have neither parents nor step-parents will alone be permitted to remain."

Article 1158. Add the following at the end of the note :—

Bengal (Practice). Bombay G. G. O. No. 319 of 1877.

"When the distance from the boundary of one station to the confines of another is more than five miles (or ten miles in the case of an officer drawing horse allowance for more than one horse), mileage will be allowed from an officer's quarters in his own station to his destination in the place he is required to visit."

Article 1168. Insert the following additional clause :—

G. G. O. No. 548 of 1877. Madras G. G. O. No. 548 of 1877. Bombay G. G. O. No. 468 of 1877.

"*i*. If an officer of the Indian service on furlough in England is required to return to India owing to the exigencies of the public service, before the expiration of his leave of absence."

Article 1298, page 247. Insert the following additional clause :—

G. G. O. No. 548 of 1877. Madras G. G. O. No. 548 of 1877. Bombay G. G. O. No. 468 of 1877.

"*e*. If, while on furlough in England, he is required to return to India owing to the exigencies of the public service, before the expiration of his leave of absence."

Article 1264 *b*. At the end of this article, *add*—"but see article 1298, clause *e*."

Article 1057 A. Expunge the word "not" in the first line, and add the following at the end of the article:—

"but this concession is strictly limited to a regimental colonel who has no higher brevet or other rank."

Secretary of State, No. 103 of 22nd March 1877.

Article 555. For the words "*minus* tentage" in the third line, substitute the words "see article 1057 A."

Article 1333. For "Rs. 400-0-0" in the last line, substitute "Rs. 450-0-0."

G. G. O. No. 604 of 1877.

Article 61, clause *b*, page 25. Expunge the word "Bengal" in the last item but two; also expunge the item "Brigade Major ditto district or station Rs. 400-0-0."

Madras G. G. O. No. 530 of 1877, and Bombay No. 465 of 1877.

Article 93. Opposite "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (District)". *enter* Madras G. G. O. No. 530 of 1877, Bombay G. G. O. No. 465 of 1877." Expunge the entry "Brigade Major."

Article 95. Expunge the entry "Brigade Major of the British Service."

G. G. O. No. 372 of 1877. Madras No. 530. Bombay No. 465 of 1877.

Article 128, clause *d*, page 42. The foot-note to this clause to read as follows:—

"Designation changed to Deputy Assistant Adjutant General."

G. G. O. No. 372 of 1877. Madras G. G. O. No. 530. Bombay No. 465 of 1877.

The foot-note at page 48 and the foot-note to articles 221 and 222 to be similarly altered.

Article 405, page 97. Expunge the words "for three months only in the year," and substitute—

"(The allowance will be drawn *primarily*, for the periods of the year the instruction of any portion of the regiment in musketry has been regularly carried on, without suspension, until completed; *secondly*, during the period the instruction of recruits has been carried on. The allowance is only admissible for periods and days instruction is actually given and not for periodical drills, not part of the annual course, which the several troops are required to perform independently. Bills for the allowance must be supported by the prescribed certificates from regimental commanding officers.)"

G. O. No. 135 of 1877.

Article 1734, item II, page 327. Expunge the words "during annual course and training of recruits in musketry," and substitute—

"For the periods and under the conditions staff pay is allowed to the officer instructor of musketry (Article 405) and for three days in excess while preparing annual returns."

G. O. No. 135 of 1877.

Article 1734, clause XV, page 330. Insert the following at the end of the clause:—

"Assistant to the quartermaster sergeant in each horse, field, heavy and mountain battery of artillery Rs. 7-8-0."

G. L. No. 214—18 S of 11th July 1877.

Article 134, clause *o*, page 45. For "Rs. 100" substitute "Rs. 150."

G. L. No. 305 S of 14th July 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 672.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Corporal James Wells, late 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot,—One shilling per diem.

Corporal Theophilus Bishop, late 3rd Hussars,—One shilling and one penny per diem.

No. 673.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 654 of 1877, permitting John Wright, late 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to draw his pension in India, is cancelled, he having elected to reside in England.

No. 674.—First Class Hospital Assistant Shaik Ahmed Alie is granted a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem with effect from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

No. 675.—Third class Hospital Assistant Hingun Khan is granted a pension of Rs. 10 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency circle.

No. 676.—Naick Juggernauth Tewary, 3rd Regiment, Native Infantry, is allowed a pension of Rs. 5-4 per mensem; from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 677.—The services of Surgeon-Major T. Ringer, M.D., in medical charge, 7th Bengal Cavalry, and officiating in medical charge, 4th Goorkha Regiment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 678.—The services of Captain C. H. P. Ducat, 109th Foot, Officiating Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 679.—G. G. O. No. 572 of 1877, placing the services of Surgeon R. T. Wright, M.D., temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is cancelled.

No. 680.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. Sadler, Wing Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MEMO.

Continuation Sheets of Part I of the Gazette of 28th July 1877 published at Simla.

The 28th July 1877.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 681.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of G. G. O. No. 303 of 1872, to authorize the supply, for the army in India, of the furniture and stores shewn in the following tables, on requisitions signed by Commanding Officers on the Departments concerned :—

BRITISH TROOPS.

147	Public Works	...	...	... Barrack Furniture.
148	Public Works	...	...	... Hospital Furniture.
147	Commissariat	...	...	... Miscellaneous Articles for use in Barracks.
148	Commissariat	...	...	... Hospital Equipment.
154	Commissariat and Appendix A	...		... Petty Supplies.
157	Ordnance ...	...	...	... Ordnance Stores.

NATIVE TROOPS.

148	Public Works	...	...	... Hospital Furniture.
148	Commissariat	...	...	... Miscellaneous Articles for use in Hospitals.

Table No. 147—(Public Works).

List of Furniture, &c., authorized for Regiments and Departments to be supplied by the Public Works Department.*

1	2	3	4		5
Letter.	ARTICLES.	Where required and for what purpose.	Authorised proportion.		REMARKS.
A	ALMIRAHS ...	Guard-room cells for clothing and cooking utensils.	1	Per each set of cells or prisons.	
	ARM-RACK ...	Guard-room ...	1	Per Guard-room of British and Native troops, whether in public or private buildings, and to all permanent guards, including those of General Officers, Officers Commanding Stations and Regiments, Officers' Mess, Hospital, &c., &c.	The size of the rack to be regulated by the number of men for whom the Guard-room is constructed.
B	BLACK BOARD AND EASEL.	Schools for Adults ...	4	Per Regiment, Head-Quarters of Brigade of Artillery or Division of Artillery consisting of three or more Batteries, also for every Convalescent and Family Depôt exceeding 500 men.	
			3	Per Wing of Regiment, also Division of Artillery consisting of two Batteries, also for every Convalescent and Family Depôt of 200 men and upwards to 500 men.	
			2	Per single detached Battery Royal Artillery or Battery with its own School, and for detachment of a Regiment under a Wing, also for every Convalescent and Family Depôt, not exceeding 200 men in strength.	
		Schools for Infants ...	1	Per Infant School of a Regiment or Wing of British Infantry and Cavalry and Head-Quarters of Brigade or Division of Artillery, consisting of two or more Batteries, also for every Convalescent and Family Depôt.	
		Schools	2	Extra for Regiment or Division of Artillery when the number of adults attending school at any one time exceeds 200.	
	BOOK-CASE, LIBRARY PATTERN.	Library	1	Per Library of Battery of Royal Artillery.	
			2	Per Library of an entire Regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry.	
			1	Per Library of Wing of British Cavalry or Infantry, and of Convalescent Depôt.	
			1	Extra under special sanction of Commander-in-Chief.	
		Schools for Adults ...	2	Per School for a Regiment, Head-Quarters of a Brigade or Division of Artillery of three or more Batteries, also for Convalescent or Family Depôts exceeding 500 men in strength:	Book-cases are only to be given where recesses with shelves of the standard size have not been provided in the walls of the buildings.
			1	Per School of a detached Battery or detachment of a Regiment under a Wing.	
			1	Per School for Adults and grown children of a Wing of a Regiment or Division of Artillery consisting of two Batteries, also for Convalescent or Family Depôts not exceeding 500 men.	
		Schools for Infants ...	1	Per Infant School-room of a Regiment or Wing of British Cavalry or Infantry or Division of Artillery consisting of two or more Batteries, also for every Convalescent or Family Depôt.	
	BOXES, DRY-EARTH...	Urinary ...	1	Per urinary.	
		Latrine ...	1	For each seat in a latrine.	
B	BOXES, KIT ...	Barrack and quarters	1	Per Unmarried Non-Commissioned Officer and Private.	Padlocks and keys for soldiers' kit boxes are to be supplied by the Ordnance Department as soldiers' necessaries.
			2	Per Married Non-Commissioned Officer and private.	
		For sea service, boardship.	1	Per Woman embarking	External dimensions of these boxes are to be 2′ × 1′ 6″ × 14″.
			1	Per Widower with children embarking.	
	BOXES, KIT, WITH PADLOCKS & KEYS.	School for Adults ...	2	Per Adult School	For custody of Hindoostanee books.
		Industrial School ...	2	Per Industrial School of a Regiment and Head-Quarters of a Brigade or Division of Artillery of three or more Batteries, and for every Convalescent or Family Depôt over 500 men.	For custody of sewing materials.
			1	Per Industrial School of a Wing or Detachment of a Regiment, Division of Artillery of two Batteries, detached Battery School, also for every Convalescent Depôt not exceeding 500 men.	

* All the articles of furniture authorised in this list are for British Troops, except where specially allowed for Native Troops.

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
	BRANDS ...	For marking Barrack and Hospital Furniture.	1 Set	Per Station.	
	BUCKETS, GALVANISED IRON.	Filter Water-tanks ...	40	Per Regiment of British Infantry, being five per Company.	
			30	Per Regiment of British Cavalry, being five per Troop.	
			10	Per Battery of Horse Artillery, or Light Field Battery.	
			7	Per Heavy Field, Mountain, or Garrison Battery.	
			1	Per 20 men of the authorised strength of a Convalescent Depôt.	
C	CARTS, FILTH AND RUBBISH. (CROWLEY PATTERN).	Barracks and Hospitals.	2	Per Battery of Artillery or Division of Artillery, consisting of two Batteries.	Crowley pattern conservancy carts to be made up to replace the present conservancy carts as they become unserviceable.
			1	Additional cart to be allowed to each additional Battery at a station over two Batteries.	
			4	Per British Cavalry Regiment.	
			2	Per Head-Quarters or detached Wing of a British Cavalry Regiment.	
			5	Per British Infantry Regiment.	
			3	Per Head-Quarters or detached Wing of a British Infantry Regiment.	
			1	Per detached Troop or Company where necessary.	
			1	Per detached Wing of Native Infantry, Regiment	Only allowed when the Wing is detached from Head-Quarters to a station where no station conservancy establishment exists.
				Convalescent Depôts	To be provided with carts on the above scale; 90 men, women, and children (two children being calculated as one adult) being considered equivalent to a Troop or Company. Where carts are not used, 3 extra sweepers to be entertained for every cart to which the Depôt would be entitled.
		Military Prisons in the plains.	1	For each Prison.	
	CARTS, WATER ...	For Military purposes	...	To be supplied in special cases only when the ordinary water-supply falls short. They are not intended for watering roads or for departmental use.	When any urgent necessity arises for water carts, temporary ones could generally be provided without difficulty or delay by securing empty beer casks on country carts.
	CHAIRS, CANE-BOTTOMED.	Officers and Officers' Guard-room.	3	Per Orderly-room.	
			6	Per Officers' Guard-room.	
			2	Per Musketry Lecture-room.	
		Office ...	2	Per Gymnasium.	
		Court-martial rooms of British troops.	8	Per Court-martial room ...	When located in a building constructed for the purpose.
		School ...	1	Per Adults' School-room ...	For Chaplains or Lady-visitors.
			1	Per Infants' School-room ...	
	DO., BARRACK ...	For Married Men ...	2	Per Sergeant, Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, and Married Soldier.	
		Guard-rooms for native troops.	1	Per Native Commissioned Officer in Guard-rooms other than Regimental Guard-rooms.	
	DO., DAIS ...	Schools ...	1	Per Schoolmaster or Mistress.	
	CHOPPING-BLOCKS, LARGE.	Ration-stands ...	1	Per ration-stand.	
	DO., SMALL ...	Cook-houses ...	1	Per Cook-room for Single and Married Men, Sergeants' Mess, Staff Sergeants' Barrack, and detached quarters.	
	CHARPOYS ...	Guard-rooms for Native troops.	1	Per Native Commissioned Officer in Guard-room other than Regimental Guard-room.	
	CLOCK ...	Schools ...	1	Per Regiment, British troops, where absolutely necessary.	

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
C	CLUBS ...	Drill ...	1 set	Per Company of Infantry or Troop of Cavalry...	The number of clubs constituting each set is as follows:— 1 pair of 4-lb. clubs. 2 pairs of 6-lb. „ 1 pair of 8-lb. „ 1 pair of 10-lb. „ 1 pair of 12-lb. „
			2sets	Per Battery of Artillery	
	COTS, IRON, TRESTLE, 6½′ LONG, 2½′ BROAD, AND 1′ 7½″ HIGH.	Barracks ...	2	Per Married Sergeant, Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress and Soldier.	
			1	Per single Sergeant, Schoolmaster, and Schoolmistress, and Soldier.	
		Guard-room ...	1	Per Man on Guard, according to authorised strength.	
	CUPBOARDS ...	Mess utensils	1	Per Mess	If there are no fixed cupboards in the walls.
			1	Per Cook-house.	
D	DESKS, LONG ...	School-room for adults and grown children.	1	For every four adults or grown children attending school at one time.	
	DO., 9′ LONG, 21″ HIGH IN FRONT.	Schools for infants ...	1	For 24 infants or under attending school at one time.	
			2	For any number of infants over 24.	
	DO., WITH DAIS ...	School-room ...	1	Per Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	
				ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
				Battery of Light Field or Horse Artillery.	
F	FILTERS, MACNAMARA, WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPONENT PARTS. STAND ... 1; SCREW-KEYS, IRON ... 1; SIEVES, CANE, 2; RAM MEE, WOODEN ... 1 — *Per filter.*	Barracks and buildings	2	Per Single Men's Barracks (except when more than two barracks are occupied, when three may be given).	Petty repairs to Macnamara filters are to be done by Regiments and Batteries. The charcoal and sand required to charge the filters, as also the surahis and 4 casks with covers, will be supplied by the Commissariat Department.
	BANDAGE, CLOTH, 1″ BROAD, ACCORDING TO REQUIREMENTS.	.....	1	For the quarters of Married Men.	
			1	Per Guard-room when the strength of the guard is twelve men and upwards.	
			1	Per Canteen.	
			1	As a reserve for the Head-Quarters of a Brigade or a Division of Artillery or detached Battery.	To be kept in Quartermaster's store, and used only on the temporary withdrawal of the filters in use for repairs or cleaning.
				Heavy Field, Mountain, or Garrison Battery.	
			1	Per Single Men's Barracks (except when more than two barracks are occupied, when two may be given).	
			1	For the quarters for Married Men.	
			1	Per Guard-room when the strength of the guards is 12 men and upwards.	
			1	Per Canteen.	
			1	As a reserve for Division of Artillery or detached Battery.	To be kept in Quartermaster's store, and used only on the temporary withdrawal of the filters in use for repairs or cleaning.
				NOTE.—Where two or more Batteries are located at the same station, instead of the single Battery scale, one filter will be allowed for the Divisional Canteen.	
				BRITISH CAVALRY.	
			6	Per Single Men's Barracks (or one for each Troop or for each barrack occupied up to six).	
			3	For quarters for Married Men (or one for each block occupied up to three).	
			1	Per Guard-room.	
			1	Per Canteen.	
			2	As a reserve	To be kept in Quartermaster's store, and used only on the temporary withdrawal of the filters in use for repairs or cleaning.

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
				British Infantry.	
	Filters, Macnamara	Barracks and Buildings	8	Per Single Men's Barracks (or one for each barrack occupied up to eight).	
			6	For the quarters for Married Men (or one for each block occupied up to six).	
			1	Per Guard-room.	
			1	Per Canteen.	
			2	As a reserve	To be kept in Quartermaster's store, and used only on the temporary withdrawal of the filters in use for repairs or cleaning.
				Convalescent Depôts.	
			1	For each building accommodating twelve persons and upwards.	
			1	For the Canteen.	
			1	Per Guard-room when the strength of the guard is twelve men and upwards.	
			2	As a reserve for each Depôt	To be kept in Quartermaster's store, and used only on the temporary withdrawal of the filters in use for repairs or cleaning.
		School-room ...	1	Per School for British troops where absolutely necessary.	
F	Filter Stand ...	Barracks for holding filter gharras.	4	Per barrack	To be allowed when Macnamara filters are not supplied.
		Stables and Riding Schools.	....	According to requirements.	
	Forms with backs, 5 feet.	Reading-rooms ...	...	2 Superficial feet of form allowed per man, the number of men to be calculated at the rate of 15 superficial feet of space per man.	
		Libraries ...	...	2 Superficial feet of form allowed per man, the number of men to be calculated at the rate of 15 superficial feet of space per man.	
		Orderly-rooms ...	8	For a Regiment of British troops, or Division of Artillery of 3 or more Batteries of Royal Artillery.	
			4	For a Wing of a Regiment of British troops, or Division of Artillery of 2 Batteries.	
			2	For a Detachment of British troops less than a Wing, or of a Convalescent Depôt of less than 300 men.	
			2	Per Battery Orderly-room of Royal Artillery in addition to those for Divisional Orderly-rooms.	
			4	Per Orderly-room for a Convalescent Depôt of 300 men and upwards.	
	Forms with backs, 7½ feet long.	School for infants ...	1	Per 6 infants attending school at one time where no permanent gallery is provided.	These forms should be of four different heights, *viz.*, 12," 15," 18," and 21" high, and are to be issued in equal proportions within the scale.
	Forms without backs, 5 feet.	Messes, Rank and File.	2	Per 5 men, or 2 running feet per man.	
		Guard-room ...	2	Per 5 men, or 2 running feet per man on guard.	
		Lecture-room ...	2	Per 5 men, or 2 running feet per man attending lectures at one time.	
	Forms, high, without backs, 2' in height and 9' long.	School for adults or grown children.	1	For every 20 pupils attending at one time.	
	Forms, middling, without backs, 1' 9" in height and 9' long.	Do. ...	1	For every 12 pupils attending at one time.	

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
	Forms, low, 1' 6" in height and 9' long.	Schools for adults or grown children.	1	For every 8 pupils attending at one time.	
		Guard-room cells for school purposes.	1	For every 4 prisoners attending school at one time.	
		Schools for infants ...	1	Per desk in infants' school.	
	Forms, 10 feet ...	Plunge-baths ...	2	Per plunge-bath.	
	Flag Staff ...	.....	1	Per Divisional Head-Quarters, Brigadier General, Commanding a District or Station, and each Fort.	Flags staffs will be supplied and repaired by the Ordnance Department at Fort William, Allahabad, Ferozepore and Peshawur, the Public Works Department undertaking their supply and repair at all other stations.
G	Gratings, 5 feet ...	Lavatories ...	1	Per every 5 running feet of basin stands ...	To extend the whole length of the basin stands.
		Plunge-baths ...	4	Per plunge-bath.	
H	Harness Racks ...	Artillery harness ...	...	According to requirements on special indent for temporary harness-rooms not on the standard plan.	All harness-rooms should, as a rule, be provided with fixed harness racks.
I	Inventory and Notice Boards.	Barracks, out-buildings and Government buildings for British and Native troops.	1	Per notice or building supplied with Government furniture.	
		Cooking receipt boards	1	Per cook-house for barracks for single men.	
J	Jhamps, with 2 poles each.	Temporary barrack buildings.		To be determined by local circumstances, and provided on special indent under sanction by Officer Commanding the Division or District.	
L	Lamp Ladders ...	Lighting lamps ...	1	Per barrack, common to all lighters in each barrack.	
	Lamp rods, Iron ...	Suspending lamps. ...	1	Per suspended lamp.	
	Lamp stools ...	Lighting lamps ...	1	Per barrack, common to all lighters in each barrack.	
M	Mallets ...	Store-sheds ...	3	Per store-shed.	
		Latrines ...	2	Per latrine with more than 10 seats, at stations unprovided with store-sheds.	
			1	Per latrine with 10 seats or less, at stations unprovided with store-sheds.	
	Map Stands ...	Schools ...	2	Per Regiment, Head-Quarters of Brigade, and Division of Artillery of 3 or more Batteries, and Convalescent Family Depôt of 200 men and upwards.	
			1	Per Wing of Regiment, and Division of Artillery of 2 Batteries, and Convalescent Family Depôt, not exceeding 200 men in strength.	
			1	Per separate Battery of Royal Artillery not attending divisional schools, and for detachments under a Wing.	
	Map-Racks with 10 hooks.	Schools ...	1	Per school for British troops	For schools in possession of maps requiring this kind of map-rack.
P	Padlocks and Keys, Brass or Copper.	Magazines, British and Native troops.	...	According to requirements.	
	Padlocks and Keys, Iron.	Forts, Barracks, Hospitals, &c., &c.	...	According to requirements for barrack, hospital, set of family quarters, and out-buildings for British and Native troops supplied with furniture.	All doors and windows should be provided with bars, and fastenings from the inside.
	Padlocks and Keys	For Railway baggage waggons attached to troops' extra trains.	20	For Agra	These padlocks and keys are to be supplied by the Ordnance Department to the Public Works Department, by which latter Department they are to be kept in store and issued as required.
			150	,, Allahabad.	
			100	,, Calcutta.	
			20	,, Dinapore.	
			100	,, Jubbulpore.	
			100	,, Lahore.	
			50	,, Lucknow.	
			20	,, Meerut.	
			20	,, Mooltan.	
			20	,, Umballa.	

Table No. 147—(Public Works)—*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorized proportion.		5 Remarks.
	Pointers, long ...	School ...	1	Per black board and easel.	
	Do. short ...	... ...	1	Do do.	
	Privy Pans, Iron ...	Privies ...	1	Per opening in privy seat	To be supplied only when good glazed earthenware ones are not procurable by the Commissariat Department.
	Punkahs ...	Barracks ...	...	According to requirements.	
		Officers' quarters ...	...	According to requirements in the first instance...	Renewals of punkahs, poles or frames to be supplied or paid for by occupants.
	Punkah connecting bars.	Barracks ...	...	According to requirements.	
	Punkah Fringes, 18 inches deep.	Do. ...	...	One fringe per punkah.	
	Do. ...	Officers' quarters ...	...	To be supplied or paid for by occupants.	
	Punkah Ropes or Canes.	Pulling punkahs ...	...	According to requirements.	
		Officers' quarters ...	...	To be supplied or paid for by occupants.	
	Punkah suspending Rods or Ropes.	Barracks ...	...	According to requirements.	
		Officers' quarters ...	...	According to requirements in the first instance...	Renewals of suspending ropes or rods to be paid for by occupants.
R	Racks with drawers.	Quarter Masters' store-rooms.	7	Per Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry.	
			3	Per detached Wing of Infantry and Convalescent Depôt.	
			1	Per Battery of Artillery.	
	Racks without drawers.	Do. ...	7	Per Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry.	
			3	Per detached Wing of Infantry and Convalescent Depôt.	
			1	Per Battery of Artillery.	
	Receptacles, large, for Stations in the Plains.	Cook-house, painted white.	2	Per each cook-room to barracks for single men.	
			2	Per barrack for married men with 20 sets of quarters or less.	
			3	Per barrack for married men with more than 20 sets of quarters.	
			1	Per each cook-house to Sergeants' mess, Staff Sergeants' barrack.	
	Receptacles, small, for Hill Stations.	Cook-houses, painted white.	3	Per cook-house to barracks for single men accommodating more than 50 men.	
			2	Per cook-house to barracks for single men accommodating 50 men and under.	
			4	Per cook-house to barracks for single men accommodating a full company of 90 men.	
			4	Per barrack for married men with 20 sets of quarters or less.	
			6	Per barrack for married men with more than 20 sets of quarters.	
			1	Per each cook-house to Sergeants' mess and Staff Sergeants' barracks.	
	Receptacles, Filth, large, for Stations in the Plains.	Privies	2	Per latrine to barracks for single men ...	As Crowley carts are introduced, these receptacles are to be reduced in proportion to requirements.
			2	Per barrack for married men with 20 sets of quarters or less.	
			3	Per barrack for married men with more than 20 sets of quarters.	
			1	Per each latrine to quarter guard and cells, Sergeants' mess and Staff Sergeants' barrack.	The conservancy arrangements for Military Signallers to be provided for by station authorities.
		Urinaries ...	1	Per barrack and guard-room urinary.	
	Receptacles, Filth, small, for Hill Stations.	Privies ...	2	Per filth cart authorized for Native hospitals and troops.	
			4	Per latrine to barracks for single men accommodating a full company of 90 men.	
			3	Per latrine to barracks for single men accommodating more than 50 men and under 90 men.	
			2	Per latrine to barrack for single men accommodating 50 men and under.	
			4	Per barrack for married men with 20 sets of quarters or less.	
			6	Per barrack for married men with more than 20 sets of quarters.	
			1	Per each latrine to quarter-guard and cells, Sergeants' mess, and Staff Sergeants' barrack.	
		Urinaries ...	2	Per barrack and guard-room urinary at hill stations.	

Table No. 147—(Public Works)—*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
S	Scoops ...	Urinaries ...	1	Per urinary.	
		Latrines ...	1	Per each seat in a latrine.	
	Scrapers ...	Latrine ...	2	Per latrine with more than 10 seats.	
			1	Per latrine with 10 seats or less.	
	Sieves ...	Store-sheds ...	3	Per store-shed.	
		Latrines ...	2	Per latrine with more than 10 seats at all stations unprovided with store-sheds.	
			1	Per latrine with 10 seats or less at stations unprovided with store-sheds.	
	Stools, 2 feet high	Cook-houses ...	1	Per Superintendent on duty in cook-house to barracks for single men.	
		Collar-maker's shop ...	1	Per European artificer employed.	
		Saddler's shop ...	1	Per European saddler and artificer employed.	
T	Tables, 10′ × 3′ ...	Messes ...	1	Per 10 men, or 1 running foot per man.	
		Sergeants' mess ...	1	Per 10 men, or 1 running foot per Sergeant.	
		Orderly-room ...	2	Per Regiment, and Division of three or more Batteries of Royal Artillery.	
			1	Per Detached Wing of a Regiment and Detachment and Division of two Batteries of Royal Artillery, and for Convalescent Depôts.	
			1	Per Battery of Royal Artillery in addition to those for divisional orderly-room.	
		Office ...	1	Per Gymnasium.	
		Court Martial room...	1	Per Court Martial room	When located in buildings constructed for the purpose.
		Guard-room ...	1	Per 10 men, or 1 running foot per man on guard.	
		Libraries and Reading-rooms.	3	Superficial feet of table allowed per man for whom there is space, calculated at 15 superficial feet of space per man.	
		Guard-room cells for school purposes.	1	Per each set of cells for persons attending school.	
	Tables ...	Officer's guard-room	1	Per Officer's guard room.	
	Tables, small, 5′ × 2′ 10″.	Non-Commissioned Officers and married men.	1	Per Serjeant, Schoolmaster, Mistress, and married man.	
		Court Martial room ...	1	Per Court Martial room	When located in buildings constructed for the purpose.
		Industrial Schools ...	2	Per school	For cutting and needlework.
	Tables, 3′ × 2′ ...	Cook-houses ...	3	Per cook-house for a full Company.	
	Thermantidote ...	Barracks at Peshawur ...	...	.....	Sanctioned in lieu of tatties. To be provided under the orders of the Public Works Department.
	Trays for holding Kerosine Lamps.	...	1	Per 6 kerosine lamp in use.	
	Trays	Urinals... ...	1	Per urinal	Glazed earthenware trays to be supplied by the Commissariat Department.
	Trestles ...	Store-rooms, British and Native troops.	...	According to actual requirements.	
	Trunks, Camel, with Padlocks and Keys.	Schools	3	Per Regiment and Head-Quarters of Brigade.	
			2	Per Wing of a Regiment, Division of Artillery, and Convalescent or Family Depôts of upwards of 200 men.	
			1	Per single detached Battery with its own school, Detachment of Cavalry or Infantry under a Wing, and for every Convalescent or Family Depôt not exceeding 200 men in strength.	
U	Urinals ...	Urinaries	5	Per Garrison or Mountain Battery, Troop of Cavalry, and Company of Infantry.	Glazed earthenware urinals to be supplied by the Commissariat Department.
			10	Per Field or Horse Battery, Royal Artillery.	
W	Wash hand Stand, complete.	Officer's Guard-room..	1	Per Officer's Guard-room.	
	Wrenches ...	Iron trestle barrack cot.	2	Per Troop or Company or Battery of Artillery using the iron trestle cot.	
			1	Per 50 men at a Convalescent Depôt.	

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
			FURNITURE FOR HORSE INFIRMARIES.		
C	CHAIRS, CANE-BOTTOMED.	Office	2	.....	Blocks and pulleys for slings for Horse Infirmaries of Royal Artillery and British Cavalry are to be provided as fixtures by the Public Works Department.
F	FORMS WITHOUT BACKS, 5 FEET.	Surgery ...	2		
J	JHAMPS, WITH TWO POLES.	...	∴	According to requirements, when considered absolutely necessary by Veterinary Surgeons.	
T	TABLE WITH DRAWERS.	Office	1		
	TABLE, 10′ × 3′ ...	Surgery ...	1		
	TRUNKS, CAMEL, WITH PADLOCKS AND KEYS.	...	1 pr. 2prs.	Per Battery of Horse or Field Artillery ... Per Regiment of Cavalry.	Includes a box for industrial materials. The trunks are to be obtained on indent from the Public Works Department. They are intended for use on the line of march as well as in quarters.
			FURNITURE FOR MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.		
B	BOXES, KIT, WITH PADLOCKS AND KEYS.	...	2	Per married Medical Subordinate	Furniture is only to be issued to Medical Subordinates when they occupy rooms in barracks or Government quarters.
			1	Per unmarried Medical Subordinate ...	
C	CHAIRS, BARRACK ...	...	2	Per Medical Subordinate	
	COTS, IRON, TRESTLE.	...	2 1	Per married Medical Subordinate ... ... Per unmarried Medical Subordinate ...	
T	TABLES, SMALL, 5′ × 2′ 10″.	...	1	Per Medical Subordinate	
			FURNITURE FOR ISSUE TO HOSPITAL APPRENTICES STUDYING AT THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.		
B	BOXES, KIT, WITH PADLOCKS AND KEYS.	...	1	Per Student.	
C	CHAIRS, BARRACK	...	2	Per Student.	
	COTS ...	...	1	Per Student.	
C	CUPBOARDS ...	Dining-room for cooking utensils.	2		
F	FORMS WITH BACKS, 5 FEET.	Reading-room ...	2	Per 5 students.	
G	GRATINGS, 5 FEET ...	Lavatory ...	1	Per 10 students.	
L	LAMP LADDERS ...	Lighting lamps ...	1		
	LAMP RODS, IRON ...	Suspending lamps ...	12		
P	PUNKAH FRINGES 18″ DEEP.	Barrack reading-room and dining-room.	1	Per punkah.	
	PUNKAH ROPES OR CANES.	Pulling punkahs ...		As required.	
R	RACKS, CLOTHES ...	Hanging clothes ...	1	Per student.	
T	TABLES, 10′ × 3′ ...	Dining-room ...	1	Per 10 students.	
		Reading-room ...	1	Per 10 students.	
	TABLES, SMALL, 5′ × 2′ 10″.	...	1	Per student.	
W	WASH-HAND STAND, 20′ × 2′ 6″, TO HOLD 10 BASINS.	Lavatory for washing	1		

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
			ARTICLES OF FURNITURE FOR NATIVE ARMY, NORMAL SCHOOL AT UMBALLA.		
B	BLACK BOARDS AND EASELS.	School ...	6	For the Normal School.	
	BOOK-CASES, HOSPITAL PATTERN.	Do. ...	4	Do. do.	
	BOXES, KIT, WITH PADLOCKS AND KEYS.	Do. ...	6	Do. do.	
C	CHAIRS, BARRACKS ...	Do. ...	10	Do. do.	
	CUPBOARDS ...	Do. ...	2	Do. do.	
D	DESKS, 9′ LONG, 21″ HIGH IN FRONT.	Do. ...	4	Do. do.	
F	FORMS WITH BACKS, 5 FEET.	Do. ...	34	Do. do.	
P	PUNKAHS WITH FRINGES	Do. ...	3	Do. do.	
	PUNKAH FRINGES ...	Do. ...	2	Do. do.	
T	TABLES, 5′ × 2′ 10″	Do. ...	5	Do. do.	
	TABLES, 10′ × 3′ ...	Do. ...	6	Do. do.	
			FURNITURE FOR REST BARRACKS AND REST CAMPS.		
B	BOXES, DRY-EARTH ...	For rest barracks.	On special indent.		
C	CART, FILTH, CROWLEY PATTERN.				
	CHAIRS, BARRACK ...				
	CHAIRS, CLOSE STOOL (ONLY FOR HOSPITAL).				
	CHAIRS, EASY (FOR SICK MEN).				
	CHOPPING BLOCKS, SMALL.				
	COTS, IRON, TRESTLE		1	Per single Sergeant and Private.	
	...		2	Per married Sergeant and Private.	
F	FILTER STANDS ...		According to requirements.		
	FORMS WITHOUT BACKS, 5 FEET LONG.				
G	GRATINGS, LAVATORY				
I	INVENTORY OR NOTICE BOARDS.				
L	LAMP LADDER ...				
M	MALLETS ...				
P	PRIVY PANS ...		... ...		When of iron, to be supplied by the Public Works Department.

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.	5 Remarks.
R	Receptacles, Cook-house.	For rest barracks.	According to requirements on special indent.	
	Receptacles, Filth			
	Receptacles, Urinary.			
S	Scoops, Dry-earth...			
	Scrapers, Dry-earth			
	Sieves, Dry-earth...			
T	Tables, Cook-house, 3′ × 2′.			
	Tables, Dispensary			
	Tables, Mess, 10′ × 3′.			
	Tables, small, 5′ × 2′ 10″			
U	Urinals ...	...	...	When of iron, to be supplied by the Public Works Department.
B	Boxes, Dry-earth...	For rest camps.	According to requirements on special indent.	
C	Carts, Filth, Crowley pattern.			
	Chairs, Barrack ...			
	Chairs, Cane-bottomed, for Hospital.			
	Chairs, Close Stool, for Hospital.			
	Chopping Blocks, small.			
	Cots, Iron, Trestle			
F	Filter stands ...			
M	Mallets, Dry-earth			
P	Privy Pans ...	...	...	When of iron, to be supplied by the Public Works Department.
R	Receptacles, Cook-house.	For rest camps.	According to requirements on special indent.	
	Receptacles, Filth			
	Receptacles, Urinary.			
S	Scoops, Dry-earth			
	Scrapers, Dry-earth.			
	Sieves, Dry-earth			
T	Table, Dispensary	For rest camps ...	According to requirements on special indent.	
	Table, small, 5′ × 2′ 10″.			
U	Urinals ...		...	When of iron, to be supplied by the Public Works Department.

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.	4 Remarks.
C	Chairs, Cane-bottomed, or Barrack.	For the use of officers at rest barracks and rest camps.	2 Per tent or room.	
	Chairs, Close Stool		2 Per privy, and 1 per Officer's tent.	
	Cots, Iron, Trestle		2 Per tent for married officers. 1 Per tent for single officer.	
F	Filter Stands ...		1	
	Forms without backs, 5 feet.		8 Per mess.	
R	Receptacles, Filth		1	
T	Tables, 10′ × 3′ ...		2 Per mess.	
	Tables, small, 5′ × 2′ 10″.		1 Per tent or room.	
U	Urinals ...		1 Per urinary.	When of iron, to be supplied by the Public Works Department.
W	Wash-hand Stand...		1 Per bath-room.	
	ARTICLES FOR GARRISON INSTRUCTION.			
B	Black Board and Easel.	School of Garrison Instruction Musketry Drill.	2 For centres under Chief Instructors. 1 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	Book-Cases, Library pattern.	School of Garrison Instruction.	6 For centres under Chief Instructors. 3 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	Book-Cases with glass doors.	.....	2 For centres under Chief Instructors. 1 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	BRIDGE, SINGLE LEVER.			
	Spars, 16 feet long (7 inches), for ledges.	.....	2 For centres under Chief Instructors. 2 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	Spars, 20 feet long (4 inches at tip), for diagonal braces.	.....	4 For centres under Chief Instructors. 4 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	Spars, 25 feet long (7 inches at tip), for standards.	.....	4 For centres under Chief Instructors. 4 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	Spars, 12 feet long (immaterial), for transoms.	.....	2 For centres under Chief Instructors. 2 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	Spars, 22 feet long (6 inches at tip), for baulks.	.....	10 For centres under Chief Instructors. 10 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	Transoms, 16 feet long (9 inches throughout).	.....	2 For centres under Chief Instructors. 2 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	BRIDGE, TRUSS, SINGLE.			
	50 Feet Span.			
	Planks for roadway.	.....	... As required.	
	Spars, 35 feet long, 6 inches at tip.	.....	4 For centres under Chief Instructors. 4 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	Spars, 16 feet long, 9 inches throughout.	.....	4 For centres under Chief Instructors. 4 Ditto Garrison Instructors.	

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
	SPARS, 16 FEET LONG, 7 INCHES THROUGHOUT.	.....	5 5	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	SPARS, 18 FEET LONG, 4 INCHES AT TIP.	.....	4 4	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	SPARS, 12 FEET LONG (IMMATERIAL).	.....	2 2	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	SPARS, 30 FEET LONG, 6 INCHES AT TIP, FOR SHORE TRANSOMS.	.....	10 10	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	SPARS, 30 FEET LONG, SLIGHT, FOR BACKING DOWN BAULKS.	.....	4 4	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
C	CHAIRS, CANE-BOTTOMED.	.....	40 20	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
F	FORMS WITHOUT BACKS, 5 FEET.	.....	12 6	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
S	SPARS, ROUNDED, 7 INCHES DIAMETER AND 14 FEET LONG.	.....	2 2	For centres under Chief Instructors ... Ditto Garrison Instructors.	In the event of any spars, tackle, implements or tools being rendered totally unserviceable, either through accident or from fair wear and tear, a survey and report must in all cases be held upon them, with a view to their replacement in conformity with the rules in force in the Department from which they were supplied.
	4½ INCHES DIAMETER AND 12 FEET LONG.	.....	6 6	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	3½ INCHES DIAMETER AND 18 FEET LONG.	.....	4 4	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	3½ INCHES DIAMETER AND 6 FEET LONG.	.....	4 4	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	3 INCHES DIAMETER AND 6 FEET LONG.	.....	4 4	For centres under Chief Instructors. ... Ditto Garrison Instructors.	The following petty stores will be supplied and repaired by Officers in charge of Circles of Garrison Instruction and charged by them in their contingent bills:— (*a.*) Materials for making gabions, fascines, abattis, fraises, &c. (*b.*) Timber for stockade, Kaponier and Tambour (for long course only). (*c.*) Profiling stuff, pickets, pegs, nails, string, and similar petty stores. (*d.*) Revetting materials, such as sun-dried bricks, hurdles, planks, &c. (*e.*) Burnt bricks, stone and mortar for the construction of walls when required to illustrate loopholing, &c., and for demolition by gunpowder. (*f.*) Repairs to entrenching and other tools and implements. (*g.*) Powder bags and boxes for Fougasses, &c.
	2½ INCHES DIAMETER AND 2 FEET LONG.	.....	6 6	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	25 FEET LONG (7 INCHES AT TIP) FOR STANDARDS.	.....	4 4	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
T	TABLES, 4′ 6″ × 2′ 10″ × 2′ 7″ WITH 2 DRAWERS.	.....	30 15	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	TABLES, 5′ × 3′ 4″ × 2′ 7,″ WITH 2 DRAWERS.	.....	2 1	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	TABLES, 10′ × 5′ × 2′ 8″.	.....	6 3	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	TANKS OR CASKS FOR WATER AND WASTE IN CLASS-ROOM.	.....	2 1	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
	TRESTLES OR HORSES FOR FASCINES, 10 TO A SET.	.....	1 set. ¼ „	For centres under Chief Instructors. Ditto Garrison Instructors.	
		RIDING HOUSE FURNITURE.			
C	CLUBS ...	Riding Schools ...	24	Per Cavalry Regiment.	
L	LEAPING BARS, 15′ ...	Do. ...	2	Per Brigade of Royal Artillery.	
	Do. 24′ ...	Do. ...	1	Per Cavalry Regiment.	
N	NECKS FOR PRACTICE POSTS.	Do. ...	...	... ...	The number actually required to be procured by direct Regimental Agency.

Table No. 147—(Public Works) —*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
P	POST FOR LEAPING BARS.	Riding Schools ...	2 2	Per Brigade of Royal Artillery. Per Cavalry Regiment.	
	PRACTICE POSTS, COMPLETE SETS OF 8 PIECES EACH, *viz.*,—	Do. ...	1 set	Per Cavalry Regiment.	
	TWO POSTS WITH HEADS FOR CAVALRY CUTS.	.....	1 set	Per Brigade of Royal Artillery.	
	TWO POSTS WITH RINGS FOR CAVALRY POINTS.				
	TWO POSTS WITH HEADS FOR INFANTRY CUTS.				
	TWO LEATHER BALLS FOR INFANTRY CUTS.				
		FURNITURE FOR SIGNALLERS IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
B	BOXES, KIT, WITH PADLOCKS, AND KEYS.	.....	1 2	Per unmarried Signaller. Per married Signaller.	
C	CHAIRS, BARRACK ...	.....	2	Per married Signaller.	
	COTS, IRON, TRESTLE	.....	1 2	Per unmarried Signaller. Per married Signaller.	
	CUPBOARDS ...	.....	1	Per 16 men or less.	
F	FORMS WITH BACKS, 5 FEET.	.....	...	Two running feet of form per unmarried Signaller.	
T	TABLES, SMALL, 5′ × 2′ 10″.	.....	1	Per married Signaller.	
	TABLE ...	Mess ...	...	One running foot of mess table per unmarried Signaller.	
		FURNITURE FOR PRAYER ROOMS.			
B	BOOK-CASE, HOSPITAL PATTERN.	...	2 2 3 1	Per Regiment of Cavalry, Wing of Infantry or Convalescent Depôt. Per Regiment of Infantry. Per 2 Regiments of Infantry. Additional for every 2 Batteries of Royal Artillery.	No furniture for prayer rooms is to be issued, until a building for special use as a prayer-room has been made over for the use of the troops. The size of the main room for the different branches of the service are— For 2 Regiments of British Infantry, 60′ × 24′. For 1 Regiment of British Infantry, 40′ × 18′. For a Regiment of British Cavalry, Wing of Infantry or Convalescent Depôt, 24′ × 18′. Five feet additional in length for every Battery of Artillery.
	CHAIRS, CANE-BOTTOMED.	...	4 6 9 1	Per Regiment of Cavalry, Wing of Infantry or Convalescent Depôt. Per Regiment of Infantry. Per 2 Regiments of Infantry. Additional for each Battery of Royal Artillery.	
	FORMS WITH BACKS, 6 FEET.	...	8 12 18 2	Per Regiment of Cavalry or Wing of Infantry. Per Regiment of Infantry. Per 2 Regiments of Infantry. Additional for each Battery of Royal Artillery.	
M	MATS OR OTHER COVERING FOR THE FLOOR.	...	1	Per prayer-room.	
T	TABLES, 6′ × 3′ 6″ ...	...	4 5 8 1	Per Regiment of Cavalry, Wing of Infantry or Convalescent Depôt. Per Regiment of Infantry. Per 2 Regiments of Infantry. Additional for each Battery of Royal Artillery.	

Table No. 147—(Public Works)—*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.		5 Remarks.
	FURNITURE FOR OFFICES OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.				
B	Book-Case, Library pattern.	Stationery instruments and records.	1		
	Book-Case, Hospital pattern.	General orders, files and books.	1		
	Boxes, Kit ...	For forms, &c. ...	1		
C	Chairs, Barrack ...	For writers ...	3		
	Chairs, Cane-bottomed.	...	2	Per officer.	
F	Forms without backs, 5 feet.	For orderlies, peons, &c.	1		
P	Pigeon-holes ...	...	1 set	Per officer.	
T	Table, plan drawing.	For plan drawing ...	1		
	Table with drawers.	...	1	Per officer.	
	Table, 10′ × 3′ ...	For writers ...	1		
	FURNITURE FOR SUB-INSPECTORS OF ARMY SCHOOLS AT THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.				
A	Almirah, large ...	For office ...	1	Per Sub-Inspector.	
B	Book-Cases, Hospital pattern.	Do. ...	1	Do.	
C	Chairs, Cane-bottomed.	Do. ...	1	Do.	
T	Table with drawers.	Do. ...	1	Do.	
	FURNITURE FOR WORKSHOPS				
B	Bench	Blacksmiths' ...	...	According to actual requirements.	
	Do.	Bookbinders' ...	...		
	Do.	Carpenters' ...	...		
	Do.	Shoe-makers' ...	...		
	Do.	Tailors' ...	...		
	Do.	Tinsmiths' ...	...		
	Do.	Turners' ...	...		
	Do.	Watch-makers' ...	...		
	Do. with Vices affixed.	For wheelers' workshops.	1	Per Battery	Bench to be of pattern shown in standard plans for carpenters' bench with vice attached.
C	Composing Frame ...	Printers' ...	...	According to actual requirements.	
I	Imposing Table ...	Do. ...	...		
T	Table ...	Blacksmiths' ...	...		
	Do. ...	Brush-makers' ...	...		
	Do. ...	Collar-makers' ...	...		
	Do. ...	Painters' ...	...		
	Do. ...	Printers' ...	...		
	Do. ...	Tailors' ...	...		

Table No. 147—(Public Works)—*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.			5 Remarks.
		Roman Catholic Churches.		**FURNITURE FOR CHURCHES.**	Rs. A. P.	
A	Altar Lamp ...	To be supplied by the Military Department.	1	Price	30 0 0	The Chaplains are to make their own arrangements for these articles, receiving the sums specified against each. These sums will be recovered from the Controller of Military Accounts on bill accompanied with vouchers as specified in paragraph 15 of this order.
	Altar Candlesticks		6	„	150 0 0	
	Altar Canons (one set of three).		1 set	„	8 0 0	
	Altar Vestments of Silk (5 sets of 5 colors).		5sets	„	300 0 0	
	Altar Linen comprising Albs, Altar Covers, Communion Cloth, &c.		1 set	„	80 0 0	
C	Chalice ...		1	„	100 0 0	
	Copes of white Silk		1	„	120 0 0	
	Do. of black do.		1			
	Crucifix ...		1	„	30 0 0	
	Cruets ...		2	„	10 0 0	
	Plate ...		1			
H	Humeral for Benediction.		1	„	30 0 0	
M	Missal... ...		1	„	25 0 0	
	Monstrance ...		1	„	180 0 0	
P	Pyx with Silver Cup, inside gilt		1	„	100 0 0	
T	Tabernacle, inside covered with Silk.		1	„	150 0 0	
		Roman Catholic Churches.				
A	Altar Chairs for Officients and Assistants.	To be supplied by the Public Works Department.	3	Price	36 0 0	
	Altar Table ...		1	.....		A second table may be supplied to Churches intended to accommodate more than 500 people.
	Almirah for Altar Vestments, at least 4 feet long by 2 feet 5 inches broad.		1	Price	45 0 0	
	Apparatus for lighting.		...	According to requirements.		
B	Bell, including fixing, &c., &c.		1	Price	300 0 0	
	Book-Stand ...		1	„	8 0 0	
C	Chairs for the Vestry.		3	„	15 0 0	
	Communion Rail ...		...	According to requirements.		
F	Font and Cover ...		1	Price	60 0 0	
P	Pulpit... ...		1			
	Punkahs ...		...	According to requirements.		
S	Seats and kneeling accommodation for the Congregation.		...	Do.		
T	Table for the Vestry.		1	Price	12 0 0	
	Thermantidotes ...		...	According to requirements		When necessary for special reasons, such as defective ventilation.

Table No. 147—(Public Works)—*continued.*

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 Where required and for what purpose.	4 Authorised proportion.			5 Remarks.
		Protestant Churches.				
A	ALTAR COVER OF RED EMBROIDERED CLOTH.	To be supplied by the Civil Department.	...	.....		These articles of furniture to be supplied by the Civil Department are to be obtained by the Chaplains under the rules in force, and their value recovered under audit of the Accountant General of the Province.
B	BIBLES FOR CLERGYMEN.		...	.....		
C	COMMUNION PLATE		...	.....		
L	LINEN CLOTH AND NAPKINS FOR COMMUNION SERVICE.		...	.....		
P	PRAYER BOOKS FOR CLERGYMEN.		...	.....		
		Protestant Churches.				
A	ALMIRAH ...	To be supplied by the Public Works Department.	1	Price	45 0 0	
	ALTAR CHAIRS ...		2	„	24 0 0	
	APPARATUS FOR LIGHTING.		...	According to requirements.		
B	BELL, INCLUDING FIXING, &c., &c.		1	Price	300 0 0	
C	CHAIRS FOR VESTRY		3			
	COMMUNION TABLE AND RAILS.		1			
F	FONT AND COVER ...		1	„	60 0 0	
L	LECTERN ...		1			
P	PULPIT ...		1			
	PUNKAHS, COMPLETE		...	According to requirements.		
R	READING DESK ...		1			
S	SAFE FOR THE CUSTODY OF COMMUNION PLATE.		1			
	SEAT WITH KNEELING STOOLS FOR CONGREGATION.		...	According to requirements.		
	SEAT WITH KNEELING STOOL FOR CLERGYMEN.		...	Do.		
T	TABLE FOR VESTRY...		1	Price	12 0 0	
	THERMANTIDOTES ...		...	According to requirements		When necessary for special reasons, such as defective ventilation.

Table No. 147—(Public Works)—*concluded.*

LIST OF ARTICLES OF FIXED AND MOVEABLE APPARATUS FOR GYMNASIA.

1 Letter.	2 Articles.	3 1st CLASS GYMNASIUM.				4 REGIMENTAL GYMNASIUM.				5 Remarks.
		FIXED APPARATUS.		MOVEABLE APPARATUS.		FIXED APPARATUS.		MOVEABLE APPARATUS.		
		No. of plate in standard plan.	No. to be issued.	No. of plate in standard plan.	No. to be issued.	No. of plate in standard plan.	No. to be issued.	No. of plate in standard plan.	No. to be issued.	
B	BARS, HORIZONTAL ...	...	...	XI	2	...	...	V	1	
	BARS, HORIZONTAL, IRON.	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Should be used more as a support to the building than as a horizontal bar.
	BARS, PARALLEL ...	...	...	XII	2	...	...	IV	1	
	BEAM, HORIZONTAL ...	VII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	BEAM, GREAT CROSS	III	1	...	...	II	1	...	...	
	FITTINGS FOR GREAT CROSS BEAM. LADDER, PLANK	...	...	...	...	...	...	VIII	1	It is not necessary that this should be attached to the great cross beam.
	Do., ROPE...	...	...	III	1	...	...	II	1	
	POLES (PAIRS)	...	...	III	2	...	...	II	1	
	RINGS (PAIRS)...	...	...	III	1	...	...	II	1	
	ROPE, VERTICAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	IX	2	
	TRAPEZE ...	...	...	III	1	...	...	II	1	
F	FILTERS, MACNAMARA, WITH 1 STAND, 1 SCREW KEY, IRON, 1 RAMMER, WOODEN, 2 SIEVES, CANE, AND 1 CLOTH BANDAGE ACCORDING TO REQUIREMENTS.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Two per each of the 1st class Gymnasia at Lucknow and Umballa.
	FLYING TRAPEZE, SET OF 3.	...	...	XIII	1	...	...	...	...	A flying trapeze consists of 3 trapeze bars and ropes.
	FLYING TRAPEZE, STEP PLATFORM FOR—.	...	...	XIII	1	...	...	...	...	
	FORT OR PREPARED WALL.	II	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	FITTINGS FOR FORT. LADDER, INCLINED	...	...	XV	1	...	...	...	...	
	Do., ROPE ...	...	...	XIV	1	...	...	...	...	
	PLANK, INCLINED	...	...	XIV	1	...	...	...	...	
	POLES, SLANTING (PAIR).	...	...	XIV	2	...	...	...	...	
	VERTICAL ROPES	...	...	XV	2	...	...	...	...	
L	LADDER, BRIDGE ...	I	1	...	...	I	1	...	...	
	LADDER, ELASTIC ...	VIII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	LADDER, PLANK ...	...	...	XVIII	2	...	...	...	...	
O	OCTAGON ...	IV	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
R	RINGS (ROWS OF 8) ...	...	...	XVII	1	...	...	...	...	
	RINGS (PAIRS) ...	...	...	X	2	...	...	...	...	
	ROPE, VERTICAL ...	...	...	XIII	6	...	...	...	...	
S	SHELF ...	V	1	...	...	III	1	...	...	
V	VAULTING HORSE ...	...	...	IX	2	...	...	VI	1	

NOTE I.—Furniture is not sanctioned for Canteens at the expense of the State.
II.—Furniture is supplied to Churches and Chapels through the Public Works, Military, and Civil Departments.
III.—Furniture is not to be painted oftener than once in four years at the expense of the State.
IV.—Staff Sergeants with Native troops, or in departmental employ, who are furnished with Government quarters, are allowed furniture to the same extent as is sanctioned for Staff Sergeants attached to British Regiments.
V.—Provost Sergeants and their assistants will be furnished with cots, boxes, chairs and tables according to Regulations.
VI.—The surplus stock to be maintained is on no account to exceed 10 per cent. on the number in use.
VII.—Tool chests with Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery are to be considered as furniture, and are to be left at stations when Batteries vacate their lines.
VIII.—Supply of heavy school materials should be conducted under the supervision of the Superintendent of Army Schools.
IX.—Convalescent Depôts are of two classes:—
First class depôts are intended for two hundred (200) men or upwards, these are Kasauli, Landour, Murree, Dalhousie, Nynee Tal and Darjeeling.
Second class depôts are those intended for less than 200 men.
X.—When skittle alleys are taken over by the Public Works Department from a Regiment leaving a station, the responsible Officer should see that the pins and balls are handed over by the departing Regiment in good order or a charge made against the Regiment for repairs, &c.

Table No. 148—(Public Works).

List of Hospital Furniture authorized to be supplied by the Public Works Department.

Letter.	Articles.	HOSPITALS FOR EUROPEANS. Scale. Proportion.	Scale. to number of sick.	Number of each article to be always kept complete and serviceable in Hospital. Battery of Horse or Field Artillery. Male 18.	Female 4.	Battery of Mountain, Garrison, or heavy Artillery, or Company of Royal Engineers. Male 10.	Female 2.	Regiment of Cavalry. Male 50.	Female 12.	Regiment of Infantry. Male 92.	Female 16.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9
A	Almirahs, large	...	...	2		2		4		5		For medicines and stores.
	„ small	...	...	...		...		...		...		For poisons.
B	Baths, children; long and flat ...	...	...	1		1		2		2		For washing infants.
	„ foot	1	12	2		1		4		7		
	„ hip	1	25	1		1		3		4		
	„ hip	...	...	1		1		1		1		For troops on the line of march.
	„ shower	...	...	One for each regimental hospital building								
	„ slipper	1	25	1		1		2		3		
	Beds, fracture	...	...	1		1		3		2		
	Bedsteads, iron, (Broome's pattern) 6⅔ feet long × 3¼ feet broad and 2¼ feet high.	1	1	22		12		62		108		
	Bier	...	...	One for each regimental hospital ...								For stations on the plains only.
	Bin, for foul linen	...	...	One for each purveyor's store.								
	Book-case (Library pattern) ...	...	...	One for each regimental hospital ...								To be kept in the surgery.
	Boxes, dry-earth	...	...	One for each urinary, and one for each seat in a latrine.								
	Box, Ice	...	...	One for each regimental hospital.								
	Boxes, kit, with lock and key ...	...	...	...		...		...		...		For locking up instruments.
	Buckets, mortuary	...	...	One for each mortuary.								
C	Chairs, cane-bottomed	...	...	As required ...		...		...		...		For attendant's room.
	„ „	...	...	3	3	8	8					For office.
	„ „	...	...	2	2	3	3					For surgery.
	„ close-stool patent	...	...	Two for each large and one for each small ward.								
	„ „ small ...	...	...	1	1	1	1					For children.
	„ „ (commode) ...	...	...	One for each large ward.								
	„ „ („) ...	...	...	1	1	2	2					For troops on the line of march.
	„ easy „	1	5	4	3	13	21					
	„ folding, or camp	...	...	2	2	4	4					For troops on the line of march.
	„ padded, arm, with foot rests ...	1	12	2	2	5	9					For special cases too ill to use common chairs.
	Charpoys	...	...	15 or one per patient for whom accommodation is authorized or exists.	10	30	15					For the use of native followers.
	Chopping-block, small	...	...	One for each cook-house.								
	Cupboards, kitchen	1	50	1	1	1	2					To be allowed when there are no fixed cupboards in walls.
D	Doolie, burial (painted and hung with black).	...	...	One for each regimental hospital ...								For stations in the hills only.
	Dresser, with shelves, drawers, locks and keys.	...	...	One for each cook-house.								
F	Filters, Macnamara's, with the following component parts:—											
	Stand 1											
	Screw-key, iron 1											
	Rammers, wooden ... 1	...	...	1	1	2	3					One filter is allowed for the male, and one for the female patients at hill depots. When two or more batteries are located together, and the sick are treated in the same hospital, only one filter is allowed for the divisional hospital. In Brigades and divisions of Royal Artillery, an extra filter is allowed for the female hospital.
	Sieves, cane 1											
	Bandage cloth, 1 inch wide, according to requirements.											
	Filter water-stands	...	...	3	3	6	6					To be allowed when Macnamara's filters are not supplied.
	Forms, with backs, 5 feet	1	7	4	3	9	15					For out-door patients.
	„ without backs, 5 feet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Frame, diet scale	...	...	One for each ward.								
	„ diet sheet	1	1	22	12	62	108					
G	Gratings, 5 feet	...	...	Two for every 5 feet in length of a double basin stand, and one for every 5 feet in length of a single basin stand.								For lavatories.
	„ 2′ × 2′	...	...	One for each private ablution room in a lavatory.								

Table No. 148—(Public Works)—*continued.*

Letter.	Articles.	HOSPITALS FOR EUROPEANS. Scale. Proportion.	Scale. to number of sick.	Number of each article to be always kept complete and serviceable in Hospital. Battery of Horse or Field Artillery. Male 18.	Female 4.	Battery of Mountain, Garrison, or heavy Artillery, or Company of Royal Engineers. Male 10.	Female 2.	Regiment of Cavalry. Male 50.	Female 12.	Regiment of Infantry. Male 92.	Female 16.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9
H	Head rests (double incline) ...	...	...	2		2		4		6		
I	Inventory, or notice boards ...	...	...	One per ward or out-building, supplied with furniture.								
J	Jhamps, with two poles	...	...	One for outer opening of verandahs ...								To be supplied on special requisitions.
K	Kitchen-range, with boiler for water, Sylvester or some similer oven, on extended scale, to do fish, puddings, mutton-chops, and roast-meats.	...	...	...		...		...		...		To be supplied on special order only.
L	Lamp-rods	...	...	One for each hanging lamp.								
	Lamp-stools	...	...	2		2		3		3		
M	Mallets, dry-earth	...	...	Two per latrine with more than 10 seats, and one per latrine with 10 seats or less.								For stations unprovided with store-sheds.
	Meat-safes	...	...	One for each regimental hospital ...								To be supplied when there are no fixed meat-safes in the walls.
P	Padlocks and keys, iron (English) ...	...	...	One per hasp to almirahs, boxes, kit, cupboards, &c. &c., according to requirements, and for hospitals and out-buildings.								All doors and windows should be provided with bars and fastenings from the inside.
	Pans, privy, iron	...	...	One for each seat in a privy, 10 per cent. to be kept as surplus.								To be supplied only when good earthen glazed pans are not procurable by the Commissariat Department.
	Punkahs	...	...	According to requirements.								
	Punkah connecting bars	...	...	According to requirements.								
	Punkah-fringes, 18 inches deep ...	...	...	One for each punkah								The fringes should be washed once during the season at the expense of the State, after they have been put up clean.
	Punkah-pulling ropes or canes ...	...	...	According to requirements.								
	Punkah-suspending rods or ropes ...	...	...	According to requirements.								
R	Rack, plate	...	...	One for each regimental hospital building.								
	„ towel	1	8	3	2	9	15					
	„ „	...	...	One for each regimental hospital ...								For the surgery.
	Receptacles, filth, large	...	...	Two per latrine								One in use and one in course of removal. For stations on the plains only.
	„ „ „	...	...	Two per urinary								One in use and one in course of removal for stations on the plains only.
	„ „ small	...	...	Three per latrine								For stations in the hills.
	„ „ „	...	...	Two per urinary								For stations in the hills.
	Receptacles, large (painted white) ...	...	...	Two for each cook-house								For stations in the plains only. 2lbs. of mixed white anti-corrosive paint is allowed annually for each cook-house receptacle in use. To be supplied by the Ordnance Department, *vide* G. O. No. 296 of 1872.
	„ small (painted white)	...	...	Three for each cook-house... ...								For stations in the hills only. 2lbs. of mixed white anti-corrosive paint is allowed annually for each cook-house receptacle in use. To be supplied by the Ordnance Department, *vide* G. O. No. 296 of 1872.
S	Scoops, dry-earth	...	...	One per urinary and one for each dry-earth box in latrines.								
	Scrapers, dry-earth	...	...	Two per latrine with more than 10 seats, and one per latrine with 10 seats or less.								
	Screens, moveable	1	50	1	1	2	2					To put round the bed of a dying man.
	„ for archways between wards ...	...	...	One for each archway.								
	Sieves, dry-earth	...	...	Two per latrine with more than 10 seats, and one per latrine with 10 seats or less.								At stations unprovided with store-sheds.

Table No. 148—(Public Works)—*concluded.*

Letter.	Articles.	HOSPITALS FOR EUROPEANS. Scale. Proportion.	Scale. to number of sick.	Number of each article to be always kept complete and serviceable in Hospital. Battery of Horse or Field Artillery. Male 18	Female 4	Battery of Mountain Garrison or heavy Artillery or Company of Royal Engineers. Male 10	Female 2	Regiment of Cavalry. Male 50	Female 12	Regiment of Infantry. Male 92	Female 16	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9
S	Stands, surahi, to hold 6 surahis ...	1	12	1		1		6		9		
	Stoves or braziers, with flues or pipes leading to outer air.	...	...	Two for each large, and one for each small ward.								Te be allowed only when there are no fire-places.
T	Table, bed	1	10	2		1		6		10		For the use of patients unable to sit up.
	„ bed-side, with 2 shelves, open ...	1	1	22		12		62		108		
	„ camp, small	...	...	1		1		2		2		For troops on the line of march.
	„ common, 7′ × 3′	...	...	One per mortuary, if required.								
	„ dispensing, or compounding ...	...	...	1		1		2		2		
	„ dissecting, with head-rest ...	...	...	One per mortuary.								
	„ 5′ × 2′ 10″	...	...	As required ...		...		...		...		For attendant's room.
	„ 10′ × 3′	...	...	One for each large ward ...		...		...		...		For convalescent's dinner.
	„ cook-house, 3′ × 2′	...	...	Two per cook-house.								
	„ prescribing, small	...	...	One for each ward.								
	„ writing, small 3′ × 1′ 8″ ...	...	...	One per mortuary.								
	„ „ „ 3′ × 1′ 8″ ...	...	...	One per surgery.								
	„ with drawer and cupboard ...	...	...	1	1	2		2				For hospital office.
	Thermantidotes	...	...	One per main ward according to actual requirements.								To be supplied on special requisitions.
	Ticket frames, bed	...	...	15	10	30		15				For bed-head tickets for native sick where hospitals for native followers are provided.
	Trays, dressing	...	...	1	1	2		3				For surgery use.
	„ for kerosine lamp chimneys ...	...	...	One per twelve lamps.								
	„ wooden, *medium* size ...	1	12	2	1	5		9				For carrying food, &c., into the wards.
	Trestle, for boxes	...	...	According to requirements.								
	„ for supporting coffins ...	...	...	Six for each mortuary.								
	Trunks, camel, pairs, with pad-locks and keys, (English), and with moveable trays.	...	...	2	2	6		6				For medicines and instruments on the line of march.
	Trunks, camel, pairs, with pad-locks and keys, (English), and with moveable trays.	...	...	1	1	1		1				For hospital records on the line of march.
U	Urinals, iron, complete with trays ...	...	...	2	2	4		6				To be supplied only when good earthenware glazed ones are not procurable by the Commissariat Department.
W	Wash-hand stand, with fittings ...	...	...	One for each surgery.								

NOTES.

1. For detachments of British troops, the scale of furniture to be allowed will be for 12 per cent. of sick.
2. Every hospital shall be provided with the articles of furniture at the scale entered in this list, to the extent only of the accommodation provided in such hospital.
3. When the number of sick exceeds that for which furniture is above authorized, a further supply of such necessary articles of furniture sufficient to meet the requirements of the extra sick according to the scale given in columns 3 and 4 shall be provided by the Public Works Department, on the orders of the Officer Commanding the division or district. In cases, however, of rapid increase of sick in European hospitals necessitating the provision of extra hospital accommodation, barrack cots, tables, and forms may be used in lieu of similar articles of hospital furniture when the latter is not available or readily procurable.
4. The term 'regimental hospital' includes the complete set of buildings for the use of each corps or detachment in each station.
5. Camp furniture will only be supplied when troops move out into Camp, and will be given back when they return to quarters.
6. Hill depôts will be supplied with furniture according to the following scale:—
   1st Class.—As authorized for a regiment of European infantry.
   2nd Class.—As authorized for a regiment of European Cavalry.

Table No. 147—(Commissariat.)

List of Miscellaneous Articles authorised to be issued by the Commissariat Department for use in Barracks.

Letter.	Articles.	Where required and for what purpose.	Authorised proportion.		Remarks.
B	Basin, Earthen, Glazed.	.....	1	Per man	Renewals limited to 15 per cent. per mensem of strength of corps or detachment. To be issued when procurable in preference to unglazed ones, of which latter the scale of renewals is limited to 25 per cent. per mensem of strength of corps or detachment. The issue of earthen-ware basins is only to be made at stations at which the issue of steel basins is not authorised.
	Basins, Steel, Washing.	For the use of British troops at the stations mentioned in G. O. Nos. 78 & 215 of 1876.	1	Per man	To be tinned twice a year, and to be made over on the march of troops in the manner prescribed in paras. 23 and 24 of G. G. O. No. 303 of 1872.
	Blankets, English, Brown.	For extra issues in barracks.	1 or 2	Per man or woman	During exceptionally cold weather, provided the General Officer Commanding, and the Principal Medical Officer at the station concerned, consider such extra issue necessary. To be returned into store when no longer required.
	Ditto ditto ...	On the line of march	1	Extra blanket per man or woman may be issued on the line of march during exceptionally cold weather.	Under the same restrictions.
	Brooms ...	Barracks with boarded floors.	21	Per Regiment and Depôt and Division of Artillery above the strength of a Wing of Infantry.	Where men undertake to clean their own Barrack-rooms.
			10	Per Wing and Depôt and Division of Artillery below strength of Wing of Infantry.	
			6	Per Light Field Battery	
			4	Per Garrison Battery	
	Brooms, with long bamboo handles.	Cleaning roofs and walls of barracks.	2	Per Barrack for a Troop or Company, or more ...	Where men undertake to clean their own Barrack-rooms.
			1	Per Barrack for less than a Troop or Company	
			1	Per Barrack for married men	
	Brushes, with long handles.	Barracks with stone floors.	21	Per Regiment and Depôt and Division of Artillery above strength of Wing of Infantry.	Undertaking to clean their own barrack-rooms.
			10	Per Wing and Depôt and Division of Artillery under strength of Wing of Infantry.	
			6	Per Light Field Battery	
			4	Per Garrison Battery	
	Brushes, washing...	For palliasse and pillow cases.	20	Per cent. per set of one palliasse and one pillow in use. In lieu of these brushes men on the unattached list are allowed compensation at the following rates—2 annas for single, and 4 annas for married men, each, per annum.	They are required to last for a year, and are not to be replaced unless reported to be unserviceable.
	Brushes, scrubbing, Coir.	Barracks, scrubbing furniture.	21	Per Regiment, and Depôt and Division of Artillery above the strength of a Wing of Infantry	Undertaking to clean their own furniture.
			10	Per Wing and Depôt and Division of Artillery under strength of Wing of Infantry ...	
			6	Per Light Field Battery	
			4	Per Garrison Battery.	
	Burners, Glass, Oil, common.	Barracks and accessories for lanterns.	1	Per lantern in use	Renewals 5 per cent. per mensem on the number in use.
	Burners, kerosine lamps.	Barracks and accessories for lanterns.	1	Per lantern in use	Renewals 2 per cent. per annum if metal, and 7 per cent. if glass.
C	Cover, perforated	For filter-stands ...	....	1 per filter-stand to be placed on the lowest ghurrah.	20 per cent. per mensem for renewals on the number in use.
	Candlestick and shade.	Officer's Guard-room	2	Per officer on Guard.	
	Casks, half, or reservoirs with lid.	Lavateries, to hold water for basins.	2	Per lavatory not provided with pucka reservoirs or tanks for the purpose.	
	Chimnies ...	Lamps, night-schools	1	Per kerosine lamp	Renewals at the rate of 5 per cent. per mensem on the number in use.
	Chimnies ...	Kerosine lamp ...	1	Per lamp	Renewals at 15 per cent. per mensem on the number in use.
G	Gear, well, *viz.*, Rope, Hemp, Pulley, Mote, Leather, with Iron-frame.	Wells for soldiers' gardens, plunge-baths and tatties.	1	Each per well, also a yoke to each pair of bullocks.	Gear for wells of company gardens will not be renewed or repaired by the State after the first supply has been made. Gear for wells of regimental gardens and plunge-baths will be repaired as necessary, but for the former, renewals will not be made oftener than once a year at the expense of the State.
J	Jars, water ...	.....	...	Sufficient to contain 2 gallons per man. The jars supplied will be of sizes of from 10 to 20 gallons, with intermediate sizes as necessary.	Renewable three times a year.

Table No. 147—(Commissariat)—*continued.*

Letter.	Articles.	Where required and for what purpose.	Authorised proportion.		Remarks.
L	LAMPS, COMMON ...	Barracks for which kerosine lamps have not been provided, and accessories.	6	Lamps per every 100 soldiers in barracks, whether the barrack be a company or half company one. At stations where the number of rooms renders this scale inapplicable, the number of lamps in use may be increased to such an extent as will admit of one light burning all night in each room used as a dormitory.	
			1	Per latrine and urinal in use	Those attached to Staff Sergeants' quarters are not provided with lamps by the State.
	LAMPS, COMMON ...	Regimental, Quarter, and Main Guards.	2	Per Guard	A lamp to burn all night is allowed for the prisoners' room of the Quarter and Main Guard of British troops.
	LAMPS, KEROSINE ...	Night-school ...	1	Per 4 men attending at one time. The attendance to equal 25 in complete Regiment of European Cavalry or Infantry, 20 in Wings of Regiments, in combined Artillery schools and Convalescent depôts. and 15 in detached Batteries of Royal Artillery.	
	DITTO ...	.....	2	Hanging lamps ... } For an area of	
			3	Wall lamps ... } 1,000 supl. feet.	
				For rooms containing 1 to 399 supl. feet ... } 1 lamp, either hanging or wall.	
				For rooms containing 400 to 599 supl. feet ... { 1 Hanging lamp. 1 Wall do.	
				For rooms containing 600 to 799 supl. feet ... { 1 Hanging do. 2 Wall lamps.	
				For rooms containing 800 to 999 supl. feet ... { 2 Hanging do. 2 Wall do.	
				For rooms containing 1,000 supl. feet ... { 2 Hanging do. 3 Wall do.	
				The proportion of hanging to wall lamps within the above scale will be left to the discretion of the Standing Barrack Committees, so as to suit the peculiar form of construction, &c., &c., of different rooms, but the scale once fixed by the Committee will be final, subject only to change under special instructions from Headquarters. In cases where rooms contain more than 1,000 superficial feet, the excess space is to be lighted in accordance with the above scale."	
	LAMPS KEROSINE ...	Serjeants Messes ...	1	Lamp for every six Sergeants in Mess ...	The Lamp will not be provided at the expense of the State but only the kerosine oil (4 ozs. daily for every 6 Sergeants in Mess).
	LANTERNS ...	Guards, Native ...	1	Per Native Regimental Guard occupying public buildings.	
	LANTERNS, BULL'S EYE.	Guards, British ...	1	Per Guard.	
M	MUSQUITO CURTAINS, PALLIASSE AND PILLOW-CASES, &c.	Officers' Guard rooms, Main.	1	Per Officer on guard.	
P	PALLIASSE CASES 6'-6" × 2'-9" (WHEN STUFFED.)	.....	2	Per iron trestle cot, to be the property of Government.	These are required to last three years.
	PILLOW-CASES 2'-3" × 1' × 4" (WHEN STUFFED).		2		
	LEATHER STRAP WITH BUCKLE.		1		
	PANS, PRIVY, GLAZED, EARTHENWARE.	.....	1	Per opening in privy seat	Renewals 25 per cent. monthly on the number in use. Iron privy pans to be used only when good glazed earthenware ones are not procurable, and will be supplied by the Public Works Department.
T	TUBS, ½ CASK ...	Lavatories for bathing	4	Per lavatory	For wash-houses not on the standard plan.
U	URINALS, GLAZED EARTHENWARE.	.....	5	Per Garrison Battery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry.	Scale of renewals 20 per cent. per mensem. Iron urinals are to be used only when glazed earthen-ware ones are not procurable. The former will be supplied by the Public Works Department; where iron urinals are in use, the Commissariat will supply one earthenware cover per urinal, and renewals at 8 per cent. per mensem.
			10	Per Horse and Field Battery of Royal Artillery.	
W	WICK-HOLDERS FOR OIL BURNERS, COMMON.	.....	1	Per burner.	
	WICK-HOLDERS FOR KEROSINE LAMPS.	.....	1	Per lamp	Renewals at 7 per cent. per annum.

NOTE.—At stations when kerosine oil is cheaper than common oil, it can be used for lighting barracks.
Where dormitories of single men are also used as day-rooms they are to be lighted by kerosine oil all night, *i. e.*, one lamp to burn all night.

Table No. 147—(Commissariat)—*continued.*

Letter.	Articles.	Where required and for what purpose.	Authorised proportion.		Remarks.
		FURNITURE FOR SIGNALLERS IN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
	BASINS, EARTHENWARE.	.....	1	Per man.	
	BASINS, METAL ...	.....	1	Per 4 men	Only to be supplied when earthenware basins are not procurable.
	LANTERNS, COMPLETE WITH BURNERS, &C.	.....	1	Per 16 men or less.	
		FURNITURE FOR PRAYER-ROOMS.			
	WALL LAMPS ...	.....	5	Per Regiment of Cavalry or Wing of Infantry.	When the lamps at present in use are worn out and require to be replaced, kerosine lamps are to be indented for.
			8	Per Regiment of Infantry ...	
			12	Per 2 Regiments of Infantry ...	
			1	Additional for each Battery of Royal Artillery.	
		FURNITURE FOR CELLS.			
	BASINS, METAL, WASHING.				
	LAMPS TO BE SUPPLIED COMPLETE WITH BURNERS, &C.				
	PRIVY PANS, GLAZED, EARTHENWARE. (*a*)	For Prison cells ...	...	As required	(*a*) If iron privy pans or urinals are to be supplied, they will be provided by the Public Works Department, and one earthenware cover per urinal by the Commissariat Department.
	TUBS, (IN THE ABSENCE OF A BATH.)				
	URINALS, GLAZED, EARTHENWARE. (*a*)				
		MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES TO BE SUPPLIED FOR REST-BARRACKS AND REST-CAMPS.			
	BASINS, EARTHENWARE GLAZED.	For Rest Barracks.	...	According to requirements on special indent.	
	LAMPS, COMMON, COMPLETE, WITH BURNERS, &C.				
	PALLIASSE COVERS, CANVAS.		2	Per man.	
	PILLOW-CASES, CANVAS.		2	Ditto.	
	LEATHER STRAP WITH BUCKLE.		1	Ditto.	
	PRIVY PANS, GLAZED, EARTHENWARE.		...	According to requirements on special indent ...	Iron privy pans to be used only when good glazed earthenware ones are not procurable, and will be supplied by the Public Works Department.—See G. O. No. 22 of 1873.
	TUBS, HALF CASKS ...		...	Ditto ditto ...	Iron urinals to be used when glazed earthenware ones are not procurable. The former will be supplied by the Public Works Department; where iron urinals are in use, the Commissariat will supply one earthenware cover per urinal. See G. O. No. 22 of 1873.
	URINALS FOR SINGLE MEN, GLAZED EARTHENWARE.				
	BASINS, GLAZED, EARTHENWARE.	For Rest Camps.	...	Ditto ditto.	
	CASKS, HALF ...				
	PALLIASSE COVERS, CANVAS.		2	Per man.	
	PILLOW-CASES, CANVAS.		2	Ditto.	
	LEATHER STRAP WITH BUCKLE.		1	Ditto.	
	PRIVY PANS, GLAZED, EARTHENWARE.		...	According to requirements on special indent ...	See remarks above and G. O. No. 22 of 1873.
	URINALS, GLAZED, EARTHENWARE.				See remarks above and G. O. No. 22 of 1873.
	BASINS, EARTHENWARE, GLAZED, WASHING.	For the use of Officers at Rest-Barracks and Rest-Camps.	1	Per Officer.	
	DURRIES ...		1	Per tent or room.	
	LAMPS, BARRACK, COMPLETE WITH BURNER, &C.		...	As required.	
	PALLIASSE COVERS, CANVAS.		2	Per Officer	A reserve to be kept at the rate of 25 sets for every hundred Officers.
	PILLOW-CASES, CANVAS.		2	Ditto.	
	LEATHER STRAP WITH BUCKLE.		1	Ditto.	
	TUBS, HALF CASKS ...		1	Per bath-room.	
	URINALS, GLAZED, EARTHENWARE.		1	Per urinary	Iron urinals to be used only when glazed earthenware ones are not procurable. The former will be supplied by the Public Works Department; where iron urinals are in use, the Commissariat will supply one earthenware cover per urinal.

Table No. 147—(Commissariat)—*concluded.*

Letter.	ARTICLES.	Where required and for what purpose.	Authorised proportion.		REMARKS.
	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR ISSUE TO HOSPITAL APPRENTICES STUDYING AT THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.				
	BASINS, METAL ...	Lavatory for wash-hand-stand.	1	Per 4 students.	
	BROOMS WITH LONG BAMBOO HANDLES.	Cleaning roofs and walls of barracks.	2		
	BURNERS, GLASS, OIL, COMMON.	Accessories for lamp	1	Per lamp.	
	CHIMNEYS, COMMON	Lamps for night studying.	1	Per solar lamp.	
	LAMPS, SOLAR ...	Reading-room for night studying.	1	Per four students.	
	LAMPS, COMMON ...	Barrack and accessories.	12		
	TUBS, HALF-CASK ...	Lavatory for bathing	6		
	WICK-HOLDERS ...	For oil-burners, common.	1	Per burner.	

Table No. 148—(Commissariat).

Scale of Hospital Equipment authorized to be issued to British Troops by the Commissariat Department in Cantonments and Quarters.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.		NUMBER OF EACH ARTICLE (CALCULATED FOR 12 PER CENT. OF SICK ON THE AUTHORISED STRENGTH) TO BE KEPT COMPLETE AND SERVICEABLE IN PURVEYOR'S STORE.				REMARKS.
	Proportion.	Sick.	Battery of Royal Horse, or Field Artillery.	Battery of Mountain, Garrison or Heavy Artillery, and Company of Royal Engineers.	Regiment of Cavalry or 2nd Class Hill Depôt.	Regiment of Infantry or 1st Class Hill Depôt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SECTION I. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.							
Basin, metal, wash-haud, large (*a*) ...	...	...	1	1	3	3	For Medical Officer's use. To be tinned twice a year.
Ditto ditto small (*a*) ...	1	each.	20	11	61	112	To be tinned twice a year.
Basin, small, crockery ...	1	5	4	2	12	22	For washing sores.
Basket, bottle, to hold 6 bottles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each large ward.
Bath-bricks	...	...	...	...	...	...	For each Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, Brigade or Division of Royal Artillery, or 1st class Hill Depôt—1 bath-brick per month. For each detached Battery of Royal Artillery or 2nd class Hill Depôt—1 bath-brick every two months. For Detachments—In proportion to strength, according to above scale.
Bell, fumigating, with vapour apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Hospital.
Broom, with long handle	...	...	...	...	...	...	For sweeping walls, &c. One for each large ward.
Brushes, scrubbing, with long handle ...	...	...	3	3	6	6	For Hospitals of European corps having wooden floors.
Brush, hand-scrubbing, cocoanut fibre ...	1	10	2	1	6	11	For Hospitals of European corps not provided with wooden floors.
Burners, glass, for common oil lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One per lantern. Renewals 5 per cent. monthly on the number in use.
Burners for Kerosine lamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	One per lantern. Renewals 7 per cent. per annum when glass ones are issued, and 2 per cent. if metal ones are supplied.
Chamber-pot with cover, crockery ...	1	2	10	5	30	56	One for each opening in inner verandah.
Chick, fine, with binding, and ropes for hanging.	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each opening in outer verandah, and one for each door and window in cook-house. To be supplied with 8 sets of ropes for tying, and ropes and pulleys for elevating.
Chick, coarse, ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One per burner. Renewals 15 per cent. monthly.
Chimney, Kerosine	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Hospital.
Chisel	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each British Hospital.
Clock, American, with bracket, the latter when necessary	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each large ward.
Cork-screw	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each iron urinal. Renewals 8 per cent. monthly.
Covers, earthen, glazed, for iron urinals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As required.
Crutches, pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	Renewals 15 per cent. monthly.
Cups, medicine, crockery	3	5	13	7	37	67	When a Regiment is divided, one to each wing. For smaller detachments, when it is not practicable to detach one of the regimental doolies, a doolie may be furnished on the authority of the Administrative Medical Officer.
Cups, spitting, simple, earthen glazed ...	1	each	20	10	60	112	Renewals, as worn out, without a Board of Survey.
Doolie, Army, with cover	...	...	1	1	2	2	1 per iron urinal. Renewals 8 per cent. monthly.
Dusters	...	...	20	10	60	112	For use in latrines of all Hospital huts when these are provided for Native establishments of British Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery. Renewals 15 per cent. monthly.
Foot-warmer	1	50	1	1	1	2	One for each Hospital.
Gumlah, earthen-ware, glazed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gumlahs, earthen, glazed, for Native latrines ...	...		2	2	4	4	
Hammer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Knife-cleaning board ...	1	50	1	1	1	2	
Lamp, reading, Kerosine, English, with globe, and chimney complete, to burn under punkah.	...		1	1	2	2	

NOTE (*a*).—Until metal wash-hand basins can be supplied, earthen glazed ones will be issued in accordance with the above scale, with a renewal of 15 per cent. monthly.
The issue of steel basins to all hospitals of British troops on the scale of one per bed has been sanctioned by Government.

Table No. 148—(Commissariat)—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.		NUMBER OF EACH ARTICLE (CALCULATED FOR 12 PER CENT. OF SICK ON THE AUTHORISED STRENGTH) TO BE KEPT COMPLETE AND SERVICEABLE IN PURVEYOR'S STORE.				REMARKS.
	Proportion.	Sick.	Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery.	Battery of Mountain, Garrison or Heavy Artillery, and Company of Royal Engineers.	Regiment of Cavalry or 2nd Class Hill Depôt.	Regiment of Infantry or 1st Class Hill Depôt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lantern for candles			1	1	2	2	
Lantern for common oil lamps			...	...	...	...	Two for every large, and one for every small, ward and surgery. When Kerosine lamps cannot be supplied.
							One for each passage to latrine, one for each stair-case, one for each latrine, one for cook-house, if specially required by Medical Officer, one for each Hospital for Native followers when occupied.
Lanterns, Kerosine, with hanging chains...			...	...	...	...	Two for each large, and one for each small, ward or separate room occupied, one for each surgery.
Looking-glass ...	1	10	3	2	6	11	
Mat, door			...	...	...	...	One for each of the main doors of entrance to the Hospital, not exceeding six in all.
Nails, iron			...	...	...	...	As required.
Pail, water (metal) ...	1	20	1	1	3	6	
Pail			...	...	...	...	One for each Hospital.
Pan, bread, earthen, glazed, with cover ...	1	each	20	11	61	112	Renewals 10 per cent. monthly.
Pan, close-stool, crockery			...	...	...	...	One for each close-stool chair.
Pans, privy, earthen, glazed			...	...	...	...	One for each seat in latrine. Renewals 25 per cent. monthly.
Paper, country, unglazed, for latrine			...	...	...	...	One sheet daily per patient, to include those patients under observation.
Petarrahs, pair			1	1	2	2	For a Wing or Detachment of Cavalry or Infantry, 1 pair.
Purdahs, with ropes for hanging and tying			...	...	...	...	As many as may be considered absolutely necessary for inner doors and openings. Not to be supplied when doors or openings are well appointed.
Rope, cotton			...	...	...	...	As required.
Spoon, medicine, wedgewood ware ...	2	5	8	4	24	45	
Stomach-warmer ...	1	50	1	1	1	2	
Tape, broad, country, yards			...	...	...	...	As required, for strings for patients' drawers and trowsers.
Tin, fomenting			2	2	4	4	
Tin for cooking poultices			2	2	2	2	
Trap, rat			...	...	...	...	
Tray, tin, for spreading poultices			2	2	2	2	One for each Hospital.
Tub, ½ cask, for receiving foul linen ...	1	50	1	1	2	2	
Tub, ½ cask, for bathing, painted			1	1	2	2	Or one for each private lavatory, where such exist.
Tub, ½ cask, with lids			...	...	...	...	Three for each wash-room. For holding water for washing.
Tub, 18-gallon size ...	1	50	1	1	2	2	For washing cooking utensils.
Urinal, earthen, glazed			2	2	4	6	Renewals 20 per cent. monthly.
Weighing machine, chair			...	...	...	...	One for each Hill Depôt Hospital.
Wick-holder, tin			...	...	...	...	One for each common oil burner.
SECTION II.							
RECREATION GAMES.			Sets.	Sets.	Sets.	Sets.	
Backgammon-board, with men, dice and dice-boxes.			1	1	2	2	The scale of recreation games allowed to Batteries of Royal Artillery will be supplied to all detached hospitals.
Chessmen, with board			1	1	1	1	
Dominoes			1	1	2	4	
Draught-board, with men			2	2	3	4	
SECTION III.							
COOKING UTENSILS.							
Boilers, copper, with covers, large, medium, and small, in nests.	1	14	2 sets.	1 set.	5 sets.	8 sets.	
Can, milk, marked in pints	1	33	1	1	2	3	
Chopper			...	...	...	...	One for each Hospital.
Flour dredger, 1 pint size	1	50	1	1	1	2	
Fork, flesh	1	50	1	1	1	2	
Fork, toasting	1	50	1	1	2	2	
Funnel	1	50	1	1	1	2	
Grater, nutmeg			...	...	...	...	
Gridiron			...	...	...	...	
Kettle, tea, iron, 2-gallon size			...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto 1-gallon size			2	2	2	4	Ditto ditto.
Measure, milk, 1 pint			2	2	2	4	
Ditto ½ pint			...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto 3 ozs.			...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Pan, frying	1	50	1	1	1	2	Two for each Hospital.
Sauce-pan, 1 quart			3		4	5	
Ditto 1 pint			1	1	1	1	
Shape, pudding, round, of coarse delf ...	2	5	8		24	48	

Table No. 148—(Commissariat)—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.		NUMBER OF EACH ARTICLE (CALCULATED FOR 12 PER CENT. OF SICK ON THE AUTHORISED STRENGTH) TO BE KEPT COMPLETE AND SERVICEABLE IN PURVEYOR'S STORE.					REMARKS.
	Proportion.	Sick.	Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery.	Battery of Mountain, Garrison or Heavy Artillery, and Company of Royal Engineers.	Regiment of Cavalry or 2nd Class Hill Depôt.	Regiment of Infantry or 1st Class Hill Depôt.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
Soup-can, 2 gallons	1	20	...	...	3	5		
Ditto 1 gallon	1	10	1	1	1	1		
Soup-ladle, pint	...	...	1	1	1	2		
Squeezer, lemon	...	...	...	...	...	...		One for each Hospital.
SECTION IV.								
DIET AND TABLE REQUISITES.								
Basin, pint, crockery, with lids for soup or tea.	1	each	20	11	61	112		
Cup, egg, crockery	3	10	6	3	18	33		
Dish, meat and potato	1	6	4	2	10	18		
Fork	1	each	20	11	61	112		
Glass, tumbler, wine or spirit ...	2	5	8	5	24	45		
Knife	1	each	20	11	61	112		
Measure, wine, double, ½ and 1 oz. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Two for each Hospital.
Ditto 2 and 4 ozs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Ditto ditto.
Mug, pint, crockery	1	each	20	11	61	112		
Mug, pint, pewter, for malt liquor ...	2	5	8	5	24	45		
Pepper-caster	1	12	2	1	5	9		
Plates, butter, small	...	...	15	15	30	50		30 per Wing of Infantry. The supply to Depôts will be regulated according to their size.
Plates, crockery	3	2	30	16	91	168		
Pot, tea, crockery, small	1	7	3	2	9	16		
Salt-cellar, glass or crockery ...	1	each	20	11	61	112		
Spoon, egg	3	10	6	3	18	33		
Spoon, table	1	each	20	11	61	112		
Spoon, tea	1	„	20	11	61	112		
Table-cloth, white, for dining table ...	1	5	4	2	12	22		
Table-cloth, green baize, for recreation and reading tables.			...	...	...	...		Two for each Hospital. To be made according to size of tables with a fall of one foot and a half on each side.
							Reserve percentages on the foregoing numbers to be kept in the Commissariat store.	
SECTION V.								
HOSPITAL CLOTHING.								
Men.								
Belts, flannel	3	2	27	15	82	150	20	
Caps, blue flannel, lined	1	10	2	1	5	10	20	For use of men whose heads may have been shaved.
Comforters, knitted, woollen*† ...	1	10	2	1	5	10	20	For cases of sore throat, consumption, &c.
Drawers, cotton	3	each	54	30	165	300	20	
Drawers, flannel*†	3	2	27	15	82	150	20	
Gowns, long, woollen	1	each	18	10	55	100	20	
Handkerchiefs, pocket	2	each	36	20	110	200	...	
Jacket, light, woollen	1	each	18	10	55	100	20	
Napkins, small, for Ophthalmia ...	2	5	7	4	22	40	...	
Shirts, cotton	3	each	54	30	165	300	30	
Slippers, leather	1	each	18	10	55	100	20	
Socks, cotton, English, pairs	2	each	36	20	110	200	20	
Socks, worsted, English, pairs ...	2	each	36	20	110	200	20	
Towels, hand	2	each	36	20	110	200	20	
Trowsers, light, woollen	1	each	18	10	55	100	20	
Trowsers, warm, woollen	1	each	18	10	55	100	20	
Vests, flannel	3	2	27	15	82	150	30	
Waistcoat, sleeved, woollen*	1	each	18	10	55	100	20	
Waistcoat, straight	1	50	1	1	1	2	...	

* Comforters, Drawers, flannel, and Waistcoat, sleeved; allowed in addition to ordinary clothing at Hill Stations, and Peshawar, Nowshera, Attock, Cumpbellpore and Rawal Pindi.

† Comforters and Drawers, flannel, only, in addition to ordinary clothing at Dera Ismail Khan, Meean Meer, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Sialkot, Jullundur, Umballa, Roorkee, Meerut, Delhi, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Fatehgarh, Muttra, Agra, Gwalior, Morar, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Cawnpore and Amritsar.

NOTE I.—The above clothing to be made up of two sizes, one suitable for men of 5 feet 6 inches and under, and one for men over that height, in the proportion of two-thirds of the former size and one-third of the latter.

II.—The flannel and serge required for the different articles of clothing will be well shrunk before being made up.

Table No. 148—(Commissariat)—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.		NUMBER OF EACH ARTICLE (CALCULATED FOR 12 PER CENT. OF SICK ON THE AUTHORISED STRENGTH) TO BE KEPT COMPLETE AND SERVICEABLE IN PURVEYOR'S STORE.					REMARKS.
	Proportion.	Sick.	Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery.	Battery of Mountain, Garrison or Heavy Artillery, and Company of Royal Engineers.	Regiment of Cavalry or 2nd Class Hill Depôt.	Regiment of Infantry or 1st Class Hill Depôt.	Reserve percentages on foregoing number to be kept in the Commissariat store.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HOSPITAL CLOTHING.								
Women.								
Gowns, long, woollen	2	each	4	2	12	24	20	The flannel and serge required for the different articles of clothing will be well shrunk before being made up.
Gowns, night, long, calico	3	each	6	3	18	36	30	
Gowns, short, calico	2	each	4	2	12	24	20	
Handkerchiefs, pocket	5	2	5	2	15	30	...	
Napkins, small, for ophthalmia ...	2	5	1	1	2	5	...	
Petticoats, calico	2	each	4	2	12	24	20	
„ flannel	2	each	4	2	12	24	20	
Shifts, cotton	4	each	8	4	24	48	30	
„ flannel, under	3	each	6	3	18	36	30	
Slippers, pairs	1	each	2	1	6	12	20	
Stockings, cotton, pairs	3	each	6	3	18	36	20	
„ worsted, pairs	3	each	6	3	18	36	20	
Towels, hand	2	each	4	2	12	24	20	
Children.								
Drawers, flannel, boys*	2	each	8	8	12	24	20	
Gowns, long, cotton	3	each	12	12	18	36	20	
„ „ woollen	2	each	8	8	12	24	20	
Petticoats, flannel, girls*	2	each	8	8	12	24	20	
Shirts, night, cotton	4	each	16	16	24	48	30	
„ „ flannel	3	each	12	12	18	36	30	
Slippers, pairs	1	each	4	4	6	12	20	
Stockings, half, cotton, pairs	3	each	12	12	18	36	20	
„ „ worsted, pairs ...	2	each	8	8	12	24	20	
SECTION VI.								
BEDDING.								
Men, Women and Children.								
Blankets, English, white, weight 5 lbs., 7 × 5 feet.	2	each	48	26	146	272	20	
Counterpanes, white, tufted, 7 × 5 feet ...	1	each	24	13	73	136	20	
Curtains, musquito, with frames complete ..	1	each	24	13	73	136	...	For stations in the Eastern Frontier and Presidency Districts only.
Handles, with cords	1	12	2	1	5	9	...	For bed-ridden patients. Not sanctioned for children.
Mattresses, cocoanut fibre†	1	each	24	13	73	136	20	Length 6′-6″, breadth 3′-3″; height of side piece 3 inches; coir stuffing per mattress 30 lbs.
Pillows, cocoanut fibre or horse hair, large‡	1	each	24	13	73	136	20	The stuffing to be of coir or horse hair according to circumstances and the relative price of the two articles; size when made up 3′-3″ × 1′-3″.
Pillows, cotton, small§	1	each	24	13	73	136	20	About 4 lbs. of cotton will be required for the stuffing; size when made up 2′-2″ × 10½″.
Pillow covers, large	2	each	48	26	146	272	30	
„ „ small	2	each	48	26	146	272	30	
Rugs, bedside, 6½ × 2½ feet	1	each	24	13	73	136	...	
Sheets, cotton, 7 × 5 „	4	each	96	52	292	544	30	

* Flannel drawers and flannel petticoats will only be supplied at Hill Stations, and Peshawar, Nowshera, Attock, Campbellpore, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, Sialkot, Jullundur, Umballa, Roorkee, Meerut, Delhi, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Futtehgarh, Muttra, Agra, Gwalior, Morar, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Cawnpore and Amritsar.

NOTE I.—The clothing for children will be made up of three sizes, half of the smallest size suitable for infants under three years of age, the remaining half to be of two sizes suitable for children of six and nine years of age, in about equal proportions.

II.—The flannel and serge required for the different articles of clothing will be well shrunk before being made up.

† The cases for mattresses will be made of duck, and be provided with side pieces.

‡ The cases for cocoanut fibre or horse hair pillows will be made of duck. The length of the pillow when made up should measure the breadth of the mattress, and be 1½ foot in width. The size of the pillow will be 3′-3″ × 1′-3″.

§ The cases for cotton pillows will be made of duck. The pillow when made up should measure two-thirds the size of the large pillow, or 2 feet 2 inches by 10½ inches.

NOTES ON HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT GENERALLY.

I.—When the percentage of sick in any Hospital exceeds that for which equipment is authorised to be kept in store, a further supply, sufficient to meet the requirements of the extra sick, according to the scale given in columns 2 and 3, will be provided by the Commissariat Department, without reference to superior authority.

II.—Cloth and thread required for repairs for the different articles of clothing and bedding will be supplied direct to purveyors by the Commissariat Department.

Table No. 148—(Commissariat)—*continued.*

SCALE OF HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZED TO BE ISSUED TO BRITISH TROOPS ON THE LINE OF MARCH FROM ONE STATION TO ANOTHER.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.		Number of each Article to be kept complete and serviceable in charge of the Purveyor accompanying the troops.	REMARKS.
	Proportion	Sick.		
1	2	3	4	5
SECTION I.				
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.				
Basins, wash-hand, metal, small ...	1	5	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Candlestick	...	...	One for each Hospital.	
Chamber-pot with cover, enamel ...	1	25	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Cork-screw	...	...	One for each Hospital.	
Dusters	1	each	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Funnel, tin	...	...	One for each Hospital	For decanting wine and spirits.
Kujawahs, pair	...	...	2 for a strength of 1,000 or 50 sick. 2 „ „ „ „ 500 „ 25 „ 1 „ „ „ „ 100 „ 5 „ 1 „ „ „ „ 50 „ 3 „	
Lantern for candles	1	25	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Measure, wine, double 2 & 4 oz. ...	...	...	One for each Hospital	For measuring wine and spirits.
Pan, stool, with cover, copper, nested ...	1	10	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength. ...	To be tinned twice a month.
Paper, country, unglazed	...	...	One sheet daily per patient; to include patients under observation.	For use in latrine.
Petarrahs, with trays, tin	...	...	One pair for each Battery of Royal Artillery; two pairs for each Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry; and one pair for a Detatched Wing, or for a Detachment of any less strength.	
Rope, cotton or hair	...	...	As required	Required for packing.
Sulletahs, with ropes	...	...	Ditto	For packing bedding.
Tape, broad, country	...	...	Ditto	For drawers and trowser strings.
Tarpaulins	...	...	Ditto	For protecting all hospital stores.
SECTION II.				
COOKING UTENSILS.				
Boilers, copper, with covers, large, medium and small, nested	1 set	25	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Fork, flesh	1	25	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength ...	For kitchen purposes.
Gridiron	...	...	One for each Hospital.	
Kettle, tea	1	25	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Measure, pint, copper	1	25	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Pan, frying	...	...	One for each Hospital	For kitchen purposes.
Pan, sauce, with cover, 1 quart ...	1	25	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength ...	Ditto ditto.
Shape, pudding, copper	1	5		
Soup-ladle, pint, copper	1	25		
SECTION III.				
DIET REQUISITES.				
Cups, drinking, enamel, pint	2	each	.....	For tea, soup, gruel, &c.
Forks	1	each		
Knives	1	each		
Plates, enamel	1	each	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Spoons	1	each		
Salt-cellars, pewter, perforated cover ...	1	2	.....	For kitchen purposes.
Tumblers, glass	1	25		
SECTION IV.				
CLOTHING.				
Men.				
Belts, flannel	3	2		
Drawers, cotton	3	each		
Gowns, long, woollen	1	each	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	
Shirts, cotton	3	each		
Slippers, leather, pairs	1	each		
Socks, worsted, pairs	2	each		
Towels, hand ...	2	each		
Trowsers, warm, woollen ...	1	each	For 5 cent. of sick on strength.	
Vests, flannel ...	3	2		

Table No. 148—(Commissariat) —*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE. Proportion.	SCALE. Sick.	Number of each article to be kept complete and serviceable in charge of the Purveyor accompanying the troops.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
SECTION V. BEDDING.				
Bed-cases, duck, barrack pattern ...	1	each	.....	To be filled with straw when in use in camps. The size of the bed-cases and the amount of straw stuffing that will be required for a bed cover will be fixed when a standard pattern dooly has been selected; at present the old pattern hospital mattresses now in use may be utilized for use in doolies on the line of march in lieu of the bed-cases stuffed with straw sanctioned in the order.
Blankets, English, white, weight 5lbs., size 7×5 feet.	2	each	For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.	With an addition of 20 per cent. on the authorized number, when considered necessary by the Administrative Medical Officer.
Pillow, cocoanut fibre or horse hair, large*...	1	each	.....	To be carried in doolies.
„ cotton, small* ...	1	each		
„ covers, large ...	2	each		
„ covers, small ...	2	each		
Sheets, cotton, 7×5 feet ...	4	each		

* The pillows to be of the same size and description as allowed for hospitals in cantonments.

NOTE.—I.—Bazar medicines, necessaries, and stationery, &c., will be supplied on Medical Officers' requisitions, duly approved of by the Administrative Medical Officer of the Circle, in accordance with the scale sanctioned by G. G. O. No. 1256 of 1876 and G. O. No. 19 of 1877. Such articles as need to be fresh, as poultice materials, and such as are too heavy to be carried, as wood, will be supplied daily at each encamping ground by the Commissariat Department.

II.—In calculating the percentages of sick on strength, all fractional parts of 20 will be reckoned as 1 sick.

III.—When hospitals for sick women and children are opened on the line of march, marching equipment, calculated at 5 per cent. of sick on the strength of women and children proceeding with the troops, will also be supplied by the Commissariat Department.

IV.—The marching scale of hospital equipment should generally be made up out of the station stock, with such additional articles as are prescribed for the march; and when a regiment arrives at its destination, the marching equipment should be added to the station stock for general use, or issued to any other regiment marching from the station.

SCALE OF HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT FOR BRITISH TROOPS PROCEEDING BY RAILWAY FROM ONE STATION TO ANOTHER.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE. Proportion.	SCALE. Sick.	Number of each article to be supplied serviceable to Purveyor, or to the Medical Officer in charge, where no Purveyor is proceeding with the troops.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Blankets, English, white, weight 5lbs., size 7 × 5 feet.	1	each	For one per cent. of sick on strength ...	Of the same size and description as supplied in Cantonment.
Pillows, cotton, small, with covers ...	1	each		
Towels ...	1	each		

NOTE.—In calculating the percentage of sick on strength, all fractional parts of 100 will be reckoned as 1 sick.

Table No. 154—(Commissariat.)

Scale of Petty Supplies authorised to be indented for by Regiments from the Commissariat Department.

ARTICLES.	SCALE.	REMARKS.
Bysakies or props	One for each tattie ...	For supporting tatties.
Casks, ¾, for Macnamara's filters, with cover ...	One for each filter ...	To be renewed every two years.
Chalk for cleaning lamps	1 Chittack per lamp monthly	For barracks and hospitals of European Regiments.
Charcoal for chatty filters	3½ lbs. per filter-stand monthly.	To be indented for quarterly where these filters are in use.
Charcoal, animal, for Macnamara's filter ...	28 lbs. as a first supply to fully charge each filter.	The charcoal will be cleaned and purified every two months. The process of cleaning involves a waste of material to the extent of ¼th on each occasion (lbs. 4-10-10 per filter), and this wastage only is to be replaced.
Charcoal, wood, for charcoal burner authorised for Macnamara filters.	4 seers per filter requiring purification.	
Charcoal for armourer's shop, British troops ...	See G. O. No. 231 of 1876 ...	For browning small arms, and for the ordinary purposes of an armourer's shop.
Ditto ditto Native troops ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Cloth, country, doosootie; for cleaning lamps ...	One yard monthly for every 8 lamps provided by the State.	Libraries, reading-rooms, Sergeants' Messes. Sergeants and married soldiers are not provided with lamps by the State.
Cotton thread, lightly twisted	3 oz. for each chatty filter annually.	
Cotton wicks for common oil lamps ...	3 Chittacks for six lamps with 2 wicks each, monthly; or one chittack for 120 wicks, (60 lamps), nightly.	This scale is extended to Sergeants and married men of British Regiments.
Cotton wicks for tent lanterns	1 Chittack daily for 60 lanterns.	For troops on the line of march.
Covers, earthen, perforated, glazed	One for each ghurrah filter. Renewals 20 per cent. monthly.	To be placed on the mouth of the lowest ghurrah.
Dhoona	1 lb. for each iron vessel monthly.	Composition.—One part rosin of sal-tree, three parts linseed oil. NOTE.—If tar is available and cheaper, it is to be used in preference, at the rate of 8 oz. per iron vessel monthly.
Dolchies	One for every two tatties when close together, and one for every tattie when distant.	For use when tatties are in use.
Firewood for hot baths, European troops ...	2 Seers for every hot foot-bath 5 Seers for every hot slipper-bath.	Excess quantities can be provided on the authority of Deputy Surgeons-General.
Firewood for vermin boiler	To be supplied when required, and as long as the old pattern of newar bottomed or cane-bottomed bedsteads are in use.	The cost of firewood is not to exceed 2½ annas for each cot annually. This firewood is not to be drawn for hospital cots, for cleansing which a special allowance is sanctioned in G. O. No. 185 of 1871.*
Firewood for use in barracks and hospitals, European and Native troops.	See Appendix A, attached hereto.	
Firewood for armourers' shops, British troops ...	See G. O. No. 231 of 1876 ...	For browning small arms, and for the ordinary purposes of an armourer's shop.
Firewood for armourers' shops, Native troops ...	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Ghurrahs for filters ...	Three for each ghurrah filter. Renewals 20 per cent. monthly.	
Ghurrahs for thatched and wooden-roofed buildings.	Limit 25 per cent. on the number in use. For regimental buildings of British corps not furnished with fire-engines, tanks and buckets.	The number to be fixed by Executive Engineers and local authorities.
Lime, quick	20 ozs. per filth pit per diem.	Not necessary in cases where regiments have adopted the trench system for the burial of night soil.
„ Armourer's shop, Native troops ...	2 lbs. biennially per 100 stand of arms.	For browning arms.

Table No. 154—(Commissariat)—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	SCALE.	REMARKS.
Naunds	One for two tatties when close together, and one for each tattie when distant. Ten per cent. allowed monthly for breakages.	Tubs (half casks) to be supplied in the same proportion only when they are more economical than naunds.
Oil, common, for prayer-rooms	1 chittack per wall lamp when common oil lamps are used.	
Oil, kerosine, for prayer-rooms	2 ozs. 1 dr. daily for each when kerosine lamps are used.	
Oil, common, for greasing punkah-pulley and friction roller.	1 chittack per month ...	For such time as punkahs are used.
Oil, common, for thermantidotes	As required.	
Ditto for well gear	4 lbs. of oil for each mote or leather bag supplied.	For barrack, hospital and plunge-bath wells, and wells in soldiers' gardens. To be issued as a first and only supply.
Oil, common, hospitals for Native followers ...	1 lamp to be supplied with oil on the all-night scale.	For hospitals, sanctioned by G. O. C. C., dated 12th December 1864.
	ENTIRE-NIGHT SCALE.	NUMBER OF LAMPS TO BE SUPPLIED.
Oil, common (or castor, if cheaper) for lamps	From 22nd March to 21st September, 2½ chittacks per lamp. From 22nd September to 21st March, 3 chittacks per lamp.	Barracks and accessories—6 lamps for every 100 soldiers in barracks whether the barrack be a company or half company one. At stations where the number of rooms renders this scale inapplicable, the number of lamps in use may be increased to such an extent as will admit of one light burning all night in each room used as a dormitory— Main-guards ... ... 2 Regimental Quarter-guards ... ... 2 Prisoners' room attached to Main and Quarter-guards of British troops. 1 Other Guards ... ... 1 Latrine, not those attached to (Staff Sergeants' quarters) 1 Passage ... ... 1 Urinary (not those attached to Staff Sergeants' quarters) 1 Each staircase ... ... 1 Each cook-house, when necessary, see "till tattoo scale" ... 1 All Regimental Staff Sergeants class A, including School-master and Schoolmistress, and Sergeant-majors and Quarter-master Sergeants of detached Batteries of Royal Artillery. 1 School-master and School-mistress, Artillery Brigade, Head Quarters. 1 each. Nurses employed in European female hospitals ... 1 Hospital Sergeants Acting „ ... ... 1 When batteries of Royal Artillery are serving together, an issue on the all-night scale should be made only to the senior Hospital Sergeant present, the others will receive on the "till tattoo-scale."
Oil, common, for tent lanterns in rest camps or standing camps, including tents occupied by Officers.	2½ to 3 chittacks per lamp, according to season. (See dates immediately above).	
	TILL TATTOO-SCALE.	NUMBER OF LAMPS TO BE SUPPLIED.
Oil, common, (or castor, if cheaper) for lamps	1 Chittack for each lamp all the year round.	Each Sergeant and married soldier ... ... 1 Widow of a soldier who is in receipt of rations and subsistence, when provided with a separate quarter in the barracks ... ... 1. Each room occupied by hospital orderlies ... ... 1 Hospital Sergeant ... ... 1 When batteries of Royal Artillery are serving together, an issue of oil on the "entire-night" scale will be made to the senior Hospital Sergeant present; the others will receive oil on the "till tattoo-scale." Each cook-house (when not lighted all night ... 1 European-guard,—one chittack of oil for each bull's eye lantern in use. Station Native Guards supplied with oil by Commissariat Department, but not Regimental Guards, which are not to be supplied regimentally. For libraries and reading-room, Rs. 3 per troop or company is allowed monthly. Horse and Field Batteries, Rs. 4-12 monthly. Heavy Garrison and Mountain Batteries, Rs. 2-6 each monthly. Depôts according to strength.
Oil, common, for tent lanterns	2 chittacks of oil daily per lantern in use.	For troops on the line of march.

Table No. 154—(Commissariat)—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	SCALE.	REMARKS.
	BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS. *Ordinary Lamps.* Entire Night Scale— Small lamps. Large lamps. From 22nd March to 21st September ... 4 ozs. 4¾ ozs. From 22nd September to 21st March.. 4¾ „ 5½ „ Till Tattoo Scale— From 22nd March to 21st September ... 2 ozs. From 22nd September to 21st March.. 2½ „	For scale of lamps, *vide* Tables 147 (Commissariat) and 148 (Commissariat.) For the new pattern lamps authorised in Military Department letter No. 1261, dated the 22nd March 1875, the following scale of oil, wicks, &c., has been sanctioned for the present subject to revision hereafter:— Oil for lamp burning till tattoo— In Summer ... ... 2½ ozs. „ Winter ... ... 5 „ Wicks, 9 inches long, two per lamp monthly. Chimneys to replace breakages, 15 per cent. per mensem on number in use. Cloth for cleaning lamps, one yard monthly per 8 lamps in use.
Oil, kerosine, for lamps	*Lamps with wide wicks burning in Barracks only till Tattoo.* Small lamps. Large lamps. From 22nd March to 21st September ... 4 ozs. 4¾ ozs. From 22nd September to 21st March.. 4¾ „ 5½ „ *Large imported English N. P. Lamps burning in Hospitals only.* Summer. Winter. Till Tattoo... 2½ ozs. 5 ozs. Entire Night 7 „ 10 „ For Sergeants' Messes— 4 ozs. daily for every 6 Sergeants in Mess. Night Schools— In Summer } 2½ ozs. on school nights In Winter } 5 ozs.	To burn till tattoo. One lamp to every 4 men per night the school is open. The attendance to equal 25 in a complete regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry, 20 in wings of regiments, in combined Artillery schools and Convalescent depôts, and 15 in detached batteries of Royal Artillery.
Pans, earthen, glazed	One for each ghurrah filter. Renewals 2 per cent. monthly.	To be placed under the lowest ghurrah for collecting refuse water.
Sand, cleaned, for chatty filters	20 lbs. monthly for each ghurrah filter.	To be indented for quarterly.
Sand, coarse, cleaned, for Macnamara's filter ...	12 7/16 lbs. every two months...	The sand is to be changed every two months. Where coarse sand cannot be procured a substitute to be provided from over-burnt brick, jhamma.
Sand, fine, cleaned, for Macnamara's filter ...	8 lbs. to be supplied every two months.	The sand is to be changed every two months.
Soap for washing palliasse-case, &c. ...	¼ lb. of English soap per quarter.	Per set of one palliasse-case and pillow-case in use. In lieu of soap, men on the Unattached List will be allowed compensation at 7 annas each per annum for single men, and 14 annas each for married men.
Straw for British troops encamped in Cantonments.	6 lbs. per man or woman. 3 lbs. per child not in arms.	When barrack furniture is not available: The straw to be changed when considered necessary by the Commanding Officer.
Straw for British troops on the line of march ...	6 lbs. daily per man or woman. 3 lbs. daily per child not in arms.	Indents to be made daily on the Commissariat Department. The supply is only to be made on its being certified that the tents allotted to the soldiers' families are used by them for sleeping in.
Stuffing for barrack, palliasse-cases and pillow-cases, per iron trestle cot in Bengal Proper.	21½ lbs. of coir per palliasse-case and pillow-case.	To be washed and teased annually.—1 lb. 8 ozs. of coir will be allowed to cover the wastage caused by the operation. No allowance for wastage will be made at the quarterly washings.
Ditto for all other stations	24 lbs. of straw, or where straw is not procurable, long grass, cleaned, per set of palliasse-case and pillow-case in use.	Straw to be renewed quarterly, and old straw returned to Commissariat Department.
Surahis, earthen, for Macnamara's filter ...	First issue 20 per cent on strength, renewals 10 per cent. per mensem on first issue.	Surahis will not be supplied to Hill Stations.
Tar	8 oz. for each iron vessel, monthly.	Women and children to be included in strength when calculating the number to be allowed for use, two children being reckoned as one adult.
Tatties (measurements to be given in requisition)	The supply to barracks and hospitals is restricted to half the number of apertures on one side of the building only. For schools, libraries and Sergeants' Messes of European troops, provided the former buildings are used in the day time and not only in the early morning. For Sergeants' and Married quarters.—One tattie for each, where the provisions of G. O. No. 275 of 1871 are not applicable.	To be supplied only when available and cheaper than dhoona.

Table No. 154—(Commissariat)—*concluded.*

ARTICLES.	SCALE.	REMARKS.
Tatties (measurements to be given in requisition)	1 for each Regimental Staff Sergeant. 1 for Guards and workshops of European Corps, Canteen Guards, and Canteen Sergeants' quarters, but not to the Canteen. 1 for each family of European Soldiers left in Cantonments when troops are on service. For troops quartered in tents during the hot season. For Churches, Chapels, or other places of public worship in Military cantonments where they have hitherto been sanctioned by proper authority, the supply may be continued.	
Tatties for thermantidotes in hospital ...	2 for each thermantidote ...	
Tubs, half casks	1 for two tatties when close, and one for each tattie when distant.	To be supplied only when more economical than naunds.
Unguent for ambulances	8 oz., per cart monthly ...	
Unguent for fire-engine	2 lbs. per fire-engine ...	Unguent consists of fat or tallow boiled with sweet oil.
Unguent for conservancy carts	8 oz. per each pair of wheels monthly, where the old pattern carts are in use, (not Crowley carts).	Unguent to be composed of two parts grease and one part tar.
Unguent for Crowley, filth and rubbish carts, for British and Native troops.	Per quarter ... 5 lbs. pitch } to coat the inte- 2 lbs. tar } rior of the cart. 4 lbs. tar to paint the exterior of the cart. Monthly for greasing the wheels, ¼ lb. common country soap, ¼ lb. tar. The wheels to be greased three times a week.	
Unguent for water carts	8 oz. per cart monthly ...	Where these carts are maintained.
Wicks, 9 inches long	2 per each kerosine lamp, monthly.	
Wicks, 6 inches long	1 monthly per kerosine lamp in night schools.	
Wicks, for solar lamp	1 per lamp every fourth night if necessary.	

NOTE I.—Medical Officers indent for petty supplies for hospitals.
II.—Indents are to be made on the 25th of the month preceding that for which required.
III.—Indian weights are to be used in indenting for common oil and cotton; English for other articles.
IV.—Indents for petty supplies are to be prepared in triplicate.
V.—The strength of the corps or detachment, and all other details necessary in checking the indent, are to be entered on the inner fold of the indent.
VI.—Numbers and quantities of articles indented for are to be written as well as entered in figures.

Table No. 154—(Commissariat).—Appendix A.

1. The following scale of firewood is authorized for Barracks and Hospitals of European Troops:—

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	FIRE-PLACES.	JANUARY. Cwts.	JANUARY. lbs.	FEBRUARY. Cwts.	FEBRUARY. lbs.	MARCH. Cwts.	MARCH. lbs.	APRIL. Cwts.	APRIL. lbs.	MAY. Cwts.	MAY. lbs.	JUNE. Cwts.	JUNE. lbs.	JULY. Cwts.	JULY. lbs.	AUGUST. Cwts.	AUGUST. lbs.	SEPTEMBER. Cwts.	SEPTEMBER. lbs.	OCTOBER. Cwts.	OCTOBER. lbs.	NOVEMBER. Cwts.	NOVEMBER. lbs.	DECEMBER. Cwts.	DECEMBER. lbs.	REMARKS.
Presidency District	Darjeeling	Large, each	2	...	2	...	1	20	1	20	1	20	2	...	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	...	16	
		Small, "	1	...	1	8	—	24	1	24	2	24	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	...	8	
Rohilkund District	Naini Tal and Ranikhet	Large	1	1	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	24	1	24	1	20	
	Bareilly	Small	—	...	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	12	—	12	—	12	
			As regards British hospitals alone, Bareilly is added to the list of stations published in G. O. No. 135 of 1866, for which the supply of fuel is authorized under certain conditions for raising the temperature in the wards.																								
Meerut Division	Landour	Large, each	Cwts. 1	lbs.	Qrs. 1	lbs.	Rs. 20 per diem.																				
		Small, "	...		2		24 ditto.																				
	Meerut	Hospitals	The issue to be restricted to 40 lbs. a day per fire-place, and only allowed on such days between the 1st December and 15th February, as the local military authorities may deem fires *absolutely necessary* on account of wet or inordinately cold weather.																								
	Roorkee	Barracks and Hospitals	The date on which the burning of fires should commence, and their discontinuance, is left to the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Depôt, and requires to be announced in Station Orders.																								
Sirhind Division	Chakrata	Large, each	1	1	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	
		Small, "	...	2	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	
	Kasauli, Dagshai and Jutogh	Large, each	1	1	1	20	1	20	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	
		Small, "	...	2	...	24	...	24	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	
	Subáthu and Solon...																										
	Umballa, when necessary Hospitals only	Large, "	—	...	—	24	—	24	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	
		Small, "	—	...	—	12	—	12	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	
Lahore Division	Meean Meer		Qrs. 2	lbs.	Rs. 24 from 1st December to 15th February.																						
	Ferozepore	Large, each	1		12 Ditto																						
	Mooltan	Small, "																									
	Amritsar																										
Rawul Pindi Division	Sialkot																										
Sirhind Division	Jullundur																										
		Large, each	1	1	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	2	24	1	20	1	20	
	Kangra																										
		Small "	...	2	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	
Lahore Division																											
	Bhágsu, Dharmsála and Dalhousie	Large	1	1	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	
		Small	...	2	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	

At Rawul Pindi, fuel, according to existing scale, may be allowed when necessary where fire-places exist or can be constructed in all rooms necessarily used *during the day*, whether styled dormitories or not. Fire-places are not available for rooms used only as dormitories.

Table No. 154—(Commissariat).—Appendix A—*concluded.*

Divisions and Districts.	Stations.	Fire-places.	January. Cwts.	January. Qrs.	January. lbs.	February. Cwts.	February. Qrs.	February. lbs.	March. Cwts.	March. Qrs.	March. lbs.	April. Cwts.	April. Qrs.	April. lbs.	May. Cwts.	May. Qrs.	May. lbs.	June. Cwts.	June. Qrs.	June. lbs.	July. Cwts.	July. Qrs.	July. lbs.	August. Cwts.	August. Qrs.	August. lbs.	September. Cwts.	September. Qrs.	September. lbs.	October. Cwts.	October. Qrs.	October. lbs.	November. Cwts.	November. Qrs.	November. lbs.	December. Cwts.	December. Qrs.	December. lbs.	Remarks.
Rawul Pindi Division ...	Murree ...	Large, each ...	1	1	20	1	1	20	1	1	20	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	24	1	1	20	1	1	20	
	Rawul Pindi ...	Small, „ ...	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	2	24	...	2	24	
	The Gullies ...																																						
	Campbellpore ...																																						
	Attock ...																																						
Peshâwur District ...	Peshâwur‡ ...	Large, each ...	1	1	20	1	1	20	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	
	Nowshera‡ ...	Small, „ ...	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	*
	Cherat ...																																						
	Dehra Ismail Khan																																						
Sangor District ...	Pachmarhi† ...	Large ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Small ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	1	14	...	1	14	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The period during which firewood is issued may be extended to four months; fires beginning and ceasing on the dates considered proper by the local Military authorities, but so as not to exceed the limit of four months. At Rawul Pindi, fuel, according to existing scale, may be allowed when necessary where fire-places exist or can be constructed in all rooms necessarily used *during the day*, whether styled dormitories or not. Fire-places are not required for rooms used only as dormitories.

† From 10th June to 10th September only of each year.

‡ To 15th March.

2. All chimneys in family quarters, guard-rooms and regimental staff and other sergeants' quarters are to be considered *small*, and restricted to the scale of fuel laid down for such fire-places. Fuel is to be allowed for *one chimney* for *each separate quarter*.

3. For the fire-place in the quarter-guard of the British Infantry lines at Mecan Meer, fuel is to be issued on the scale laid down in G. O. No. 135 of 1866 for a *large fire-place*.

4. Fuel should be issued *in kind* to bazar, barrack, commissariat and ordnance sergeants doing duty at hill stations and at such stations in the plains where fuel is issued to European troops, at the rate of twenty seers per diem in winter and ten seers in summer; unless where the commissariat cannot arrange for the supply, when compensation at the rate of Re. 1-14-7 per mensem would be claimable month by month, just as the issue in kind would be. Compensation to bazar, commissariat and ordnance sergeants will be paid by the Commissariat Department, and to barrack sergeants by the Public Works Department. Soldier students attached to the Thomason College at Roorkee are entitled to the supply of fuel by the Commissariat Department.

5. Station butchers when compelled to live away from their barracks are entitled to the same allowance of fuel for fire-places as departmental non-commissioned officers.

NOTES.—(*A.*) A non-commissioned officer acting as sub-conductor is entitled to fuel under the decision of Government, published in Commissary General's circular No. 126, dated 14th April 1863.

(*B.*) The wives of commissariat non-commissioned officers, absent from a hill station on command, are entitled to firewood as if their husbands were present.

6. Fuel is to be issued to all medical subordinates of all grades doing duty at hill stations, at the rate of twenty seers per diem in winter and ten seers in summer. The issue is not to be made to any medical subordinate serving in the plains

NOTE.—The issue of fuel to medical subordinates at Dagshai, Subáthu and Kasauli during the months of November and March should correspond with the supply made during those months to the European troops at those stations.

7. Fuel is to be indented for only when the lighting of fires is considered actually necessary by regimental and local authorities.

8. It is not considered essential that the maximum allowance of fuel should be issued without reference to local circumstances. Any unexpended portion of fuel of the previous supply must be included in the indent, and it should be certified thereon that the fuel required is absolutely necessary, and that it will be used *bonâ fide* for the purpose for which allowed by Government.

9. The wood for each fire-place is to be under the care of a non-commissioned officer or soldier.

10. The issue of fuel having been sanctioned by Government, on the opinion of experienced military and medical officers, for only certain stations of the army and during certain seasons, no departure from the rules prescribed for issue in such cases will be permitted without the special sanction of Government. The supply of fuel is not to be dependent on the existence of stoves or fire-places.

11. In the case of outbreaks of epidemic disease, or other extraordinary circumstances, no fixed limit can be either assigned or observed.

NOTES.—(*A.*) In cases of clear and unexpected necessity, the existing orders provide sufficiently for all possible requirements, and the officer commanding the station should, when time does not admit of a previous reference to the Commander-in-Chief or Government, issue the necessary orders on the representation of the principal medical officer.

(*B.*) If a medical officer at a station where the supply of fuel is not authorized considers the issue necessary as *an exceptional measure* in consequence of excessive cold, his opinion should be supported by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

12. The dimensions of firewood for use in barrack and hospital chimneys are to be determined by the officer commanding the corps by which required, subject to the approval, when the executive commissariat officer may consider such necessary, of the officer commanding the station.

13. Pieces of firewood exceeding eighteen inches in length are not to be received from the Commissariat Department, their use in Government buildings being strictly prohibited.

14. An allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem will be made to master tailors for the purpose of providing fuel for the tailor's shop.

15. The issue of fuel for fire-places constructed in the following buildings is admissible under the operation of G. O. No. 135 of 1866:—

Battery Office.	Institute.	Prison Room.
Hospital Nurse's Room.	Library.	Quarter Master's Stores.
Hospital Office.	Orderly Rooms.	Tailor's Workshop.

16. The supply of firewood is not authorized for the canteens at convalescent depôts.

17. The issue of firewood is sanctioned for hospitals of Native corps at the following stations:—

Abbottabad, Mardan, Kohat, Bunnoo. } To the hospitals at Abbottabad the issue is to be made within a limit of five months, *i. e.*, from 1st November to 31st
Dehra Ghazi Khan, Rajunpore. } March, or between such dates (not exceeding five months), as the senior medical officer on the spot may deem
Dehra Ismail Khan. } necessary.

To the Native hospital attached to the Royal Artillery hospital at Khyra Gully—

Fuel for *one* fire-place during the hot season, and for *two* during the remainder of the year on the certificate of the medical officer that fires for *certain days* were *absolutely necessary*.

To the hospitals at Shillong, Bakloh, and Dharmsála—

The supply is to be made to the wards of Native hospitals during the winter months.

At Shillong, during the rains, from April to September, an annual supply of 210 maunds of coal has been sanctioned as fuel for the Native regimental hospital in addition to the winter allowance authorized in G. O. No. 248 of 1873.

To the hospitals at Almorah and Petoraghur—

The issue is to be made during the winter months.

To the Native regimental and station staff hospitals at all stations in the Peshâwur District, the Rawul Pindi and Lahore Divisions, and at Jullundur, *viz.*:— } According to the scale and under the restrictions laid down in G. O. No. 135 of 1866 and No. 116 of 1867.

PESHÁWUR DISTRICT.—Peshâwur, Michnee, Nowshera, Abazai, Mackeson, Shabkadar, Cherat.

RAWUL PINDI DIVISION.—Rawul Pindi, Attock, Murree, The Gullies, Cliffden Family Camp, Jhelum, Sialkot, Talaganj, Campbellpore.

LAHORE DIVISION.—Lahore, Kangra, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Amritsar, Govindgarh, Dharmsála, Dalhousie, Bakloh.

JULLUNDUR.

At Dibrugarh the supply of fuel in hospitals only may be made under proper medical recommendation.

NOTE.—The period during which firewood is to be issued to the hospitals at the following stations formerly included in the Peshâwur Division is to be extended to four months; fires beginning and ceasing on the dates considered proper by the local military authorities, but so as not to exceed the limit of four months:—

Peshâwur.	Shabkadar.	Nowshera.
Campbellpore.	Bakloh.	Abazai.
Michnee.	Rawul Pindi.	Murree.
Dehra Ismail Khan.	Attock.	

Table No. 157—(Ordnance).

Revised List of Stores, &c., authorised to be supplied by the Ordnance Department, for the use of Stations and Troops.

ARTICLES.	Proportion allowed by Regulation per lecture room for a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry.	REMARKS.
MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION ARTICLES FOR STATIONS AND BRITISH TROOPS, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.		
Targets, iron, 6 ft. by 2 ft., complete*		With all targets 25 per cent. spare bolts and nuts are allowed. Fifty (50) per cent. of spare rivets will be issued with all targets having rivets on their face, to permit of immediate repairs being executed by regiments to any rivets damaged by the firing. The work being of the simplest character, is to be performed under regimental arrangements, without any cost to the State. At the commencement of each season, indents for appliances to replace those not expected to last the whole of the season, may be put forward. These appliances should not, however, be brought into use until those considered unserviceable are duly condemned by a Station Committee, the proceedings of which should be sent to the Ordnance Department.
Flags (when using mantlets). Red 6 ft. sq.	1	
" 3 ft. by 4 ft.	4	
" and white 2½ ft. sq.	2	
Dark blue ditto	2	
White ditto	2	
Poles, Lance, 10 ft. long	11	
When using butt, figure 7, page 257, Musketry Regulations. Disc with poles	2	
Flag, red, 6 ft. sq.	1	
Ditto, 3 ft. by 4 ft.	4	
50 yards length of Gunter's chain or cord labelled every 5 yards and numbered 1 to 50.	One cord or chain.	
Pins, stout wire, 12 inches long	18	
Stadiometer, complete, with 40 yards measuring tape or chain, a cross staff and tripod, old pattern, or	2	
Stadiometer, complete, with one twenty yards length of chain, a cross staff and tripod, with stand for the stadiometer to rest upon, new pattern.	2	
Tripod rests with rings	12	
Bags, sand, one bushel	12	
Brushes, paint, large	2	
Brushes, paint, small sash	2	
Whiting	33⅓ lbs. annually per Troop or Company.	One year's full supply of these articles is always to be kept in store by Regiments.
Paint, dry, lamp-black	1½ lbs. annually per Troop or Company.	
Glue (to make size)	4½ lbs. annually per Troop or Company.	
Paint, mixed, anti-corrosion (for targets)†	2 lbs. annually per target ... lbs. ozs. 1 12 } For 200 Bull's eyes 2 10 } annually.	... Targets to be painted twice annually, once with two coats as soon as the Musketry course is over in April, and again with one coat on such date that they will be ready for use on 1st October.
Paint, mixed black	2	
Paint, mixed white	2	
Buckets, paint		
Wrenches (for screwing up targets)		The exact dimensions of heads of bolts and nuts should be stated in the indent.
Platform, wooden, 20 ft. by 9 inches by 6 inches	2 per stop butt ...	Or condemned iron targets to serve as platforms, provided the targets are perfectly even on the surface, and not bent.
Tent, upper fly, new pattern, private's (complete with poles, &c.,) condemned.	2	To be pitched at the firing point as a shelter from the sun's rays for men awaiting their turn to fire, or over firing point.
Black board with easel, 6 ft. by 4 ft.	1	
Wooden model (with suspended wires to illustrate the necessity for keeping the sights upright).	1	
Ruler, flat, three feet long	1	
Rifle musket barrel, rifle 1853	1	
Waster locks, complete	6	

Note by Chief Inspector of Musketry.

* An exception to this rule is allowed to Ranges in the hills, as at Solon, where, in consequence of the peculiarity of the ground, additional Targets have been sanctioned by Government letter No. 206 of the 7th March 1863, to the Quarter Master General.

† When issued to out-stations, where there is no magazine, an extra quantity of linseed oil and one pint of turpentine to every 20 lbs. of prepared paint is to be sent.

G. O. No. 198, 17th September 1866.

Table No. 157—(Ordnance) —*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Proportion allowed by Regulation per lecture room for a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry.	REMARKS.
Turnkey, improved, with cramp (worm, &c., attached) ...	6	
Files for documents	12	
Sponge	2 ozs.	
Chalk, common (for drawing diagrams in lecture room) ...	1 lb. annually.	
Compasses, with chalk-holder	1	
Box model with lock and key	1	
STORES FOR CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS.		
Paint, dry, black	4 ozs.	To be supplied annually to admit of 100 Bull's-eyes being painted on the Barrack Walls at Convalescent Depôts.
Ditto, white	6 "	
Brushes, paint	2	
Buckets, paint	2	

REVISED LIST OF MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION ARTICLES SUPPLIED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ARTICLES.	Proportion allowed per Battery or Division of Artillery.	REMARKS.
Targets, iron, 6 ft. × 2 ft. complete	6	50 per cent. of rivets, spare, are issued with targets having rivets on their faces, and 25 per cent. spare nuts and bolts with all targets.
Flags (when using mantlets.) Red 6 feet square	1	
" 3 × 4 feet	4	
" and white 2½ feet square	2	
Dark blue 2½ feet square	2	
White 2½ feet square	2	
Poles, lance, 10 feet long	11	
When using butt, Fig. 7, page 25, Musketry Regulations. Disc with poles	2	
Flags, red, 6 feet square	1	
Flags, red, 3 × 4 feet	4	
50 yards length of Gunter's chain or cord labelled every 5 yards, and numbered 1 to 50.	One chain or cord ...	Not required where Stadiometer is supplied.
Pins, stout wire, 12 inches long	18	
Tripod rests, with rings	6	
Bags, sand, one bushel	6	
Brushes, paint, large	2	
Brushes, paint, small sash	2	
Whiting	33⅓ lbs. annually ...	One year's full supply of these articles is always to be kept in store by Quarter Masters of Brigades or Battery Commanding Officers.
Paint, dry, lamp black	1½ " ...	
Glue (to make size)	4½ " ...	
Paint, mixed, anti-corrosion (for targets)	2 lbs. annually per target...	Targets to be painted twice annually, once with two coats as soon as the Musketry course is over in April, and again with one coat on such date that they will be ready for use on 1st of October.
Buckets, paint	2	
Crowbars	2	
Wrenches (for screwing up targets)	2	The exact dimensions of heads of bolts and nuts should be noted in indents.
Tent, upper fly, new pattern, private's (complete with poles, &c.) condemned.	2	To be pitched at the firing point as a shelter from the sun's rays for men awaiting their turn to fire, or over firing point.

NOTE.—The appliances will not be issued to Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery, which, when they practise, are to use the ranges and appliances of the adjacent Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Table No. 157—(Ordnance) —*continued.*

LIST OF STORES, &c., TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE USE OF NATIVE REGIMENTS ARMED WITH ENFIELD *OR SNIDER* RIFLES.

ARTICLES.	Proportion allowed per Regiment.	REMARKS.
MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION ARTICLES.		
Targets, iron, 6 feet by 2 feet, complete	For Infantry armed with Snider ... 8 Ditto M. Loader ... 6 Ditto Cavalry ... 6	50 per cent. extra rivets are to be issued with targets having rivets on their faces. English-made targets distinguished by having been forged in one complete piece, including flanges, and having no rivets whatever, are invariably to be issued in sets, and kept distinct from those of country make.
FLAGS: Red, 6 feet square	1	
„ 3 feet by 4 feet	4	
„ and white 2½ feet square	2	
Dark blue „ „	2	
White „ „	2	
Poles, lance, 10 feet long	11	
Stadiometer, complete with 40 yards measuring tape or chain, a cross staff and tripod, old pattern, or	2	Stadiometers will always be issued to Regiments as regimental stores, to be accounted for in return of Ordnance Stores; they will be taken from station to station to admit of Regiments executing judging distance practice on the march.
Stadiometer, complete with one 20 yards length of chain, a cross staff and tripod with stand for the stadiometer to rest upon, new pattern	2	
Wooden model with suspended wires to illustrate the necessity for holding the back sight upright, with box complete ...	1	
Common flat ruler	1	
Sponge, ounces in 2 pieces	2	
Rifle musket barrel, rifle 1853	1	
Waster locks, complete	6	
Turnkey, improved, with cramp, worm, &c., attached ...	6	
Wrenches for screwing up targets	2	The exact dimensions of bolts and nuts should be stated in indents.
Implements for making blank cartridges	1 set ...	Not issued to regiments armed with Sniders.
Set to consist of—		
Measures, tin, 2½ drams	5	
Funnels, tin, with long narrow spouts	5	
Formers, cartridge, rifle of 1853	4	
Patterns, tin, showing shape of paper for blank cartridges ...	1 set.	
Straight edge, iron	1	
Knife, large	1	
*Paint, mixed, anti-corrosion (for targets)	2 lbs. annually per target ...	Targets to be painted twice annually, once with two coats as soon as the annual course is over in April, and again with one coat on such date that the targets will be ready for use on 1st October.
Paint, mixed black ... } For 200 small Bull's-eyes annually.	1 lb. 12 oz.	
„ „ white ... }	2 lbs. 10 oz.	
Tents, upper fly, new pattern, private's (complete with poles, &c.), condemned ... ... } Or pals, sepoy's (with four poles, &c., each), condemned ... }	2	To be pitched when absolutely necessary at the firing point as a shelter from the sun's rays. These flies are not to be removed from the stations to which they are originally issued, but invariably made over to the relieving regiment.
Black board, 6 feet by 4 feet, with easel, complete	1	
Compasses with chalk-holder	1	
Chalk, common...	1 lb. annually.	

LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH ARE TO BE SUPPLIED BY WING OFFICERS FROM THEIR CONTINGENT ALLOWANCE FOR MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION PURPOSES *AND THAT MAY BE SUPPLIED FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ON PAYMENT.*

ARTICLES.	Proportion to be supplied.	REMARKS.
Tripod rests with rings for aiming, drill, &c.	12	
Bags, sand, one bushel	12	
Brushes, paint, large	2	
Brushes, paint, small, sash	2	
Whiting	33½ lbs. annually per company	For coloring the targets at practice, &c.
Paint, dry, lamp, black	1½ lb. annually per company	
Glue (to make size)	4½ lbs. annually per company	
Buckets, paint...	2	

* When issued to out-stations, where there is no magazine, an extra quantity of linseed and one pint of turpentine to every

Table No. 157—(Ordnance) —*continued.*

LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH ARE TO BE SUPPLIED BY WING OFFICERS FROM THEIR CONTINGENT ALLOWANCE FOR MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION PURPOSES —*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Proportion to be supplied.	REMARKS.
Dummy targets, 6 feet by 6 feet, composed of a wooden frame, covered with canvas or cotton material	2	To assist in signalling shots and to indicate the direction of shots that miss the target, more especially in firing at 2nd class distances. Inspectors of Musketry will explain and show the manner of using these dummy targets and discs.
Poles, light, or bamboos, about 12 feet long, with wooden disc at one end	2	
Cans of suitable pattern for Rangoon oil	One per troop or company.	
Targets for aiming drill, 6 feet by 4 feet, a frame of wood covered with canvas, on one side a Bull's eye, 6 inches square, on the other a Bull's eye 18 inches square	2	
ARTICLES FOR RIFLE RANGE AT SOLON.		
Wheelbarrows	2	
Pickaxes	4	
Spades	12	
ARTICLES FOR RIFLE RANGE AT SINCHAL.		
Wheelbarrows	2	
Pickaxes	4	
Large cross-cut Saw	1	
Spades	4	

ORDNANCE STORES.

ARTICLES.	Proportion allowed by Regulation.		Surplus to be kept by Regiments.	
FITTINGS FOR ARMOURER'S SHOPS.				
Boiler or trough for browning Arms ...	1	Per Armourer's Shop not to exceed ¼ inch in thickness.	...	None.
Bellows, 21 inches	1	Ditto ditto	...	Do.
Forge Anvil to weigh 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. ...	1	Ditto ditto	...	Do.
Grinding Stone	1	Ditto ditto	...	Do.
Vice, large	1	Ditto ditto	...	Do.
FOR ROYAL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.				
Bamboo or pole, 30 feet long, fitted with sheave at upper end, and cleat at lower ...	1	Per Battery	...	Do.
Cloth, doosootee, for ball	15	Feet per pole per battery	...	Do.
Rope, Europe, 1½ inches, fathoms ...	25	Per pole per battery	...	Do.
Rope, cotton, for halyards, ditto ...	10	Ditto	...	Do.
FIRE ENGINES AND THEIR APPURTENANCES.				
Buckets, fire, rattan, covered with leather ...	6	Per fire engine	...	As many as are necessary with reference to the difficulty of obtaining water.
Buckets, teak wood, of 8 or more gallons ...	2	Ditto	...	None.
Buckets, wooden, small	20	Per Company Barrack having thatched roofs and water tanks.	..	Do.
Drag washers	2	Pairs per fire engine	...	Do.
Engines, fire, water, ordnance	1	Per European Regiment, Cavalry or Infantry.	1	Per large station.
Ditto ditto ditto	1	Per Troop or Battery of Artillery having thatched stables.	...	None.
Ditto ditto ditto	1	Per European Regiment of Cavalry having thatched stables extra.	...	Do.
Ditto ditto ditto	1	Per out-station where British Troops are located in thatched barracks.	...	Do.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	1	Per Division of Artillery consisting of 2 or more Batteries at one station irrespective of material with which the stables are roofed.	...	Do.
Fire hooks	6	Per fire engine	6	For spare engine.
Hatchets	4	Ditto	4	Ditto.
Hose, canvas, with screws, 50 feet ... } or Hose, leather, with screws, 25 feet ... }	2 or 4	Ditto.		
Ladders, bamboo	8	Per fire engine for tiled barracks ...	1 or 2	For each building.
	16	Per fire engine for thatched barracks ...		
Ladders, fire, bamboo	...	For public buildings occupied by Native Troops, and for such departmental buildings as are liable to fire. To be supplied on indent in the proportion which will be communicated by Superintending Engineers of Military Works.	...	None.
Ladders, rope	1	For 30 running feet of thatched roof ...	...	Do.
Rope, with hooks at the end	2	Per 20 buckets for Barracks with thatched roofs.	...	Do.
Ropes, drag, field	1	Pair per fire engine in use	...	Do.
Rope in lengths of 60 feet	1	Per pair of buckets per engine ...	...	Do.

Table No. 157—(Ordnance) —*continued.*

ORDNANCE STORES —*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Proportion allowed by Regulation.		Surplus to be kept by Regiments.	
FIRE ENGINES AND THEIR APPURTENANCES —*continued.*				
Saws, hand	4	Per fire engine	4	Per spare engine.
Suction pipes	2	Ditto	2	Ditto.
Wrench (hose coupling)	2	Per fire engine in use	...	Officers in charge of fire engines should retain on hand the following spare articles per engine, the tools for repairs being generally in possession of Bazar workmen:— Rivets per hose ... 100; Washers per do. ... 25; Hide, Buffalo ... ¼; Wrench hammer ... 1; Oil can to hold pint ... 1
GARDENING IMPLEMENTS.				
Hoes	5	Per Troop or Company, or in that proportion for number of men using them.	...	None.
Rakes	3			
Spades	24			
Watering pots	4			
Wheelbarrows, Soldiers' gardens	3	Per Troop or Company	...	This scale is the maximum number allowed, but Commanding Officers are only to indent for the number actually required.
	6	Per Field Battery of Royal Artillery.		
ARTICLES FOR GENERAL STATION PURPOSES.				
Flag, Union, 18′ × 12′	...	For their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.	...	None.
Flags, Union, 6′ × 3′ and halyards	...	1 Per Divisional, District, and Brigade Staff, and for ordinary use in garrisons.	...	Ditto.
Flags 24′ × 12′ or 21′ × 10½′	...	1 Per garrison as Gala flag	...	Ditto.
Flags for Fort William—				
1 Royal Standard	...			
1 Flag, Union, 6′ × 3′ for ordinary use	...			
1 Ditto Gala flag	...			
24′ × 12′ or 21′ × 10½′	...			
Gong	1	Per Garrison Guard where necessary	...	Ditto.
Glasses, hour	2	Ditto ditto	...	Ditto.
Grass-pickers (for hill stations only)	6	Per Company, and in proportion for Depôts.	...	Ditto.
Hearses	1	For each European Cavalry or Infantry Regiment, or Wing of Regiment, or Depôt of Strength equal to a Wing.	...	Ditto.
Handcuffs	6 sets	Per Garrison Guard where necessary	...	Ditto.
Leg-irons	2 „	Ditto ditto	...	Ditto.

ARTICLES FOR GENERAL STATION PURPOSES.

GENERAL STORES.

ARTICLES.	PROPORTION ALLOWED BY REGULATION.
Paint, mixed, white, anti-corrosive	2 lbs. annually for cook-house receptacle.
Jack levers	1 per Military Station.
Vice, large	1 allowed (as a fixture) in addition to the tools authorised for the Armourer's shop of British Infantry Regiment.
Mallet for striking gong	1 per gong.
Triangle for gong	1 per gong.

ARTICLES.	PROPORTION ALLOWED BY REGULATION.				Surplus to be kept by Regiments.	
	Head Quarters of Brigade Horse and Field Artillery.	Brigade of Artillery.	Per Regiment of Cavalry.	Annual Allowance to a Regiment of European Cavalry in India after first equipment.	Annual Allowance after first equipment, to the Head Quarters of Brigade.	
RIDING SCHOOL FURNITURE.						
Lance foils	...	12	24	4	...	None.
Sticks with baskets	12	...	24	10	5	Ditto.
Gloves, fencing, pairs	...	...	24	6 right hand	...	Ditto.
Masks, wire, face	12	...	24	4	2	Ditto.
Pad for breast	...	...	24	8	...	Ditto.
Masks for head	12	...	24	6	3	Ditto.
Fencing foils	...	...	24	18	...	Ditto.
Fencing jackets	...	...	24	8	...	Ditto.
Practice swords	...	15 per Battery of Horse Artillery, 20 per Battery of Foot Artillery.	60	...	...	Ditto.
Spare blades	...	...	...	80	...	Ditto.

Table No. 157—(Ordnance) —*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Proportion allowed by Regulation.		Surplus to be kept by Regiments.	
SOLDIER'S NECESSARIES.				
Padlocks and keys for Soldier's kit-boxes	1	Per kit-box in use	...	None.
VOLUNTARY WORKSHOPS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.				
Heavy Tools: Anvils	...	According to requirements	...	Ditto.
Bellows	...			
Vices, standing	...			

Proportion of Tools to be issued to a Regiment containing the following Artificers, viz.:—

3 Carpenters.
2 Smiths (1 a shoeing smith).
3 Bricklayers (1 a mason).
1 Plumber, painter, and glazier.
1 Cooper.
1 Tinman.

3 *Carpenters.*

3 Saws, hand.	3 Sets of bradawls of 4 each.
3 „ tenon.	16 Firmer chisels, ¼-inch to 1½-inch (2 of each).
3 „ lock, 9-inch.	3 Sets of mortice, chisels.
3 „ bow, 15-inch.	6 Cold chisels.
3 Planes, trying.	3 Rasps, 12-inch, flat.
3 „ jack.	3 Oil stones.
3 „ smoothing.	6 Saw files.
3 „ beading.	9 Files, bastard.
1 Set of planes, hollows, and rounds.	3 „ rat-tail.
2 „ brace and bits.	3 „ ½ round, 10-inch.
3 Axes, 4 lbs.	3 „ flat.
3 „ 2 „	3 Mallets.
3 Adzes.	3 Mortice gauges.
6 Augurs, from ⅛ inch to 1⅛ inch.	3 Screw-drivers.
3 Squares, 6-inch.	3 „ wrenches (small).
3 „ 12 „	8 Rebate fillisters.
3 Bevils.	3 Sets of saws.
3 Pairs of compasses.	1 Glue pot.
3 „ pinchers.	6 Punches.
3 „ pliers.	3 Spoke shaves.
3 Hammers, claw.	3 Rules, 2-feet.
3 „ light.	3 Pencils, black lead.
3 Sets of gimlets of 6 each.	
2 Aprons, leather.	
4 Chisels, cold.	
2 „ hot.	
1 Bow and breast-plate.	
1 Brace and bits.	
1 Caliper.	
1 Pair of compasses.	
12 Drills of sizes.	
12 Files of sorts.	
2 Hammers, bench.	
2 „ sledge, 9½ lbs.	
1 „ shoeing.	
1 „ pointing.	
1 Knife, drawing.	
1 „ searching.	
1 Pair of pincers.	

2 *Smiths* (1 *a shoeing-smith*).

2 Axes, brick.	1 Poker.
2 Boasters.	1 Rasp, 15-inch.
2 Bevils.	3 Rimers.
6 Chisels, 2 12-inch, 2 18-inch, 2 24-inch.	1 Pair of plyers, bell.
2 Hammers, club.	6 Punches.
2 „ brick.	2 Saws.
	2 Screw-drivers.
	1 Pair of stakes, pointing.
	1 Stamp, steel.
	1 Slice or shovel.
	1 Pair tongs.
	1 Vice, hand.
	1 Wrench, screw.
	Anvil, bellows, standing vice, &c., being fixtures, are considered as part of the building.

3 *Bricklayers* (1 *a mason*).

Bricklayers' Tools.

2 Bars, setting.	2 Levels.
3 Boasters.	2 Pairs of line and pins.
1 Bevil.	2 Plumb bobs.
6 Chisels for hammers.	2 Rules, 2 feet.
6 „ mallet.	2 Squares.
1 Hammer, mash.	2 Trowels, brick.
1 „ spalling.	
1 Pair of line and pins.	
1 Level.	

2 Trowels, pointing.

Masons' Tools.

	1 Rule, 2 feet.
	1 Mallet.
	1 Pick, 4 lbs.
	1 „ 8 lbs.
	1 Pitching tool.
	1 Plumb bob.
	1 Square.
	1 Trowel, setting.
	1 „ pointing.

Table No. 157—(Ordnance)—*continued.*

One Plumber, Painter and Glazier.

Plumber's Tools.

1 Bit, copper.
1 Blow pipe.
1 Chisel, cold.
1 Pair of compasses.
1 Dresser.
1 Hammer.
1 Iron, soldering.
1 Knife, plumbers.'
1 Mallet.
1 Pot, metal.
1 Shave hook.
1 Square.
1 Tomkin.
1 Pair of tongs, gas 2 holes.
1 Rule, 2 feet.
1 Pair of plyers, bell.
1 Wrench screw.

One Cooper.

1 Adze.
1 Board.
1 Pair of compasses.
1 Chisel, cold.
1 Driver hoop.
1 Howle.
1 Hammer, hand, 4 lbs.
1 Ditto. 1½ lbs.
1 Knife, draw.
1 „ hollow.
1 Knife, shave.
1 „ splitting or frow.
1 Oil stone.
1 Pair of pinchers.
1 Punch.
1 Plane, jack.
1 „ jointing.
1 Rule, 2 feet.
1 Saw, hand.
1 Spoke shave.
1 Stock, with bits.

One Whitesmith or Tinman.

1 Awl, turning.
1 Chisel, cold, 1 inch, 5 inches long.
1 „ „ ½ inch „ „
1 Pair of compasses, 7 inches long.
2 Files, flat bastard, 12 inches long.
1 Rasp, ½ round, 12 inches long.
1 Grover, small hand.
1 Hammer, riveting, 16 oz.
1 Hammer, creasing, 10 oz.
1 Iron, creasing, 11 lbs.
2 „ soldering.
1 Knife, 5 inches.
1 Mallet, boxwood.
1 Pot, fire-wrought iron for coals.
1 Pair of shears, stock.
1 Square iron, figured.
1 Scraper, plumbers.

Description of Stores.	Number or Quantity.	Description of Stores.	Number or Quantity.
Scale of Army Signalling Apparatus for British Regiments, Batteries, and Convalescent Depôts.		Scale of Army Signalling Apparatus for British Regiments, Batteries, and Convalescent Depôts—*continued.*	
Flags, 4 feet square, white	3	Heliographs, small, Roorkee pattern ...	2
Ditto ditto black	3	Message books	4
Bamboo staves, 7 feet 9 inches long ...	6	Manual of Instruction, new edition ...	4
Telescopes draw, army-signalling	2	Morse's signalling cards	7
Lamps, hand-signalling	2	Candles	As required.
Cryptographs	2		

N.B.—This scale is intended for service as well as purposes of instruction.

Articles.	Proportion allowed by Regulation.		Surplus to be kept by Regiments.
Fixtures for Shoeing Sheds.			
Anvils, 2½ cwt.	3		
Bellows, Smith, Europe, large... ...	3		
Hammers, hand, from 2 to 3 lbs. ...	6		
„ sledge, medium, 7 lbs. ...	6		
Tongs, fire, large size, pairs	6	Per Regiment of European Cavalry at stations where regular shoeing sheds have been authorized by Government ...	None.
„ shoe-turning	12		
Stamps, horse shoe	9		
Pritchels	18		
Pokers, 3 feet long	3		
Shovels	3		
Vices, medium, 70 lbs.'	3		
Anvil, 2½ cwt.	1		
Bellows, Smith, Europe, large... ...	1		
Hammers, hand, from 2 to 3 lbs. ...	2		
„ sledge, medium, 7 lbs. ...	2		
Tongs, fire, large size, pairs	2	This scale applies to Shoeing-sheds of Royal Artillery	Ditto.
„ shoe-turning	2		
Pritchels	4		
Poker, 3 feet long...	1		
Shovel	1		
Vice, medium, 70 lbs.	1		

The proportion given for a British Cavalry Regiment is for three shoeing sheds. The scale for the Royal Artillery is per Battery, and is in addition to its Field Forge. Space should be provided in each shed, so that the Battery Forge, when removed from the Forge Wagon, can be set up for use in the shed when required.

Table No. 157—(Ordnance)—*continued.*

LIST OF FENCING MATERIALS FOR REGIMENTS OF BRITISH CAVALRY SERVING IN INDIA.

Articles.	Cavalry. Allowance.	Cavalry. Annual Supply.	Articles.	Cavalry. Allowance.	Cavalry. Annual Supply.
Practice swords	60	...	Muskets (with spring bayonet)	2	...
Foils, pairs	24	4	Pads ... { body aprons	2	1
Spare blades	60	60	{ leg „	4	1
Gloves, right hand	24	12	Plastrons	4	1
„ left hand	6	3	Single sticks with guards	12	...
Gymnastic shoes, sizes	36	18	Practice swords (Wilkinson's)	6	2
Helmets	12	2	Sticks with iron hilts	12	3
Jackets, whole	6	1	Lead cutters	2	...
„ half	18	3	Arm gauntlet	2	1
Masks, fencing	24	4	Mould for casting lead	1	...

FENCING MATERIALS FOR THE USE OF OFFICERS OF BRIGADES OF ARTILLERY AND REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

Stores.	Brigade of Artillery. 1st Issue.	Brigade of Artillery. Annually.	Regiment of Cavalry. 1st Issue.	Regiment of Cavalry. Annually.	Regiment of Infantry. 1st Issue.	Regiment of Infantry. Annually.	Remarks.
Foils (pairs)	6	1	8	2	10	2	
Blades (spare)	12	5	16	8	20	10	
Masks	6	1	8	1	10	1	
Gloves ... { right hand... ...	8	4	10	5	12	6	
{ left hand	1	1	2	1	2	1	
Jackets, half leather...	4	1	4	1	5	1	
Pads, breast	2	1	2	1	2	1	
Jackets, buff	4	1	5	1	6	2	
Single sticks ... { guards	6	2	6	3	6	2	
{ helmets	2	1	4	1	4	1	

LIST OF MOVABLE APPARATUS AND STORES FOR GYMNASIA TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Movable Apparatus and Stores.	1st Class Experimental Gymnasia. 1st Issue.	1st Class Experimental Gymnasia. Annual Supply.	2nd Class Experimental Gymnasia. 1st Issue.	2nd Class Experimental Gymnasia. Annual Supply.	Regimental Gymnasia. 1st Issue.	Regimental Gymnasia. Annual Supply.	Remarks.
Dumb Bells, pairs ... 10 lbs.	8	...	4	...	2	...	
12 „	8	...	4	...	2	...	
14 „	8	...	8	...	4	...	
16 „	20	...	16	...	4	...	
18 „	20	...	20	...	4	...	
20 „	20	...	12	...	4	...	
22 „	8	...	...	...	2	...	
24 „	8	...	8	...	2	...	
28 „	4	...	...	...	1	...	
30 „	4	...	4	...	...	...	
32 „	4	...	...	...	...	...	
36 „	4	...	4	...	...	...	
40 „	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Bar Bells ... 10 lbs.	4	...	4	...	2	...	
12 „	6	...	6	...	4	...	
16 „	12	...	8	...	6	...	
18 „	12	...	8	...	6	...	
20 „	4	...	4	...	2	...	
22 „	2	...	2	...	2	...	
24 „	2	...	2	...	1	...	
28 „	2	...	2	...	1	...	
30 „	2	...	2	...	...	...	
36 „	2	...	...	...	...	...	
40 „	...	6	...	6	...	2	
Mattresses, 6 feet by 6 feet (straw stuffed) ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Clocks, 8-day	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Padlock and key	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Do. for compound gate	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Hammer, 1½ lb.	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Cold chisel	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Punch	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Pair of scissors	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Files	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Vice and Bench							

Table No. 157—(Ordnance)—*concluded.*

LIST OF MOVABLE APPARATUS AND STORES FOR GYMNASIA TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—*concluded.*

MOVABLE APPARATUS AND STORES.	1ST CLASS EXPERIMENTAL GYMNASIA.		2ND CLASS EXPERIMENTAL GYMNASIA.		REGIMENTAL GYMNASIA.		REMARKS.
	1st Issue.	Annual Supply.	1st Issue.	Annual Supply.	1st Issue.	Annual Supply.	
FENCING STORES.							
Standard for height	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Weighing Machine	1	...	1	...	1	...	
BELTS—Small	50	10	40	8	20	5	
BELTS—Medium	100	20	80	16	35	10	
BELTS—Large	50	10	40	8	20	5	
SHOES—Size 7	35	20	25	15	15	4	
SHOES—„ 8	75	35	65	25	20	5	
SHOES—„ 9	65	35	45	20	30	8	
SHOES—„ 10	25	10	15	5	10	3	
Foils, pairs	25	5	20	5	6	1	
Blades, spare	50	60	40	20	12	6	
Masks	12	3	10	2	4	1	
Gloves, right hand	25	12	20	10	6	2	
Do. left hand	6	3	6	3	2	1	
Jackets, buff	12	3	10	2	2	1	
Do. half	12	3	10	2	6	1	
PADS—Breast	4	2	3	1	1	1	
PADS—Body	4	2	3	1	2	1	
PADS—Leg	4	2	3	1	2	1	
Sticks with guards	12	2	10	2	4	1	
Do. without guards	60	60	...	10	...	4	
Helmets	6	1	5	1	2	1	
Muskets, spring B.	4	1	3	1	2	1	
Swords, Wilkinson's	4	1	3	1	2	1	
Arm Gauntlets	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Lead Cutter	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Mould forecasting lead	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Tape, measuring, strong 4 long and ½ inch wide, the inches to be very clearly marked and divided into eighths	2	3	2	2	1	1	

Table No. 148—(Public Works).

Hospitals for Natives.

ARTICLES.	NATIVE CAVALRY.	NATIVE INFANTRY.	STATION STAFF HOSPITALS.	ORDNANCE HOSPITAL, FEROZEPORE.	GARRISON HOSPITALS.	LOCK HOSPITALS.	REMARKS.
A							
Almirahs, large, for instruments and stores.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Almirahs, small, for poisons	1	1	1	1	1	1	
B							
Baths, portable (wheels)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Beds, fracture	2	1	1	1	1	...	
Board, inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Buckets for dead-house	1	1	1	1	1	...	
C							
Carts, filth	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chair, cane-bottomed, for office	2	2	1	2	1	1	
Charpoys	25	57	12	30	6	12	
F							
Filter, water-stand, for holding eight ghurrahs.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Forms without backs, 5 ft., for out-door patients.	1	1	1	1	...	...	
Forms with backs, small	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Frame for diet scale	...	...	...	...	1	...	
G							
Gratings 8′ × 6′ for wash-house	1	1	1	1	1	1	
H							
Head-rests (double incline)	2	4	1	1	1	...	
L							
Lamp-rod			One for each hanging lamp				
„ stools	1	1	1	1	1	1	
P							
Padlock and key			One for each hasp in use.				
Punkah fringe and cane			One for Medical Officer's room.				
R							
Receptacles for privy	2	2	2	2	2	2	
S							
Screen, movable, to put round the bed of a dying man.	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Stand, wash-hand, and towel-rack for surgery.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stoves or braziers			One for each ward.				When fuel is sanctioned.
Stand, surhai (to hold two surhais)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
T							
Table, camp, small	1	1	...	...	...	...	
„ dispensary or compounding	1	1	1	1	1	1	
„ prescribing, small, portable	1	1	1	1	1	1	
„ writing, small, 3′ × 2′	...	...	1	1	1	1	
„ dissecting, with rest	1	1	...	1	1	...	
Ticket frame, bed	25	57	12	30	6	12	
Tray, dressing	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Trunk, camel, pairs, with movable trays.	1	1	...	...	...	...	

NOTE.—Almirahs, bath, buckets, &c., &c., to be replaced only after being pronounced unserviceable by a Committee of Survey.

Table No. 148—(Commissariat).

HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES.

ARTICLES.	NATIVE CAVALRY.	NATIVE INFANTRY.	STATION STAFF HOSPITALS.	ORDNANCE HOSPITAL FEROZEPORE.	GARRISON HOSPITALS.	LOCK HOSPITALS.	REMARKS.
SEC. I.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.							
B							
Basin, earthen, large, glazed	3	3	3	3	3	3	Per quarter.
„ small, for washing sores, &c.	6	6	6	6	6	12	Ditto.
Basin, brass*	1	1					
Burners, glass, for common oil lamp			One for each lamp in use				
C							
Chick, coarse*			One for each opening hung inside of outer arches				
Corkscrew*	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cups, spitting, country, earthenware	25	57	12	30	6	12	Per quarter.
Crutches* (pairs)	1	1		1	1		
D							
Dusters*	6	6	3	3	6	3	For Surgery.
Degchies, brass, 4 gallons, for heating water*	1	1	1	1	1		
G							
Ghurrahs	9	9	9	9	9	9	Per quarter.
L							
Lamp, square, for Native Hospitals*			One for each ward				
„ kerosine, with burner, hurricane*	1	1	1	1	1	1	For Surgery.
M							
Mat, door*	1	1	1	1	1		For Entrance.
P							
Purdahs, with ropes for hanging and tying*			One for each end of ward				
Pans, privy, glazed†	20	36	10	20	10	12	
S							
Stomach-warmer, tin*	1	1	1	1	1	1	
T							
Tubs, half cask, for bathing*	2	2	2	2	1		

SEC. II.—BAZAR MEDICINES.	QUANTITY ALLOWED FOR ONE MONTH.						
A							
Alum for gargles	4 oz.	6 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	3 oz.	1 lb. 8 oz.	
Assafœtida	1 oz.	1½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	8 drs.		
Bael Fruit, preserved			As required				
Camphor for liniments, &c.	4 oz.	6 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	2 oz.		
Ginger, dry	2 oz.	4 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.		
Gunda-beroza			As required				
Kath, catechu	2 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.		
Kilidama (to save Jalap)	1 lb. 4 oz.	1 lb. 8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.		Per annum.
Mustard, Europe, for Sinapisms	8 oz.	12 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.		
„ Seed for plasters	1 lb.	1 lb. 8 oz.	8 oz.	6 oz.			
Oil, sesamum, for ointments	4 oz.	6 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	
„ Mustard for liniments	1 lb. 8 oz.	1 lb. 8 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.		
Pepper, red, for cholera pills, gargles, &c.	8 drs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	8 drs.	8 drs.	8 drs.	
Pepper, black, for medicinal purposes			As required				
Pomegranate-root			As required				
Poppy-heads for stupes			As required				
Rasaut for eye-paste	8 drs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	8 drs.	8 drs.	1 oz.	
Sulphur, country, for fumigations			As required				
Vinegar, Europe, for lotions	1 lb. 8 oz.	1 lb.	8 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.		
Wax, white, for ointments	4 oz.	4 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	
III.—NECESSARIES.							
A							
Arrowroot			As required.				

† Renewals 25 per cent. monthly on the number in use.
* Till condemned by Committee of Survey.

Table No. 148—(Commissariat) —*continued.*

HOSPITALS FOR NATIVES.

QUANTITY ALLOWED FOR ONE MONTH.

ARTICLES.	NATIVE CAVALRY.	NATIVE INFANTRY.	STATION STAFF HOSPITALS.	ORDNANCE HOSPITAL, FEROZEPORE.	GARRISON HOSPITALS.	LOCK HOSPITALS.	REMARKS.
SEC. III.—NECESSARIES —*contd.*							
B							
Baskets for sweepers ... No.	2	3	1	1	1	1	
Bladders for ice applications			As required for Special Cases.				
Bottles, empty, quarts ... No.	6	12	6	6	6		
„ „ pints ... „	6	12	6	6	6		
Brandy ... ... bottle	1	1	1	1	1		
Brooms for sweepers	2	2	1	2	1		
C							
Candles, sperm ... ... lbs.	1	1	1	1	1		Not required if Hurricane lamp is issued.
Chatties (for cooking poultices) small, glazed, China.			As required.				
Chunam, (lime,) for lime-water ...			As required.				
Charcoal for dispensary ... lbs.	5	10	5	5	5		
Cloth, long, fine, for adhesive plaster ...			As required.				
„ sheeting, for dressing (country) ... ... yards	10	10	5	10	5	5	
Cloth, sheeting, for bandages (country) ... yards	20	10	6	10	6	6	
Corks, for bottles ... ... No.	18	18	12	12	12		
Cotton, for burns			As required.				
F							
Flannel, country, for fomentations ... ... yards	6	6	3	3	3		
Flannel, country, for bandages ... do.	3	3	3	3	3		
J							
Jallahs (and covers) for holding water ... ... No.	1	2	1	1	1	1	
L							
Leeches			According to leech Certificate.				
Linseed for infusions			As required.				
Limes, for drink*			As required.				
M							
Matches, for lights ... ... Box.	1	1	1	1	1		
Moomjama sheets			In special cases as per certificates.				
N							
Naunds, ... No.	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Needles, for stitching bandages ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
O							
Oil for lamps (wards)	2½ or 3	Chittacks for each lamp according to season.					
Oil, kerosine, for surgery (hurricane) lamp	4¼ or 5½ oz. for each lamp according to season.						
P							
Phials, common, for dispensing ...	1 doz.	1½ doz.	1 doz.	1 doz.	1 doz.		
Plaintain leaves, for dressing ...		According to certificate of expenditure.					
Pots, glazed, for lotions ... No.	6	6	3	3	3	6	
Poultice materials bran ... lbs.	6	6	3	3	3		
„ „ charcoal ... „	12 oz.	1 lb.	12 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.		
„ „ linseed-meal ... „	3	3	2	2	2		
S							
Sago			As required.				
Silk, green, for eye-shades			As required.				
Soap, country, for washing bandages ...	1 lb.	1 lb.	8 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.		
Soap, Europe (carbolic acid), for medical officers' use ... ... cake	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Soorahies for drinking water ... No.	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Spirits, rum, for general use ...	2 bot.	2 bot.	1 bot.	1 bot.	1 bot.		
Suet, mutton, for ointments ...	8 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.		
Sugar for arrowroot and sago ...	As required.	Not exceeding half weight of arrowroot and sago expended.					

* If fresh limes are not procurable, then lime juice will be substituted.

Table No. 148—(Commissariat)—*concluded.*

HOSPITALS FOR NATIVES.

QUANTITY ALLOWED FOR ONE MONTH.

ARTICLES.		NATIVE CAVALRY.	NATIVE INFANTRY.	STATION STAFF HOSPITALS.	ORDNANCE HOSPITAL, FEROZEPORE.	GARRISON HOSPITALS.	LOCK HOSPITALS.	REMARKS.
SEC. III.—NECESSARIES—*contd.*								
T								
Tape, country, for bandages				As required.				
Tow, for packing				As required.				
W								
Wax-cloth, for packing, &c.				As required.				
Wine, Port, or Sherry			According to certificate of expenditure.					
Wood, fire, for baths	Seers	5	5	5	5	5	5	For each bath used.
„ for infusions	„	30	30	30	30	30	30	
SEC. V.—HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.								
Towels, hand (For Medical Officer's use)	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4	Until condemned by Committee of Survey.
Blankets, country*			As required for special cases.					Do. do.
Pillows, large, Tow		25	57	12	30	6	12	Do. do.
SEC. VI.—DISINFECTANTS.								
Carbolic acid fluid	lbs.	30	40	15	30	30	†	
Macdougall's disinfecting powder	lbs.	30	40	15	30	30	†	

* *For Native Cavalry and Infantry.*

Hospitals, as roquired in special cases up to 5 per cent of strength of Regiment.

†

	Carbolic Acid.	*Macdougal's Powder.*
	lbs.	lbs.
1st Class Lock Hospital	20	36
2nd „ „	15	20
3rd „ „	8	12

Note.—The above articles which are sanctioned, Medical Officers are given to understand, are not to be indented for in full quantity, unless required, and they are never to be exceeded except with the permission of the Deputy Surgeon General upon full explanation.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 31. SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877. **Register No. 53.**

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

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

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The Panjáb Courts' Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 31st July 1877.

No. 1461.—In the rules published under Home Department Notification No. 3742, dated the 21st August 1867, to regulate the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials addressed to Her Majesty's Government, the following Rule VIII has been substituted for the rule bearing the same number, and is published for general information:—

VIII.—No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an act or order of the Governments in India must be preferred to the Home Government except in the case of appeals from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a Political Officer and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals* must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the persons concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

* When a judicial decision of the nature referred to has been communicated to the party or parties concerned before the date of this Notification, he or they may appeal from such decision within 18 months from the date of this Notification.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd August 1877.

No. 648.—The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo of the privilege leave granted to him in Home Department Notification No. 492, dated the 6th June last.

No. 649.—The Hon'ble H. B. Lawford took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 18th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 250.—The Reverend J. A. Mackay, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to retire from the service with effect from the 25th May last.

No. 252.—The Reverend J. H. Taylor, B.A., of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 13th ultimo.

The services of Mr. Taylor are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 23rd idem.

No. 253.—The services of the Reverend W. MacCarthy, Chaplain of Rangoon Town, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 26th ultimo, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 255.—The Reverend B. Hammond, M.A., Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, to be Chaplain of the Rangoon Cantonment with effect from the 26th ultimo, or from the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 3rd August 1877.

No. 450.—Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Department, is allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate under Section 14, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 574.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, XXXII of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that parganas Sultanpur, Baraunsa and Isauli, in the Sultanpur District, shall cease to be under settlement from the date of the republication of this notification in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.*

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 14 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CEYLON, SOUTH COAST.

Buoy marking Gindurah rock.

The Master Attendant, Galle, has given notice that an iron buoy, painted *red*, has been laid in 11 fathoms about two cables to the southward of Gindurah rock, from which Edward's pillar is just open south of the lighthouse.

Gindurah rock, on which the sea does not always break, is highly dangerous, having only 9 feet water over its shoalest part; between it and the buoy the ground is foul.

Vessels making for Galle harbour from the westward and northward will, by keeping the lighthouse on an E. by N. bearing, pass nearly 2 miles south of Gindurah rock and clear of the Whale rocks; southward of this bearing the ground is clear.

Vessels requiring a Pilot should heave to with the lighthouse bearing from N. E. to N. N. E. distant about one mile, thus avoiding the Cadda rocks off the entrance to the Port.

The outer Cadda rock is marked by a *red* buoy. Should the buoy be out of its place, the danger which it marks will be avoided by keeping Eriminia Galle point well open of Oonawutty point: these points in line lead on to the Cadda rocks.

The present Admiralty chart of the Approaches to Galle harbour, No. 819, must be used with caution, as the points above-mentioned, delineated thereon, are three-quarters of a point out of bearing.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 27th July 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr., (late I. N.),*
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Approaches to Point de Galle harbour, No. 819; Ceylon Island, No. 813; and Bay of Bengal, No. 70 *a*: also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 430.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

The 4th August 1877.

No. 293.—Under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1876 (the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force from the date of this notification.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 1st August 1877.

No. 104*J*.—In continuation of so much of Foreign Department Notification No. 213J., dated 24th October 1873, as refers to Act XXII of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Section 9 of the said Act shall apply to the Cantonment of Sikanderabad with the following modification: For the words "provided that no Assistant Cantonment Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try suits for an amount exceeding fifty rupees" read "provided that the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Sikanderabad shall have jurisdiction to try suits for an amount not exceeding 500 (five hundred) rupees."

GENERAL.

The 2nd August 1877.

No. 2113*G*.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 1725G., dated 27th June 1877, appointing Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand to officiate as Adjutant, and Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, *for* 10*th read* 4th April 1877.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 2125*G*.—ADDENDUM.—In Notification No. 1143G., dated 31st May 1876, after the word "furlough" insert the words "without the formality of joining the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse."

No. 2127*G*.—The services of Mr. R. H. Pilcher, B.C.S., Assistant Resident, Mandalay, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the afternoon of 26th June 1877.

No. 2128*G*.—Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tem*, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th June 1877, *vice* Mr. Pilcher, who has reverted to the British Burmah Commission. Captain Smith will continue to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. F. C. Daukes, B.C.S., Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tem*, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th June 1877, *vice* Captain Euan Smith. Mr. Daukes will continue to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, B.C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and is posted to Mandalay as Assistant Resident, with effect from the afternoon of 26th June 1877.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

No. 2144.

Simla, the 30th July 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council deems it important that, in all accounts of expenditure on public works undertaken by the State for the relief of distress caused by famine, a clear distinction should be maintained between the cost of materials and skilled labour, and the outlay on unskilled labour.

2. It will often be impossible to avoid some expenditure on such works for materials (the purchase and carriage of which can seldom, if ever, contribute much to the relief of the distressed population, which is the first object of the works), or for skilled labour, the employment of which might not be required immediately for relief purposes; if it is so required, the wages paid should, as a rule, be at unskilled rates only.

3. But it is the paramount duty of all authorities responsible for the expenditure on such works to reduce to a minimum the expenditure which is thus accessory to the large outlay for direct relief which, at such times, strains the resources of the State. The accounts should be so constructed as to show plainly the proportion of the whole expenditure absorbed in such accessories.

4. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to decide, that whenever any public work is undertaken for purpose of famine relief, the expenditure thereon shall be classified as follows:—

(1.)—For materials.
(2.)—For labour paid at the rates fixed by the Government for unskilled labour upon relief works.
(3.)—For labour paid, for whatever reason, at any higher rates divided into (*a*) skilled labour, (*b*) supervision of labourers, skilled and unskilled.

5. Explanation will be expected by the Supreme Government whenever the proportion of the whole expenditure which falls under headings (1) and (3) bears any substantial proportion to the whole expenditure on the work.

6. These instructions should, as far as possible, be applied retrospectively in the case of the works undertaken since the beginning of the existing famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in Mysore; and all future estimates of works to be thus undertaken should be classified in the manner thus prescribed.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and distributed for information and guidance as follows:—

1.—To the Revenue and Public Works Departments of the Government of India.

2.—To the several Local Governments and Administrations.

3.—To the Comptroller General and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., C.S.I, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2309, dated Simla, the 2nd August 1877.

In pursuance of the policy announced by the Honorable Sir John Strachey in his Financial Statement, dated the 15th March, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has resolved, after consultation with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to make the following arrangements for the extension of the financial and administrative powers and responsibilities of the Government of Bombay during the five years beginning on the 1st April 1877: the mutual obligations of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay in respect to the matters to which this dispatch refers, will, thereafter, be settled afresh.

2. *I. Land Revenue.*—Pending a decision upon the question, which is now under separate consideration, how far it may be expedient to omit many of these items from the Finance and Revenue Accounts altogether, (which question is not to be held as in any way prejudiced by the present proceedings,) the Governor General in Council has resolved to surrender to the Local Government the "*Inamdari Adjustments*" and "*Service Commutations*" recorded under this Head of Account, together with the corresponding charges recorded under 4, *Land Revenue*, and 24, *Allowances and Assignments*. The items are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Estimate. 1876-77.	Estimate. 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inamdari lands adjusted ...	51,89,000	51,15,000	51,83,000	52,22,000	51,99,000	52,24,000
Hereditary District and Village Officers', and other service lands and service commutations ...	13,47,000	13,04,000	13,22,000	13,53,000	13,65,000	14,00,000
Total ...	65,36,000	64,19,000	65,05,000	65,75,000	65,64,000	66,24,000

3. The increase of late years is counterbalanced by an increase under the corresponding Heads of Expenditure, and the Revenue from these sources may be fixed at Rs. 66,24,000, on condition that the whole of the corresponding charges be defrayed by the Local Government, in consideration of the assignments hereinafter settled under the Heads of 4, *Land Revenue*, and 24, *Allowances and Assignments*. The assignment of this Revenue must not be understood to confer upon the Government of Bombay any power, which it does not now possess, to alter the character of any of these tenures, and, especially, to make permanent any grant which is now temporary.

4. *IV. Excise.*—The Accounts and Estimates of this revenue are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Approximate actuals. 1876-77.	Estimates. 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	37,64,000	36,33,000	37,81,000	39,75,000	40,23,000	39,50,000
Charges ...	28,000	37,000	71,000	61,000	68,000	80,000
Refunds ...	6,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	9,000	2,000
Net Revenue ...	37,30,000	35,93,000	37,09,000	39,08,000	39,46,000	38,68,000

5. The tendency of the Excise revenue, since 1873-74, has been to increase by at least Rs. 1,00,000 a year, and the Governor General in Council has settled for it with the Local Government on this basis, as follows, subject to the further adjustment to be presently described.

Net Revenue from Excise to be made good to the Imperial Treasury in

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1877-78 ...	40,00,000	1879-80 ...	42,00,000	1881-82 ...	44,00,000
1878-79 ...	41,00,000	1880-81 ...	43,00,000		

There can hardly be a doubt that, but for the Famine, the net *Excise* Revenue in 1877-78 would have been (as indeed it may, perhaps, even now be) at least Rs. 40,00,000, and the Government of Bombay is now engaged upon special measures for the improvement of the Excise Revenue. The details for 1877-78 will be shown *pro formâ* as follows:—*Gross Revenue* Rs. 40,82,000, *Charges* Rs. 80,000, *Refunds* Rs. 2,000, *Net Revenue* Rs. 40,00,000.

6. The Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue from *Stamps* are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Approximate actuals. 1876-77.	Estimates. 1877-78
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	52,74,000	50,09,000	46,39,000	46,70,000	44,00,000	45,00,000
Charges ...	1,73,000	1,55,000	1,57,000	1,56,000	1,58,000	1,58,000
Refunds ...	69,000	69,000	55,000	53,000	56,000	56,000
Net Revenue ...	50,32,000	47,85,000	44,27,000	44,61,000	41,86,000	42,86,000

The unsatisfactory condition of this branch of the Revenue has been the subject of frequent correspondence with the Government of Bombay. It seems probable that, like other Revenues, the Revenue from *Stamps* is, just now, especially depressed in consequence of the Famine; and there are other reasons for expecting that a revival of this Revenue will, hereafter, reward more particular attention thereto. The Government of Bombay has accordingly consented to the following settlement of this Revenue, subject to adjustment as before:—

Net Stamp Revenue to be secured to the Imperial Treasury in—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1877-78 ...	43,00,000	1879-80 ...	45,00,000	1881-82 ...	46,00,000
1878-79 ...	43,50,000	1880-81 ...	45,50,000		

The details for 1877-78 may be assumed, *pro formâ*, as follows:—*Gross Revenue* Rs. 45,14,000, *Charges* Rs. 1,58,000, *Refunds* Rs. 56,000, *Net Revenue* Rs. 43,00,000.

7. The Accounts and Estimates of the imperial portion of the Revenue from *Law and Justice* are thus recorded:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Approximate actuals. 1876-77.	Estimates. 1877-78
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	2,97,000	3,53,000	2,85,000	2,83,000	3,08,000	3,05,000
Refunds ...	30,000	44,000	33,000	30,000	31,000	31,000
Net Revenue ...	2,67,000	3,09,000	2,52,000	2,53,000	2,77,000	2,74,000

The Net Imperial Revenue from this source is fixed at Rs. 2,70,000, which may be entered as follows:—*Revenue* Rs. 3,00,000, *Refunds* Rs. 30,000.

8. Thus the aggregate Net Revenue to be assured to the Imperial Treasury from these sources is as follows:—

	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.	In 1880-81.	In 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excise ...	40,00,000	41,00,000	42,00,000	43,00,000	44,00,000
Stamps ...	43,00,000	43,50,000	45,00,000	45,50,000	46,00,000
Law and Justice (present imperial portion) ...	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,70,000
Total ...	85,70,000	87,20,000	89,70,000	91,20,000	92,70,000

9. But, as in the arrangements with other Governments, so in that which has now been made with the Government of Bombay, the exigencies of the Imperial Treasury have compelled the Governor General in Council to reserve a part of the excess revenue which may, it is hoped, hereafter accrue under these Heads. The Governor of Bombay in Council has, accordingly, agreed to surrender to the Imperial Treasury half of any excess over the Net Revenue thus calculated which may be actually obtained; the Governor General in Council, on his part, undertaking to bear half of any possible deficit. For example, if, in 1878-79, the actual Net Revenue from these three sources should be Rs 89,00,000, the sum due to the Imperial Treasury will be Rs. 87,20,000 + $\frac{1,80,000}{2}$ = Rs. 88,10,000; if, on the other hand, it should be Rs. 86,00,000, the sum to be made good to the Imperial Treasury would be Rs. 87,20,000 − $\frac{1,20,000}{2}$ = Rs. 86,60,000 only.

10. *XV. Interest.*—In accordance with the principles upon which the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces have been made liable for the recovery by the Imperial Treasury of interest on the capital expended in the construction of canals and railways for purposes of local importance, the Government of Bombay will be presently invited to undertake the responsibility for the interest on the debt to the State of the Bombay Port Trust, including, hereafter, interest on the capital now being expended on the "Prince's Wet Dock": but this will be separately arranged.

11. The *Miscellaneous* Revenue is made over to the Local Government, excepting *Gain by Exchange, Premium on Bills, Premium on Money Orders, Lapsed Money Orders, Sale Proceeds of Durbar Presents,* and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot properly be recorded under any sub-head now existing in the Public Accounts of the Bombay Presidency. On the other hand, the Local Government has agreed to become responsible for all *Miscellaneous Refunds* and for all the *Miscellaneous Expenditure,* excepting *Charges for the remittance of Treasure, Discount on Supply Bills and Loss by Exchange on local transactions,* and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot properly be recorded under any sub-head now existing in the Public Accounts of the Bombay Presidency.

12. The Accounts and Estimates of these items are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77. Estimates.	1877-78. Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	2,01,000	2,49,000	3,49,000	1,14,000	1,06,000	1,00,000
Charges ...	97,000	40,000	31,000	39,000	26,000	21,000
Refunds ...	11,000	15,000	45,000	25,000	28,000	28,000
Net Revenue ...	93,000	1,94,000	2,73,000	50,000	52,000	51,000

It has been determined that the net sum of Rs. 70,000 shall be due to the Imperial Treasury under these Heads distributed *pro formâ* thus:—*Revenue* Rs. 1,20,000, *Charges* Rs. 28,000, *Refunds* Rs. 22,000.

13. Turning now to the EXPENDITURE side of the Account, I am to remark as follows:—

The sum to be allowed for Provincial *Refunds* has been already settled, in this dispatch, at Rs. 1,10,000, thus:—

	Rs.
Excise	2,000
Stamps	56,000
Law and Justice	30,000
Miscellaneous	22,000
	1,10,000

14. 4, *Land Revenue.*—The Accounts and Estimates are as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1872-73	64,90,000	1875-76	65,89,000
1873-74	64,41,000	1876-77 Approximate actuals ...	65,79,000
1874-75	63,94,000	1877-78 Estimates	65,07,000

The Governor General in Council has determined to make over the whole of this Grant to the particular administration of the Government of Bombay, assigning for this service the amount already fixed for 1877-78, *viz.*, Rs. 65,07,000.

15. 7, *Customs.*—The Local Government has accepted the responsibility for the whole expenditure under this Head, taking the Revenue recorded, under this Head, as *Miscellaneous* and *Warehouse-Rents.* The Accounts and Estimates are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77. Approximate actuals.	1877-78. Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	8,20,000	7,99,000	8,08,000	7,96,000	8,15,000	8,09,000
Revenue ...	1,18,000	1,22,000	91,000	88,000	94,000	77,000
Net Expenditure ...	7,02,000	6,77,000	7,17,000	7,08,000	7,21,000	7,32,000

A net sum of Rs. 7,20,000 is assigned for this service, which may be distributed *pro formâ* thus:—*Expenditure* Rs. 8,09,000, *Revenue* Rs. 89,000. *Customs Refunds and Drawbacks* will remain an Imperial Charge.

16. The service of the *Salt* Department is likewise entrusted to the Local Government, the Departmental *Fines and Forfeitures* being at the same time surrendered to it. The figures are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77. Approximate actuals.	1877-78. Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	4,09,000	4,57,000	4,99,000	5,61,000	5,67,000	5,69,000
Fines and Forfeitures	94,000	1,31,000	1,36,000	57,000	28,000	23,000
Net Expenditure ...	3,15,000	3,26,000	3,63,000	5,04,000	5,39,000	5,46,000

The net assignment for this service is fixed at Rs. 5,40,000, the *Expenditure* being entered at Rs. 5,69,000, and the *Fines and Forfeitures* at Rs. 29,000.

17. The Government of India will be glad, hereafter, to give to the Government of Bombay, in exchange for some portion of the net consolidated assignment fixed by this dispatch, some particular interest in the revenue derived from the consumption of salt within the Bombay Presidency; and I am to enquire whether His Excellency the Governor in Council can suggest the means of distinguishing this part of the Salt Revenue brought to account in Bombay, with certainty, and without risk of confusion or controversy, from the Revenue which, though recorded in the Accounts of the Bombay Presidency, is derived from consumption in other parts of India: if so, the actual net revenue thus obtained in each of the last five years should be reported, with explanations of the methods by which it has been ascertained.

18. 14, *Administration.*—This grant is made over to the management of the Government of Bombay, excepting the provision for *Civil Offices of Account and Audit, Currency Department, Money Order Office, Allowance to the Presidency Bank,* and *Stationery purchased in the Country.*

The expenditure under the remainder of this Head has been or is expected to be, as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1872-73	11,23,000	1875-76	11,44,000
1873-74	11,53,000	1876-77 Estimates... ...	11,37,000
1874-75	11,46,000	1877-78 Estimates... ...	11,43,000

The grant is that fixed for this year, *viz.*, Rs. 11,43,000.

19. 18, *Minor Departments.*—The following services are reserved for imperial control: *Meteorological and Archæological Departments, Census, Gazetteer and Statistical Memairs.*

The rest of this Grant is surrendered to the particular management of the Government of Bombay. The figures are as follows:—

		Rs.			Rs.
1872-73	... ...	1,73,000	1875-76		1,17,000
1873-74	... ...	1,52,000	1866-77 Estimates...	...	98,000
1874-75	... ...	1,24,000	1877-78 Estimates...	...	1,13,000

The Grant is fixed at the amount settled for 1877-78, *viz.*, Rs. 1,13,000.

20. 16, *Law and Justice.*—The whole grant is made over to the Local Government with an assignment of Rs. 43,12,000 as fixed for 1877-78. The accounts and estimates are as follows:—

		Rs.			Rs.
1872-73	... ...	40,88,000	1875-76		42,00,000
1873-74	... ...	40,49,000	1876-77 Appoximate actuals	...	42,63,000
1874-75	... ..	40,38,000	1877-78 Estimates...	...	43,12,000

21. 18, *Marine.*—The Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the following sub-divisions of this Head are surrendered, the revenue being taken at Rs. 28,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 31,000—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77. (Approximate.)
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shipping fees, Bombay ...	17,636	17,273	20,0[illegible]9	23,797	24,022
Ditto, Aden ...	Not in existence.	2,089	2,332	1,569	752
Towage fees, Kurrachee ...	1,912	1,904	2,161	3,841	2,501
Sea pilotage fees, ditto ...	1,702	1,390	933	1,159	989
Total ...	21,250	22,656	25,515	30,366	28,264
EXPENDITURE.					
Shipping Master, Bombay ...	17,761	17,037	15,784	16,160	16,141
Ditto, Aden ...	Not in existence.	850	962	987	880
Marine Court ...	524	606	256	448	762
Steam Tug at Kurrachee (Manora)	14,500	15,781	14,877	14,967	12,379
Sea pilotage, Kurrachee ...	2,130	2,563	2,513	4,506	1,215
Total ...	34,915	36,867	34,392	37,068	31,377

22. 20, *Ecclesiastical.*—The whole grant is made over to the management of the Government of Bombay with a grant of Rs. 3,25,000 as fixed for 1877-78. The accounts and estimates are as follows:—

		Rs.			Rs.
1872-73	... ...	3,06,000	1875-76		3,04,000
1873-74	... ...	3,14,000	1876-77 Approximate actuals	...	2,87,000
1874-75	... ...	3,37,000	1877-78 Estimates...	...	3,25,000

23. 21, *Medical.*—In like manner, the whole of the portion of this grant which is now imperial is given up to local management with an assignment of Rs. 2,68,000, which is the Grant fixed for 1877-78.

Past and estimated figures are as follows:—

		Rs.			Rs.
1872-73	... ...	2,88,000	1875-76		2,65,000
1873-74	... ...	2,80,000	1876-77 Approximate actuals	...	2,69,000
1874-75	... ...	2,70,000	1877-78 Estimates	...	2,68,000

24. The cost of *stamps* and *stationery* supplied to all departments of the administration in Bombay excepting the Postal and Telegraph Departments has been as follows:—

		Rs.			Rs.
1871-72	... ...	1,96,000	1874-75		2,90,000
1872-73	... ...	1,69,000	1875-76		2,99,000
1873-74	... ...	1,90,000			

The Government of India has granted the sum of Rs. 2,29,000 to cover this service, being the average expenditure of these five years.

25. 24, *Allowances and Assignments.*—The whole of this grant also, excepting the portion for *Territorial and Political Pensions*, is made Provincial with a grant fixed at Rs. 64,81,000 as for the year 1877-78. The accounts and estimates are as follows:—

		Rs.			Rs.
1872-73	... ...	65,12,000	1875-76 ...	...	65,56,000
1873-74	... ...	63,88,000	1876-77 Estimates	...	65,29,000
1874-75	... ...	64,79,000	1877-78 Estimates	...	64,81,000

26. 26, *Superannuation Allowances.*—The charges recorded under the Heads of *Superannuation* and *Retired Allowances, Compassionate Allowances* and *Gratuities* are made over to the Local Government, together with the Revenue under the Head of *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities.* The figures have been, or are expected to be, as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Estimates.	1877-78, Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	7,16,000	7,39,000	7,69,000	7,73,000	7,98,000	7,57,000
Revenue	...	1,000	45,000	88,000	93,000	67,000
Net Expenditure	7,16,000	7,38,000	7,24,000	6,85,000	7,05,000	6,90,000

The assignment for this service is fixed at Rs. 7,20,000 (*viz.* Expenditure Rs. 8,00,000, and Estimated Revenue Rs. 80,000).

27. Appended to this paragraph is a Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure for which, under the arrangements thus concluded, the Government of Bombay will be especially responsible. The aggregate *Revenue* shown in this Statement is Rs. 1,65,30,000 and the aggregate *Expenditure* Rs. 3,24,17,000. It is necessary, however, in the interests of the Imperial Treasury, to make some retrenchment from the aggregate of the Grants thus brought together: such a retrenchment has been made in fixing the Consolidated Grants to other Provincial Governments under settlements of the same character as that now made with the Government of Bombay, and is justified by the expectation upon which the policy of these settlements partly rests, *viz.*, that the Local Governments will be able to effect considerable economies in the management of the Services entrusted to them.

Revenues.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	66,24,000	3.—Refunds	1,10,000
IV.—Excise	40,82,000	4.—Land Revenue ...	65,07,000
VI.—Customs	89,000	6.—Excise	80,000
VII.—Salt	29,000	7.—Custom	8,09,000
IX.—Stamps	45,14,000	8.—Salt	5,69,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	3,00,000	10.—Stamps	1,88,000
XV.—Marine	28,000	14.—Administration ...	11,42,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances...	80,000	16.—Minor Departments ...	1,15,000
		17.—Law and Justice ...	43,12,000
		18.—Marine	31,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	1,20,000	20.—Ecclesiastical	3,25,000
Existing Provincial Allotment ...	6,64,000	21.—Medical	2,68,000
		22.—Stationery and Stamps ...	2,29,000
		24.—Allowances and Assignments	64,81,000
		26.—Superannuation Allowances	8,00,000
		28.—Miscellaneous ...	28,000
		Existing Allotment for Provincial Services ...	1,04,54,000
TOTAL ...	1,65,30,000	TOTAL ...	3,24,17,000

28. Of the items composing the Aggregate Grant of Rs. 3,24,17,000 included in this Statement, the Government of India has not, for the reasons stated against each, made any reductions from the following Grants :—

	Rs.	
Refunds	1,10,000	Because the Government of India has stipulated for a share of any increase in the net revenue connected with these Heads of Charge.
Excise	80,000	
Stamps	1,58,000	
Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	28,73,000	Because it is believed to be out of the power of the Local Government to effect any considerable reductions under these Heads.
Allowances and Assignments	64,81,000	
Superannuation Allowances	8,00,000	
Provincial Allotment ...	1,04,54,000	Because this Grant was, for the most part, fixed after retrenchments made in 1870.
Total ...	2,09,56,000	

29. If this sum of Rs. 2,09,56,000 is subtracted from the aggregate estimated expenditure (Rs. 3,24,17,000,) there remains Rs. 1,14,61,000, 5 per cent. upon which is Rs. 5,73,050: the retrenchment which the Government of India is obliged to make is fixed at Rs. 5,67,000. Thus the Consolidated Grant for the whole expenditure to be entrusted to the responsibility of the Government of Bombay is Rs. 3,18,50,000, towards which revenue, estimated in 1877-78 at Rs. 1,65,30,000, is assigned. Consequently, the amount to be made good to the Government of Bombay from the reserved imperial revenue will be as follows, subject only to the adjustment stipulated in paragraph 9 :—

	Rs.
In 1877-78	1,53,20,000
1878-79	1,51,70,000
1879-80	1,49,20,000
1880-81	1,47,70,000
1881-82	1,46,20,000

30. If, in any of these years, the balance upon an Account prepared in the same manner as the Statement in paragraph 27, is less than the amount thus determined, after modification by the adjustment stipulated in paragraph 9, the difference will be added to the balance at credit of the Government of Bombay in the Imperial Treasury: if it is more, it will be deducted from that balance which, by Rule VIII of the "*Rules and conditions which apply to the administration by the Local Governments of all Revenue and Services surrendered to provincial uses and management*," published with Financial Resolution No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877, must never be exhausted. If the balance at credit of the Government of Bombay in the Imperial Treasury does not suffice to supply any deficit which may result upon the Accounts of the Government of Bombay for any year, the difference must be made good from the separate Provincial Resources of the Local Government.

31. Although the settlement described in this dispatch is intended and believed to be such that, in ordinary times, the Government of Bombay will have ample means for the administration of the several Services entrusted to it, yet it is possible that, during the current year, the effects of the famine may defeat this intention. The Government of Bombay was informed, by Resolution No. 1826, dated 28th of March, that, in such case, the Government of India will, as soon as this calamity is happily at an end, make such a contribution from the Imperial Treasury as will prevent the insolvency of the Local Government. The Governor General in Council has now been pleased to fix the contribution at such an amount as will leave the Government of Bombay with an unencumbered balance of six lakhs of Rupees at its disposal for general purposes on the 1st April 1878. Doubtless, the Government of Bombay will be scrupulously careful so to administer its provincial finances, meanwhile, as to reduce to a minimum the demand upon the Imperial Treasury for this purpose.

32. The structure of the Public Accounts will not be in any way affected by the adoption of the measures detailed in this despatch. The Government of Bombay is at liberty to keep such separate Accounts as it may think necessary to enable it to exercise the independent financial control now conceded to it over the delegated Revenues and Services; but the delegated Revenue and Expenditure will continue, as heretofore, to be recorded in the Public Accounts of the Empire, exactly as they occur, without any reference to the relative responsibilities and mutual engagements of the Imperial and the Provincial Governments. The settlement of accounts between the two Governments will be effected, upon the balance of the whole provincial account, by a single entry in the Imperial Public Accounts under "*Balance of the Local Government Increased* or *Decreased*" as the case may be.

33. The Governor General in Council has not, at present, the means of ascertaining the expenditure from the Home Treasury of the Government of India under the several transferred Heads of Service on account of the Bombay Presidency: but, as soon as His Excellency in Council can obtain this information, he will make proposals to the Government of Bombay for the incorporation of this expenditure also in the settlement now made with the Government of Bombay.

34. No attempt has been made, in this despatch, to settle the responsibility of the Government of Bombay for interest on the capital expended by the State in the Bombay Presidency upon Local and Provincial railways and works of irrigation, in the manner already carried out in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces. The Accounts of 1875-76 show a total expenditure of Rs. 5,53,140 on the Hubli and Karwar Line: the arrangement to be made about the expenditure upon this Line as well as upon the Dhund and Manmar and Karwar and Dharwar Lines has yet to be determined. The capital expenditure on irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency to the end of 1875-76 appears, from accounts prepared in the Public Works Department, of which copy is appended with an explanatory memorandum, to have been, on the 31st March 1875, excluding contributions, Rs. 1,71,86,000; the capital expenditure, during the year, was, excluding Contributions, Rs. 14,16,000; the revenue from water-rates, and other direct returns in the same year was Rs. 1,05,000, and the working expenses Rs. 10,10,000. Thus, the net charge upon the Revenues for these works in 1875-76 was Rs. 17,10,230 as follows:—

	Rs.
Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 1,71,86,000 for one year ...	7,73,370
Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 14,16,000 for half-a-year ...	31,860
Excess working expenses	9,05,000
TOTAL ...	17,10,230

35. Against this charge must be set any land revenue which is due to or dependent on the works. Until the amount of this revenue is ascertained, and some system settled upon which this indirect revenue from the works can be fixed, without controversy, in future, it will be difficult to determine the proper responsibility of the Presidency of Bombay in respect to these works. The Governor General in Council will be glad to receive, from the Government of Bombay, early proposals for the surrender of these works to provincial use and management on the principle of a provincial guarantee such as has been already given by the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Meanwhile, His Excellency the Governor in Council will understand that if, hereafter, any new extraordinary works are undertaken in the Bombay Presidency whose scope and object is local or provincial, a guarantee from Provincial Revenues of the interest on their capital cost will be necessary.

36. The question as to the extent to which, or the means by which, Provincial responsibility for expenditure incurred for the relief of distress arising from Famine is to be enforced, remains for future consideration: but the Government of Bombay is aware that Her Majesty's Government has, more than once, impressed upon the Government of India the importance of devising some plan by which effect shall be given to the principle of Provincial responsibility for such expenditure.

ORDERED, that this letter* be published in the *Gazette of India*, and forwarded for information to the Home, Revenue, Military (Marine), and Public Works Departments; to the Comptroller General, and to the Accountant General, Bombay.

* With the Appendix.

APPENDIX.

THE following statement has been prepared in the Public Works Department of the Government of India, to shew the financial results of Irrigation Works in Bombay from 1871-72 to 1877-78.

This statement is necessarily defective in the following points :—

I.—The line "ordinary to the end of year" is subject to modification to some extent as the Bombay ordinary accounts have not yet been finally adjusted.

II.—The figures for land revenue due to the works are blank, because, in Bombay, there are no separate land revenue and water-rates; and hitherto no authoritative decision has been given as to what portion of revenue may be claimed as enhanced land revenue due to the effect of the Irrigation Works.

III.—The figures for simple interest to end of year cannot be supplied, the total capital outlay as before mentioned, being still uncertain.

IV.—The revenue accounts not having yet been finally made up, "working expenses to end of year" cannot be given.

Abstract shewing the financial results of Irrigation works in Bombay from 1871-72 *to* 1875-76, *also Regular Estimate of* 1876-77 *and Budget Estimate of* 1877-78.

	Actual accounts.					Regular Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITHOUT INTEREST.							
During the year—							
Ordinary	4,69,000	5,16,000	6,59,000	8,22,000	8,63,000	..	5,29,000
Extraordinary	11,16,000	8,18,000	4,86,000	5,19,000	4,99,000	6,49,000	4,00,000
Contributions	4,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	4,000		
Capital value of lands used for the works	..	6,000	55,000	1,18,000	84,000		
Total capital (without interest) expended during year ..	15,89,000	18,40,000	12,13,000	14,68,000	14,30,000		
To the end of the year—							
Ordinary	74,47,000	79,63,000	86,22,000	94,54,000	1,03,17,000		
Extraordinary	57,38,000	65,46,000	70,32,000	75,51,000	80,50,000	86,99,000	90,99,000
Contributions	4,000	7,000	9,000	13,000	17,000		
Capital value of lands used for the work	..	6,000	63,000	1,81,000	2,35,000		
Total capital (without interest) expended to the end of the year	1,31,84,000	1,45,24,000	1,57,36,000	1,71,99,000	1,80,19,000		
II.—REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES.							
(1) *Gross Revenue during the year—*							
(a.)—From water-rates and other direct returns excluding (b)	1,68,000	1,22,000	64,000	74,000	1,05,000	1,75,000	1,88,000
(b.)—Amount of Land Revenue estimated to be due to or dependent on the works							
Total Gross Revenue including Land Revenue (b) ..							
(2) *Working expenses during the year*	..	6,97,000	9,17,000	10,36,000	10,10,000	..	12,50,000
(3) *Net revenue during the year—*							
From direct returns only (a)	..	9,39,000	8,56,000	9,51,000	9,05,000	..	10,62,00
Including Land Revenue (b)							
(4) *Gross Revenue to the end of the year—*							
(a.)—From water-rates and other direct returns excluding (b)							
(b.)—Amount of Land Revenue estimated to be due to or dependent on the works							
Total Gross Revenue including Land Revenue to the end of the year (b)							
(5) *Working expenses to the end of the year*							
(6) *Net Revenue to the end of the year*							
From direct returns only (a)							
Including Land Revenue (b)							
NET REVENUE COMPARED WITH CHARGE FOR INTEREST ON CAPITAL.							
Simple interest on capital during the year ..	5,55,000	6,23,000	6,81,000	7,51,000	8,06,000	..	..
Difference between Net revenue and charge for interest thereby the year—							
Deficiency if credit be taken for direct returns only (a)	..	16,12,000	15,54,000	16,99,000	17,11,000	...	..
" if credit be taken for Land Revenue also (b)							
Simple interest to the end of the year							
Difference of net revenue as compared with charge for interest to end of the year—							
If credit be taken for direct returns only ..							
If credit be taken for Land Revenue also ..							

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 2283.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. L. C. Probyn, B.C.S., Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras.

Mr. W. Donald is appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Probyn, or until further orders. Mr. Donald received charge of these offices from Mr. Probyn, after noon, on the 19th July 1877.

No. 2251.—*Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of June* 1877, *compared with those on the same date in* 1876 *and* 1875 :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,53,17,033	3,64,40,006	2,54,95,919
Bengal ...	1,78,55,838	1,55,25,295	1,42,06,951
Assam ...	33,65,111	32,96,979	18,63,448
British Burmah	50,26,258	29,60,440	33,54,408
N.-W. Provinces	2,45,49,213	2,60,27,208	2,39,29,798
Oudh ...	62,75,669	64,62,243	63,96,598
Punjab ...	1,28,16,662	1,33,61,130	1,13,43,596
Bombay ...	2,05,96,427	3,52,01,508	2,89,81,472
Central Provs.	56,13,618	55,86,549	59,76,140
Madras ...	2,90,46,157	2,72,42,163	1,91,86,869
TOTAL ...	16,04,61,986	17,21,03,521	14,07,35,199

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 2308.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year* 1877 :—

	Bullion or Coin received.		
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	Coined and examined.
In the month of June 1877—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	24,95,179	..	23,83,227
Bombay	70,16,946	..	91,97,700
TOTAL ..	1,05,12,125	..	1,15,80,927
First six months—			
Calcutta	1,24,76,429	731	1,58,35,844
Bombay	4,31,18,924	..	4,61,04,740
TOTAL ..	5,55,95,353	731	6,19,40,584

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of June ..	19,46,406	6,06,370	4,40,036	1,23,12,956	7,07,542	1,16,05,414	1,38,59,364	13,13,912	1,26,45,452
First six months ..	1,25,06,664	9,45,736	1,15,62,868	6,28,30,480	74,59,839	5,53,70,641	7,53,39,084	84,05,575	6,69,33,509

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 2290.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 6 (page 4).

INSERT THE FOLLOWING AS RULE 2 :—

2. Saving as provided in Exception (4), a soldier whether attached or unattached cannot count service for civil pension till he takes his discharge from the army.

Section 55, Rule 1 (page 29).

Substitute for the words

"below the rank of Head Constable"

the words

"whose pay does not exceed twenty rupees a month, and"

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 2331.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year* 1877-78 :—

PRESIDENCY.	Latest month.			Five sales of Bengal Opium and four months' duty on Malwa Opium.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	45,92,000	50,22,325	4,30,325	2,29,60,000	2,49,08,380	19,48,380
Bombay	21,43,940	53,38,800	31,94,860	84,17,130	1,28,52,600	44,35,470
TOTAL ...	67,35,940	1,03,61,125	36,25,185	3,13,77,130	3,77,60,980	63,83,850

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st August 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 682.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 640, dated the 14th July 1877, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
18	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Thomas Leigh.	Staff Corps	456 5 0	595 17 0	...	1st August 1877	England.
19	Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Edward Oakes.	Ditto.	292 0 0	257 5 0	...	Ditto.	Ditto.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 683.—The following order issued by the Officer Commanding the late Perak Field Force, is confirmed :—

Dated 16th December 1875.—Appointing Lieutenant A. Howlett, Madras Staff Corps, Commanding C. Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, an Assistant Field Engineer with effect from 1st December 1875.

No. 684.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Nixon Tronson,—24th July 1877.

No. 685.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Thomas Haughton Eyre, 11th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—7th June 1876.

Lieutenant Somerset Henry Paul Graves, 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot, Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—8th July 1876.

No. 686.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Henry Warde Webster,—26th July 1877.

No. 687.—The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant Edward Hales Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps. } 25th July 1877.

No. 688.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*", *29th June* 1877, *pages* 3900, 3901, *and* 3902.

War Office, Pall Mall, 29th June 1877.

BREVET.

The date of the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Talbot Cornewall, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel, is 9th *June* 1877, and not as stated in Gazette of 8th June 1877.

The third Christian name of Major G. B. C. Simpson, who was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on retirement from the Bengal Staff Corps, in the Gazette of the 16th January 1877, is Cæsar, and not Capan, as therein stated.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal on 2nd June 1877, of General Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Foot, of General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant, Rifle Brigade, and Constable of the Tower of London, and of General the Right Honourable Hugh Henry, Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards :—

To be Generals. Dated 2nd June 1877 :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Green, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Mitford Becher, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Thomas Edward Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st January 1877.

William Bannerman, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February 1877.
William Ryrie Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February 1877.
Douglas Scott, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th February 1877.
William Bolton Girdlestone, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th February 1877.
Augustus Frederick Williams, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th February 1877.
Walter John Vizard, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th February 1877.
Augustus Phillip Chesshyre, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 5th February 1877.
Thomas Spence Hawks, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 5th February 1877.
George Robert Frederick Bardin, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th February 1877.
Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th February 1877.
Henry Leslie Grove, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 24th February 1877.
James Hale Warden, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 24th February 1877.
Samuel Joseph Thorp, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd March 1877.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement. Dated 30th June 1877 :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry William Holland, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sydney Joseph Hire, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Walker, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph Miles, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Nicholas Treiddar, Bengal Army.
Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith, Bengal Army.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Edward McKellar, Bengal Army.

India Office, 27th June 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Re-admission to the Staff Corps :—

BOMBAY.

To be Captain.

Captain and Brevet Major G. F. Beville, from the half-pay list. Dated 19th February 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Mansfeldt George Smith. Dated 10th April 1877.

To be Majors.

Captain William Francis Badgley. Dated 4th April 1877.
Captain William Grant. Dated 20th April 1877.
Captain Francis Newland Martin Maynard. Dated 20th April 1877.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Frederick Talbot Goodridge. Dated 4th April 1877.
Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon. Dated 18th April 1877.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Duncan Macturk. Dated 1st April 1877.
Major Henry Archibald McNair. Dated 1st April 1877.

LATE 72ND NATIVE INFANTRY.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Reginald William Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C. Dated 1st April 1877.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon Kenneth McLeod, M.D. Dated 31st March 1877.
Surgeon James Cleghorn, M.D. Dated 31st March 1877.
Surgeon John Bennett, M.D. Dated 31st March 1877.
Surgeon Edward Barton Gardner. Dated 31st March 1877.
Surgeon James Kelly, M.D. Dated 31st March 1877.
Surgeon Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D. Dated 31st March 1877.

No. 689.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Surgeons-Major Henry Cookson Robert Wiseman Cunningham, M.D., William Muir, M.D., Thomas Gray Sheridan, and Edmund John Hoskins, M.D., are brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major, to fill existing vacancies.

No. 690.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 556 of 1877, Captain G. T. Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Garrison Instructor.

No. 691.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant W. F. C. C. Plowden, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Captain J. Burne, Officiating as Political Assistant, Rajpootana Agency.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 692.—The following Clause 35 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st March 1877, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Lassos.

Clause 35.—1. One Lasso, 30 feet in length, will be supplied to each Troop of Cavalry in exchange for one of the 20-foot Lassos now in possession.

2. Commanding Officers will make the necessary demands for these lassos on the Senior Ordnance Store Officer of the District in which they are stationed, and, on receipt of the 30-foot Lassos, will return an equal number of 20-foot Lassos into store.

3. The Details of Equipment for Regiments of Cavalry issued with Clause 62, Army Circulars, 1876, will be amended accordingly.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 693.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major James FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, Hyderabad,—for two years: one year and twenty-five days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Erule Edmund Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 694.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside in England under the terms of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872, with effect from the expiration of his present furlough.

No. 695.—Sub-Conductor James Utting, Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 21st July 1877, to visit Cherat on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 696.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Colonel W. C. Russell, Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 605 of 1877,—*Australia*, 27th July 1877, from Bombay.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 697.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 27th February 1877, in room of Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Colonel William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, C.B., *Bengal Staff Corps, Brigadier-General Commanding Eastern Frontier District.*

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign ...	9th September	1840.
Lieutenant ...	25th July	1844.
Captain ...	15th February	1853.
Major (Brevet) ...	19th January	1858.
Do. (Substantive)	18th February	1861.
Lieut.-Col. (Brevet)	13th January	1864.
Do. (Substantive)	9th September	1866.
Colonel (Brevet) ...	22nd February	1869.
Brigadier-General ...	10th September	1872.

War Services.

Served during the mutinies in India; present at the siege and capture of Delhi; succeeded to the command of 1st European Bengal Fusiliers on the day of the assault, 14th September 1857, and commanded the 1st Punjab Infantry from 17th September until final evacuation of the city by the rebels on the 20th idem; wounded in two places—(Medal and clasp and Brevet-Major).

With the Hurreeanah Field Force; present at the surrender of Jhujjhur, October 1857; action of Narnoul, 16th November 1857; mentioned in despatches and received thanks of Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Served in command of 22nd Punjab Infantry in the affair of Kukrowlie and at the taking of Bareilly; mentioned in despatch of Lord Clyde.

Served in the China expedition 1860-61-62 (medal), and commanded the 22nd Native Infantry in the following operations:—

Against the Tai Ping rebels; capture of stockade at Wang Kadya, 4th April 1862; capture of stockade at Nezeean, 29th April 1862; capture of stockaded village of Chowpoo, 17th April 1862.

Capture by assault of walled town of Kahsing, 1st May 1862; of Chingpoo, 12th May 1862; of Nanchias, 17th May 1862; of Isoling, 20th May 1862; repulse of immensely superior force of rebels at Nezeean, 25th May 1862, and relief of Kahsing, 26th May 1862.

Commanded detachment 31st Regiment and 22nd Native Infantry sent to co-operate with naval force under Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., for the relief of Chingpoo, 10th June 1862.

In Looshai expedition 1871-72 in command o 22nd Native Infantry.

Thanked by Government for his services in the above expedition—G. G. O. No. 480 of 30th April 1872.

Commanded a force operating in the Duffla country from 18th November 1874 to 24th February 1875, and received the approval of the Governor General in Council, *vide* G. G. O. No. 375 of 1875.

PENSIONS.

No. 698.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pension (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Sergeant George Wright, late 1st Battalion, 5th Foot,—Two shillings and one and half pence per diem.

Patrick Rochford, late 1st Battalion, 5th Foot,—One shilling per diem.

John Fardy, late 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—One shilling per diem.

No. 699.—Ressaidar Kumoo Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is granted a pension of Rs. 25 per mensem from the date of his transfer to the pension establishment.

No. 700.—Trumpeter Khurruck Singh, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree of Rs. 3 per mensem, payable in the Punjab circle.

No. 701.—Sepoy Meer Alum, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a wound pension in the 4th degree of Rs. 3-4-0 per mensem, with effect from the 17th April 1876, payable at Peshawur.

No. 702.—Golab, Langree, attached to the 15th Regiment, Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 703.—Ginâo, widow of Subadar Gurdat Singh, 36th Regiment, Native Infantry, is admitted to the Jemadar's rate of 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 5-10-8 per mensem, for three years, from the 1st November 1867, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 704.—The undermentioned men of the Hyderabad Contingent are transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

No.	Ranks and Names.		From what date pensioned.	Amount of stipend. Rs. A. P.	Where payable.
		1st Cavalry.			
20	Duffadar ...	Prem Sing ...	1st June 1877.	6 0 0	Lucknow.
27	Do. ...	Sheik Mohomed ...		6 0 0	With 1st Cavalry, H. C.
69	Trumpeter...	Sheik Esmail ...		4 0 0	Mominabad.
80	Trooper ...	Sheik Mucsood Ali* ...		5 0 0	Meerut.
98	Do. ...	Auzeem Khan ...		3 8 0	With 1st Cavalry, H. C.
103	Do. ...	Goolam Mohomed Khan ...		3 8 0	Aurangabad.
130	Do. ...	Gopaul Sing ...		3 8 0	Cawnpur.
147	Do. ...	Mohomed Khan ...		3 8 0	Aurangabad.
111	Do. ...	Ibrahim Khan ...		3 8 0	Do.
136	Do. ...	Meer Cassim Ali ...		3 8 0	Hyderabad, Bolarum Circle.
113	Do. ...	Hoossain Khan ...		3 8 0	Mominabad.
92	Do. ...	Sheik Ahmed Ali ...		3 8 0	Do.
95	Do. ...	Mohomed Dad Khan ...		3 8 0	Allahabad.
		2nd Cavalry.			
19	Ressaidar ...	Inaithoolla Beg ...	1st May 1877.	25 0 0	Aurangabad.
12	Trooper ...	Akbur Khan ...		3 8 0	Mominabad.
86	Do. ...	Oozeerodeen ...		3 8 0	Hyderabad, Bolarum Circle.
183	Do. ...	Mohamed Kassum ...		3 8 0	Bolarum.
59	Do. ...	Sheik Rhymon ...		3 8 0	Do.
111	Do. ...	Imrith Rao ...		3 8 0	Aurangabad.
9	Jemadar ...	Syud Shurreef ...		12 0 0	Mominabad.
11	Duffadar ...	Alluff Khan ...		6 0 0	Bolarum.
48	Do. ...	Razak Ally Khan ...		6 0 0	Do.
7	Trooper ...	Azeemoolla Khan ...		3 8 0	Shajehanpur.
77	Do. ...	Ihmud Khan ...		3 8 0	Bolarum.
32	Do. ...	Zoolficar Khan ...		3 8 0	Do.
23	Duffadar ...	Badsha Khan ...		6 0 0	Mominabad.
53	Do. ...	Mohamed Khan ...		6 0 0	Hyderabad, Bolarum Circle.
103	Trooper ...	Mohamed Abdoolla, 1st ...		3 8 0	Do. do.
31	Duffadar ...	Oomer Khan ...		6 0 0	Bolarum.
17	Trooper ...	Ameer Ally ...		3 8 0	Do.
38	Do. ...	Kumrodeen ...		3 8 0	Do.
102	Do. ...	Oozeer Khan ...		3 8 0	Hyderabad, Bolarum Circle.
		3rd Cavalry.			
17	Jemadar ...	Sheik Kurramut Hoossain ...	1st June 1877.	12 0 0	Aurangabad.
13	Do. ...	Goolam Gouse Khan ...		12 0 0	Bolarum.
84	Do. ...	Roshun Khan ...		12 0 0	Aurangabad.
18	Duffadar ...	Nuthey Khan ...		6 0 0	With 3rd Cavalry, H. C.
77	Do. ...	Mirza Nassur Ally Beg ...		6 0 0	Do. do.
40	Trooper ...	Sheik Goolam Moortaza ...		3 8 0	Aurangabad.
90	Do. ...	Futteh Khan ...		3 8 0	Do.
		4th Cavalry.			
24	Duffadar ...	Ahmed Khan ...	1st June 1877.	6 0 0	Bolarum.
95	Trooper ...	Mymood Khan ...		3 8 0	Aurangabad.
102	Do. ...	Shameer Khan ...		3 8 0	Hingoli.
127	Do. ...	Easay Khan ...		3 8 0	With 4th Cavalry, H. C.
143	Do. ...	Kullundur Khan ...		3 8 0	Hyderabad, Bolarum Circle.
156	Do. ...	Rhymon Khan ...		3 8 0	Hingoli.
1	Do. ...	Meer Hoossain Ali ...		3 8 0	With 4th Cavalry, H. C.

* Superior pension for 40 years' service and upwards with unblemished character.

No.	Ranks and Names.	From what date pensioned.	Amount of stipend.	Where payable.
	1st Infantry.			
1	Havildar ... Sewram ...	1st May 1877.	6 0 0	Aurangabad.
1	Naick ... Isree ...		4 15 4	Luckn w.
2	Do. ... Muckoot Sing ...		4 15 4	Mominabad.
1	Private ... Suddoo ...		3 4 11	Bolarum.
2	Do. ... Sewbux ...		3 4 11	Allahabad.
3	Do. ... Lingiah ...		3 4 11	Hyderabad, Bolarum Circle.
4	Do. ... Shaik Nunnay ...		3 4 11	Bolarum.
5	Do. ... Bindapersad ...		3 4 11	Fyzabad.
6	Do. ... Bijenoth ...		3 4 11	Do.
7	Do. ... Myheepersad ...		3 4 11	Allahabad.
8	Do. ... Dowluth Sing ...		3 4 11	Cawnpur.
9	Do. ... Shaik Ghooroo ...		3 4 11	Bolarum.
10	Do. ... Mattadeen ...		3 4 11	Lucknow.
11	Do. ... Sewpersad Sing ...		3 4 11	Azimghur.
12	Do. ... Goordeen Misseer ...		3 4 11	Allahabad.
13	Do. ... Doorgapersad ...		3 4 11	Cawnpur.
14	Do. ... Sunkutta Sing ...		3 4 11	Lucknow.
15	Do. ... Nursiah ...		3 4 11	Ahmednuggar.
16	Do. ... Ramjee, 1st ...		3 4 11	Bolarum.
	2nd Infantry.			
1052	Jemadar ... Sheik Homed ...		12 0 0	Jalna.
1203	Private ... Raggooh ...		3 4 11	Elliophpur.
	3rd Infantry.			
729	Havildar ... Jeyram ...	1st June 1877.	6 0 0	Aurangabad.
952	Do. ... Aununthpersaud ...		6 0 0	Cawnpur.
626	Private ... Kohilee ...		3 4 11	Lucknow.
842	Do. ... Purbhoo ...		3 4 11	With 3rd Infantry, H. C.
955	Do. ... Baneeram ...		3 4 11	Bolarum.
829	Do. ... Heeroo ...		3 4 11	Do.
924	Do. ... Bhowanee ...		3 4 11	Cawnpur.
834	Do. ... Sheik Babun ...		3 4 11	Bolarum.
742	Do. ... Dabeedeen ...		3 4 11	Do.
1515	Do. ... Lutchmon ...		3 4 11	Aurangabad.
646	Do. ... Gungajee ...		3 4 11	Bolarum.
957	Do. ... Nepaul Sing ...		3 4 11	Jownpur.
1192	Do. ... Aumeer Khan ...		3 4 11	Aurangabad.
780	Do. ... Kadarnoth ...		3 4 11	With 3rd Infantry, H. C.
891	Do. ... Behareelaul ...		3 4 11	Hooshungabad.
973	Naick ... Ramchurn Sing ...		4 15 4	Do.
	5th Infantry.			
——	Subadar ... Chunderbhan Sing ...	1st June 1877.	20 10 7	Aurangabad.
——	Do. ... Dhondee ...		20 10 7	With 5th Infantry, H. C.
——	Jemadar ... Dabeedial Bajpai ...		12 0 0	Cawnpur.
319	Havildar as Naick ... Kaiwulram Panday ...		4 15 4	Allahabad.
22	Private ... Rampersad ...		3 4 11	Cawnpur.
101	Do. ... Dabeepersad ...		3 4 11	Aurangabad.
117	Do. ... Kullian ...		3 4 11	Fyzabad.
121	Do. ... Seetul Patuck ...		3 4 11	Do.
165	Do. ... Limbajee ...		3 4 11	With 5th Infantry, H. C.
192	Do. ... Salig Sing ...		3 4 11	Lucknow.
194	Do. ... Hoolasee ...		3 4 11	Cawnpur.
225	Do. ... Jugwunth Sing ...		3 4 11	Fyzabad.
244	Do. ... Bisonduth Sookool ...		3 4 11	Do.
258	Do. ... Sutwajee ...		3 4 11	Aurangabad.
261	Do. ... Sheik Bhunoo ...		3 4 11	Hingoli.
276	Do. ... Sungum Penday ...		3 4 11	Fyzabad.
294	Do. ... Mularee ...		3 4 11	Aurangabad.
328	Do. ... Balloo ...		3 4 11	Do.

No.	Ranks and Names.	From what date pensioned.	Amount of stipend.	Where payable.
	6th Infantry.		Rs. A. P.	
1	Havildar ... Sheik Russool	1st June 1877.	6 0 0	Aurangabad.
1	Private ... Kaiserree Sing		3 4 11	Amraoti.
2	Do. ... Bissaisur Sing		3 4 11	Fyzabad.

No. 705.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 688 of 1877, after the words "1st Regiment" omit the word "Punjab."

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 706.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Busheer Ooddeen, admitted by G. G. O. No. 632 of 1869, is permitted to resign the service.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 14th to 20th July 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Subordinate Medical Dept.	Honorary Surgeon G. J. Cooper ...	3rd July 1877	Shoay Gheen.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 23rd June to 20th July 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service. John Gillespie (*a*) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Bengal Staff Corps.	7th February 1877.	Will left ...	Rs. A. P. 3,263 14 8 also four Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 4,000.	.....	20th September 1877.

Next-of-kin.—(*a*).—*Mother.*—Mrs. Gillespie.

Brother & Executor—Charles Gillespie, Esq., Tacksman.

Sisters.—Mrs. Sophia Adam.
Miss Christina Mary Gillespie, Tulloch House, Kingussie, Inverneshire.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 31st July 1877.

No. 342.—Mr. R. K. Graves is appointed an Accountant 4th grade on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 343.—Mr. H. J. R. deSalis, Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for six months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 387 of 13th September 1876.

The 2nd August 1877.

No. 344.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Prior, M.S.C., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was, on return from furlough, granted 30 days' subsidiary leave with effect from 25th April 1877.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 345.—Captain H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer 2nd grade (temporary rank), Rajputana, is transferred to the Port Blair Division.

TELEGRAPH.

The 30th July 1877.

No. 341.—With reference to the Rules for inland telegraphic messages published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st December 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following alterations:—

Rule 13.—The foot-note will now be as follows:—

A registration fee of 4 annas is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid and which are addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office, or to stations on the East India, Eastern Bengal, Madras and South India Railways (*vide* foot-note to Rule 43).

Rule 43.—The foot-note will now be as follows:—

As the East India, Eastern Bengal, Madras and South India Railway Companies declare their inability to make over prepaid reply deposits to addressees, messages addressed to stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid, are not transferred to the Railway telegraphs but posted (with telegraph stamps enclosed) *from the nearest Government Telegraph station direct to the addressee.* Postal registration is compulsory in this case, as also in that of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 174 Establishment Telegraph, dated Simla, 3rd August 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The Governor General in Council has received, with deep regret, intelligence of the death at sea near Aden, on the 27th ultimo, of Colonel Daniel George Robinson, R.E., Director General of Telegraphs in India.

By the untimely death of this officer the State has lost an able and zealous public servant. Colonel Robinson earned early distinction in the Punjab campaigns; and, after a lengthened period of valuable service in the Survey Department, he directed with marked success, during the last twelve years, the constantly expanding operations of the Telegraph Department, a department which he was mainly instrumental in reorganizing and raising to its present state of high efficiency.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 32. SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877. **Register No. 53.**

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

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act Amendment Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Panjáb Courts' Bill, 1877.

The Master and Servants Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Simla, the 8th August 1877.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's visit to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

* Lieut.-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., Military Secy.
Dr. O. Barnett, Surgeon.
Captain the Hon'ble G. Villiers, A.-D.-C.
Lord William Beresford, A.-D.-C.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.
Mr. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments at Simla.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th August 1877.

No. 666.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain C. H. A. Gower, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade during the absence on furlough of Major W. W. Pemberton, or until further orders:

Mr. C. J. A. Duke, Town Magistrate of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade:

Captain G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Town Magistrate of the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. Duke.

No. 667.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade during the absence on furlough of Captain M. C. Poole, or until further orders:

Mr. A. R. Birks, B.C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. Hildebrand:

Mr. K. G. Burne, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. C. Midwinter, or until further orders:

Mr. F. W. Fox, B.C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade during the absence

on medical leave of Lieutenant T. M. Jenkins, or until further orders.

No. 669.—The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

POLICE.

The 8th August 1877.

No. 263.—The provisions of Act VIII of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) having been made applicable to the clans and localities in the Farukhabad District, detailed in the subjoined list, by the Notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 47 A, dated the 5th ultimo, the following rules made by that Government in exercise of the power conferred on it by Section 2 of the said Act and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information:—

Rules for the suppression of female infanticide.

I.—A nominal Register (A) of all proclaimed families shall be drawn up by the Police under the orders of the Magistrate of the district. In this register recognised heads of families or masters of separate households shall be entered as the heads of families, and every member of the family habitually resident in the village shall be entered by name. All persons under twelve shall be entered as children, except married female children living with their husbands, who shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be deemed to be adult females.

II.—All villages in which the proportion of female children to children on a proclaimed population of not less than 25 children is less than 25 per cent. shall be called "specially guilty" villages, and shall also be entered in a separate Register (B) which shall be called the "Private register of proclaimed families in specially guilty villages." This register shall not be open to inspection except by the officers of the district.

III.—The person who is registered as the head of a proclaimed family shall report immediately the occurrence of every birth and death and the illness of any female child in his family to the chaukidar of the village. He shall also produce all children in his family for the inspection of a Police officer visiting the village when required to produce them.

IV.—Every midwife knowing of, or having reason to believe in, the occurrence in a proclaimed family in the village in which she resides, of a birth or of the illness of a new-born child shall at once report the fact to the chaukidar of the village. And if the village is one entered in Register B, she shall also report the occurrence of a pregnancy.

V.—If in a given time after proclamation [to be determined for each village or locality by the Local Government] the proportion of female children in a village entered in Register B does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every person registered as the head of a proclaimed family in that village shall be personally bound to report to the officer in charge of the Police station every pregnancy in his family at some period before the seventh month.

VI.—The chaukidar of the village shall immediately report to the officer in charge of the Police station the occurrence of a birth, whether male or female, in a proclaimed family; the death of a female infant under six months old; the illness of a female child; and the removal of a pregnant woman to another village. He shall also report, on the occasion of his periodical visit to the Police station, other deaths, removals and arrivals, and pregnancies reported to him if the village is entered in Register B.

VII.—The zemindars of the villages shall give assistance to the Police in drawing up Register A, and in obtaining information regarding all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, among proclaimed families.

VIII.—All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; provided that, when the percentage of female children to children of any proclaimed class in any village exceeds forty, such class shall be exempted from any share in such expenses, unless in the opinion of the Magistrate there be other grounds of suspicion.

IX.—Where the crime is so prevalent, and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the district cannot cope successfully with it, the Local Government may, at its discretion, appoint a force of special Police for the purpose of carrying out measures of prevention and detection. All expenses incurred for the payment of such Police, or under Rule VIII, may be met by a rate leviable under the orders of the Local Government from the heads of families entered in the nominal register of proclaimed persons. Such rate will ordinarily be imposed so as to fall more heavily on specially guilty than on guilty families; but the amount of the rate to be levied will be fixed in every case by the special orders of the Local Government.

X.—No proclaimed village or family shall be exempted from the operation of these Rules except by the order of the Local Government, or in virtue of authority to that effect vested by Government in any officer. A village or family so exempted will then be struck out of Register A, and the erasure initialled by the Magistrate of the District or by the District Superintendent of Police.

Clan.	Police Station.	No.	Village.
Ahir (Kamarhya) ..	Kaimganj ..	1	Musapur,
Do. (Ghosi) ..	Muhammadabad ..	2	Tehra.
Do. (do.) ..	Sarai Miran ..	3	Moazzampur, purwa Kusam Khor.
Do. (Bhargude) ..	Shamsabad ..	4	Almappur.
Thakur (Gaur) ..	Muhammadabad ..	5	Jajpur Banjarah.
Do. (Rathor) ..	Ditto ..	6	Sanaura Pirthi.
Do. (do.) ..	Ditto ..	7	Khimsepur.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th August 1877.

No. 474.—Mr. E. W. Laseron, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, has passed the examination in the Canarese language prescribed for officers of the Mysore Administration by the higher standard.

FORESTS.

The 8th August 1877.

No. 914.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. B. Ward to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burma, with effect from the 21st July 1877, the date on which he reported his arrival at Rangoon.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 8th August 1877.

No. 298.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 46 *and* 48 *of the Native Passenger Ships Act,* 1876, *the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—*

UNDER SECTION 46.

(a) Regarding provisions, fuel, and water.

I. In the case of every ship to which the Native Passenger Ships Act applies, the scale on which provisions, fuel, and water are to be supplied to the passengers per head per diem shall be as follows:

(*a*) Provisions of fair quality according to the following scale:—

Rice	1lb.
Dhall or salt fish	4 oz.
Onions, turmeric, chillies or other curry stuff	2 „
Salt	½ „

(*b*) Fuel—

Firewood	2lb.

(*c*) Fresh water, one imperial gallon. Such water shall be stored in iron tanks or sweet casks.

In the case of steamers carrying an apparatus for distilling fresh water from salt, a supply equal to five-sevenths of a gallon per head per diem shall suffice.

In Calcutta and Bombay such water shall be obtained from the municipal pipes.

(*b*) *Medical stores and other appliances for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency.*

II. Every native passenger ship shall, before certificate B as provided in section 11 of the Act is granted, have on board—

(*a*) if she carry a surgeon, a supply of medicines and surgical appliances as set forth in schedule A hereunto annexed;

(*b*) if she do not carry a surgeon, a supply of medicines and appliances as set forth in schedule B hereunto annexed, together with written or printed instructions for their use in a language which the commander or some other officer of the ship can read;

(*c*) in either case, a sufficient supply of disinfecting powder or fluid.

III. Every such ship carrying more than 100 native passengers shall be fitted with a hospital suitable for segregating from the main body of the passengers persons attacked by any infectious disease.

IV. Every such ship shall be fitted with not less than two privies sufficiently screened from public view and readily accessible, and with one more such privy for every 100 passengers, or part thereof, carried in excess of 100.

A proportion of such privies, in any case not less than one if there be any females among the passengers, shall be set apart for the exclusive use of females, corresponding, as nearly as may be, to the proportion of female to male passengers.

V. Every such ship shall be provided with not less than two places for washing sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion, as described in Rule IV, shall be set apart exclusively for females.

VI. Cattle shall be securely penned in, so as not to inconvenience the passengers.

VII. A convenient place for cooking shall be set apart on deck, with one or more cabooses, or cooking ranges, properly housed and covered.

(*c*) *Boats, anchors and cables.*

VIII. Every native passenger ship shall, before certificate B as provided in section 11 of the Act is granted, be provided with boats according to the scale laid down in schedule C hereunto annexed. All such boats shall be fully fitted with all usual appliances.

IX. Every such ship shall at such time be provided with not less than three anchors and cables.

(*d*) *Instruments for purposes of navigation.*

X. Every native passenger ship shall, before certificate B as provided in section 11 of the Act is granted, be provided with—

(*a*) not less than two good compasses; and if she be an iron ship, the deviation of her compasses shall be ascertained on every point and be recorded in the log book;

(*b*) charts suitable for the voyage she is about to undertake;

(*c*) not less than three chronometers and not less than two sextants or quadrants, and barometers, unless her size be under 240 tons and she be bound on a short voyage, in which case it shall suffice if she be provided with a sextant or a quadrant.

(*e*) *Precautions against fire.*

XI. Every such ship shall, at such time, be provided—

(*a*) if she be a steamer, with hose sufficient to reach from her engines to her stem and taffrail;

(*b*) if she be a sailing vessel, with one fire-engine or force pump, with hose to reach from her stem to her taffrail; and if her tonnage exceed 800 tons, with a second such engine or force-pump, with like hose;

(*c*) in either case, with fire-buckets in the proportion of three for every 100 tons up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600, provided that 50 in all shall suffice.

XII. If fire annihilators or fire-engines are carried, they should be placed under the special charge of one of the principal officers and the ship's carpenter, who should be held responsible that, with the buckets and other fire apparatus, they are kept in a state fit for immediate use. The engine should be worked once or twice a week, to keep it in proper order.

XIII. No native passenger ship shall put to sea until all her cargo is properly stowed away and the decks cleared of any loose straw, hay or other inflammable material.

XIV. Immediately before leaving port, the passengers shall be called on to deliver up whatever lucifer matches, gunpowder, or other inflammable articles they may have about them: any passenger omitting or refusing to deliver up any such articles will be liable to punishment.

XV. No naked lights must on any account be used in the hold or store-rooms or in the between-decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person must be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between decks is strictly prohibited.

XVI. Spirits must never be opened in the hold, but should be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

XVII. As soon as possible after leaving port the officers and crew should be divided into parties, and assigned to stations, in case of fire.

UNDER SECTION 48.

I. For the purposes of Act VIII of 1876, the following shall be deemed to be seasons of fair and foul weather:—

Statement of Foul and Fair Seasons in British Indian coasts.

Sind, Bombay and Malabar Coasts.	Ceylon (Gulf of Mannar.)	Madras (Coromandel).	Bengal (including Orissa) and Arakan.	[illegible]
January ...	January ...	January ...	January ...	January.
February ...	February ...	February ...	February ...	February.
March ...	March ...	March ...	March ...	March.
April ...	April 1st to 15th ...	April 1st to 15th ...	*April* ...	April.
	April 16th to 30th ...	*April* 16th to 30th ...		
May ...	*May* ...	*May* ...	*May* ...	*May.*
June ...	*June* ...	*June* ...	*June* ...	*June.*
July ...	*July* ...	*July* ...	*July* ...	*July.*
August ...	*August* ...	August ...	*August 1st to 15th*	*August.*
			August 16th to 31st	
September ...	September ...	September ...	September ...	*September.*
October ...	October ...	October 1st to 15th	*October* ...	*October 1st to 15th.*
		October 16th to 31st		October 16th to 31st.
November ...	*November* ...	*November* ...	*November 1st to 15th.*	November.
			November 16th to 30th	
December ...	*December* ...	*December* ...	December ...	December.

Foul weather seasons are in italics. Fair weather seasons in Roman.

SCHEDULE A.

Proportion of medicines necessary for a ship carrying Native passengers and having on board a Surgeon.

Names of medicines.	For 100 passengers and under.	For 100 to 200 passengers.	For 200 to 300 passengers.	For 300 to 400 passengers.
Calomel ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Blue pill ...	One ounce ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rhubarb powder...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Compound jalap powder.	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha powder.	One ounce ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces and half.	Three ounces.
Opium ...	Ditto ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Dover's powder ...	Ditto ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces.
Magnesia ...	Ditto ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Epsom salts ...	Three pounds ...	Six pounds ...	Nine pounds ...	Twelve pounds.
Tartar emetic ...	Two drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce.
Quinine ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and half.
Antimonial powder.	Two drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce.
Extract of colocynth, comp.	Four drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces.
Carbonate of ammonia.	Six drachms ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Assafœtida ...	Four drachms ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Camphor ...	Six drachms ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Camphorated liniment.	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces ...	Twenty ounces.
Catechu ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Prepared chalk ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Tincture of opium	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces.
Turpentine ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pint ...	Twenty ounces.
Senna leaves ...	Four ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound.
Blistering plaster	Ditto ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces.
Sulphur sublimed	Eight ounces ...	Ten ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound.
Sulphur ointment	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Linseed flour ...	Two pounds ...	Four pounds ...	Six pounds ...	Eight pounds.
Country soap ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound and half.	Two pounds ...	Three pounds.
Castor-oil ...	Three bottles ...	Six bottles ...	Eight bottles ...	Twelve bottles.
Oil of peppermint	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces.
Adhesive plaster (spread).	One yard ...	Two yards ...	Two yards ...	Two yards.
Simple ointment	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound and half.
Ringworm ointment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One pound and quarter.
Jeremie's opiate...	One small ounce phial.	Two ounces phial	Two ounces phial	Two ounces phial.
Aromatic spirit of hartshorn.	Two ounces ..	Three ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces.
Cholera pills in phial.	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens.
Cubeb powder ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds.
Sweet spirit of nitre.	Eight ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound ...	One pound.
Copaiba ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One pound and half.	One pound and half.
Sulphate of copper	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce.
Sulphate of zinc...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce.
Lunar caustic ...	Two drachms ...	Three drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Four drachms.
Hydrarg. cum creta	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Six drachms.
Plumbi acetas ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and two drachms.
Pulvis acaciæ ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Pulvis cretæ: cum opio.	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and two drachms.

Names of medicines.	For 100 passengers and under.	For 100 to 200 passengers.	For 200 to 300 passengers.	For 300 to 400 passengers.
Acid: sulphuric dil.	One ounce ...	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and four drachms.
,, tartaric ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce, two drs.	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces.
Tinct: camph: comp.	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces.
,, ferri: sesquichl.	One ounce ..	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces.
Sodæ: sesquicarb	One ounce and four drachms.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid, or	Seven gallons ...	Twelve gallons ...	Seventeen gallons	Twenty-two gallons.
Norton's carbolic acid.	Thirty gallons ...	Forty-five gallons	Sixty gallons ...	Seventy gallons.
INSTRUMENTS.				
Glass measure (1 oz).	One ..	One ...	One ...	One.
Glass measure (drop).	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood).	One ...	One ..	One ...	One.
Scales and weights (grains).	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Splints (common)	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Lint (prepared) ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Cloth for bandage	One piece ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces.
Lancets (bleeding)	One ...	One ...	Two ...	Two.
Silver catheter (middle size).	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Spatula ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Scissors, dressing	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Infusion pots ...	One ...	Two ...	Two ...	Two.
Bed pans (metal)	Two ...	Two ...	Three ...	Three.
Country paper ...	One quire ...	One quire ...	Two quires ...	Two quires.
Penknife ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Sago ...	Five pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Arrow-root ...	Ten pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Small tin-box ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Enema ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.

When the voyage which the passenger ship is about to make is longer than from any port in India to any port in the Red Sea, an additional quantity of the medicines above specified, to the extent of 25 per cent., should be carried.

SCHEDULE B.

Proportion of medicines necessary for a ship carrying Native passengers and not *having on board a Surgeon.*

Names of medicines.	For 100 passengers and under.	For 100 to 200 passengers.	For 200 to 300 passengers.	For 300 to 400 passengers.
Calomel ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Blue pill ...	One ounce ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Compound jalap powder.	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha powder.	One ounce ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces and half.	Three ounces.
Opium ...	Ditto ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Dover's powder ..	Ditto ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces.
Epsom salts ...	Three pounds ...	Six pounds ...	Nine pounds ...	Twelve pounds.
Quinine ...	One ounce ...	One ounce	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and half.
Antimonial powder.	Two drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce.
Assafœtida ...	Four drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces.
Camphor ...	Six drachms ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Camphorated liniment.	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces ...	Twenty ounces.

Names of medicines.	For 100 passengers and under.	For 100 to 200 passengers.	For 200 to 300 passengers.	For 300 to 400 passengers.
Prepared chalk ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Tincture of opium	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces.
Turpentine ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pint ...	Twenty ounces.
Blistering plaster	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces.
Sulphur ointment	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound.
Linseed flour	Two pounds ...	Four pounds ...	Six pounds ...	Eight pounds.
Country soap ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound and half.	Two pounds ...	Three pounds.
Castor-oil ...	Three bottles ...	Six bottles ...	Eight bottles ...	Twelve bottles.
Oil of peppermint	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces.
Adhesive plaster (spread).	One yard ...	Two yards ...	Two yards ...	Two yards.
Simple ointment	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound and half.
Ringworm ointment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	One pound and quarter.
Jeremie's opiate ...	One small ounce phial.	Two ounces phial	Two ounces phial	Two ounces phial.
Aromatic spirit of hartshorn.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces.
Cholera pills in phial.	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens.
Cubeb powder ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds.
Copaiba ...	Eight ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound and half.	One pound and half.
Sulphate of copper	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce.
Sulphate of zinc...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce.
Lunar caustic ...	Two drachms ...	Three drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Four drachms.
Hydrarg. cum creta	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Six drachms.
Plumbi acetas ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and two drachms.
Pulvis acaciæ ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Pulvis cretæ : cum opio.	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and two drachms.
Acid : sulphuric dil.	One ounce ...	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and four drachms.
„ tartario ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce, two drs.	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces.
Tinct : camph : comp	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces.
Sodæ : sesquicarb	One ounce and four drachms.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid, or,	Seven gallons ...	Twelve gallons ...	Seventeen gallons	Twenty-two gallons.
Norton's carbolic	Thirty gallons ...	Forty-five gallons	Sixty-gallons ...	Seventy gallons.
INSTRUMENTS.				
Glass measure (1 oz.)	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Glass measure (drop).	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood).	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Scales and weights (grains).	One set ...	One set ...	One set ..	One set.
Splints (common)	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Lint (prepared) ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Cloth for bandage	One piece ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces.
Silver catheter (middle size.)	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Spatula ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Scissors, dressing	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Infusion pots ...	One ...	Two ...	Two ...	Two.
Bed pans (metal)	Two ...	Two ...	Three ...	Three.
Country paper ...	One quire ...	One quire ...	Two quires ...	Two quires.
Penknife	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Sago ...	Five pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Arrow-root ...	Ten pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Small tin-box ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Enema ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.

When the voyage which the passenger ship is about to make is longer than from any port in India to any port in the Red Sea, an additional quantity of the medicines above specified, to the extent of 25 per cent., should be carried.

SCHEDULE C.

Number and dimensions of boats with which sea-going ships are to be provided.

Column 1.			Column 2.						Column 3.						Total number of boats.									
Tonnage of Ships.			To be carried by sailing-ships and by steam-ships when they do not carry the boats in column 3.						To be carried by steam-ships which do not carry the boats in column 2.															
Sailing-ships.		Steam-ships.	Launches.						Boats.						Life Boats.				Sailing-ships.	Steam-ships.	As the case may be.			
			Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.						
				Ft.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.		Ft.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.		Ft.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.		Ft.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.						
Tons.		Tons.																						
		1,000 and upwards	1	27	8 6	3 8	2	22	5 6	2 6	2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 to 7			
800 and upwards		800 to 1,000	1	26	8 0	3 8	2	22	5 6	2 6	2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 or 5			
600 and upwards		600 to 800	1	26	8 0	3 8	2	22	5 6	2 6	2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 or 5			
450 and upwards		500 to 600	1	25	7 0	3 6	2	22	5 6	2 6	2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 or 5			
300 and upwards		360 to 450	1	23	6 6	3 3	2	22	5 6	2 6	2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 or 5			
240 and upwards		240 to 360	1	20	6 0	3 0	2	22	5 6	2 6	2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 or 5			
150 and upwards		150 to 240	1	16	5 6	2 9	2	18	5 6	2 4	2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 or 5			
60 and upwards		60 to 150					2	18	5 6	2 4	2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 or 5			
Under 60		Under 60									2	23	5 6	2 6	2	26	8 6	3 6		4	4 or 5			

NOTE.—In sailing-ships carrying the number of boats above specified, and steam-ships carrying the larger of the two numbers above specified, the boats are to be considered sufficient if their aggregate cubic contents are equal to the aggregate cubic contents of the boats specified.

In steam-ships carrying the smaller of the two numbers above specified, one of the boats must be a launch of the capacity specified in column 2.

In all steamships two paddle-box boats may be substituted for any two of the boats in column 3.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 4th August 1877.

No. 2142G.—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Officiating Resident 2nd Class and Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

The Notifications of this Department, Nos. 2075G. and 2076G., dated 27th July 1877, are cancelled.

The 6th August 1877.

No. 2144G.—Mr. F. F. Carter is appointed temporarily to officiate as Assistant Political Agent at Bussorah, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Mr. Robertson.

No. 2146G.—Captain E. A. Fraser, Officiating Political Assistant 2nd Class and 2nd Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, is posted to Bussorah as Assistant Political Agent, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Mr. Carter.

The 9th August 1877.

No. 2188G.—Lieutenant H. M. Temple, Officiating Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, is appointed Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th June 1877, *vice* Mr. Daukes.

No. 2192G.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, June the 29th, 1877, is published for general information :—

Foreign Office, June 27, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, reporting the issue of the following notification, which has been communicated to him by the Turkish Government :—

"Avis aux navigateurs concernant le mouillage de leurs navires dans le détroit des Dardanelles, de la Mer Noire, dans le port de Smyrne, et celui de la Sude, Isle de Crete.—Detroit des Dardanelles, Côte d'Anatolie. Les navires ne pourront mouiller que sur les points ci-dessus indiqués :—Nagara.—Hartuhane Hôpital au bas de Nagara.—Kephes.—Pointe des Barbiers, et au bas de Itekirjois à Caravlik. Côte de Roumelie,—Kille, près Maidos, au dessous de la Batterie, de Boghali, Havouzlar et Eski Hissarlek. Détroit de la Mer Noire :—Le mouillage des navires est defendu à partir de la batterie dite Madjar Tabiassi, sur la Côte d'Anatolie, et celle dite Tell i Tabia, sur la Côte de Roumelie, jusqu'à la hauteur de Roumeli et d'Anatoli Feneri. Le mouillage des navires n'est permis qu'en deça des dites batteries—Madjar Tabiassi et Tell i Tabia. Port de Smyrne.—Les navires ne pourront mouiller que dans l'intérieur du Port de Smyrne. Le mouillage sur les points compris a partir d'un mille avant d'arriver en face du fort Yenikali jusqu'à l'entrée du port même de Smyrne est défendu. Port de la Sude :—Les navires ne pourront mouiller sur aucun point à partir d'un mille de distance du port de la Sude jusqu'à l'entrée du dit port. Le mouillage n'est donc permis que dans l'intérieur du port même. Les navires qui traverseront les points interdits au mouillage des bâtiments auront le soin de ne pas laisser leurs ancres à la traine mais les avoir au haut de l'écubier et bien caponnées."

(Translation.)

Notice to Captains concerning the anchorage of their vessels in the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Black Sea in the Port of Smyrna, and that of Suda, in the Island of Crete :—

"Straits of the Dardanelles, Coast of Anatolia.—Vessels will only be allowed to anchor at the following points :—Nagara, Husta Hane Hospital, below Nagara, Kephes, 'Pointe des Barbiers,' and below Itekirjoiz, at Caranlik.

Coast of Roumelia.—Kille, near Maidos, below the battery of Boghali, Havowslar, and Eski Hissarlek.

Straits of the Black Sea.—Vessels are forbidden to anchor within the following limits :—From the battery called Madjar Tabiassi, on the coast of Anatolia, and that called Telli Tabia, on the coast of Roumelia, and up to Roumeli and Anatoli Feneri. Vessels are only allowed to anchor beyond the said batteries, Madjar Tabiassi and Telli Tabia.

Port of Smyrna.—Vessels will only be allowed to anchor within the port of Smyrna.

It is forbidden to anchor at all places within a distance of one mile before arriving opposite the fort of Yenikale and the entrance of the port of Smyrna itself.

Port of Suda.—Vessels will not be allowed to anchor at any place within a mile from the port of Suda up to the entrance of the said port. Anchoring is therefore only allowed within the port itself.

Vessels crossing points where it is forbidden to anchor will be careful not to let their anchors trail, but to have them hauled up above the hawser-holes and properly catted."

Foreign Office, June 28, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 28th instant :—

"I am officially informed by the Porte that the beacons on Capes Sonta and Drepano, in Crete, will no longer be lighted, and no vessels are for the future to be allowed to approach places in that Island where no port or sanitary station exists."

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 10th August 1877.

No. 2459.—The following Financial despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 229, dated 5th July 1877, is published for general information :—

I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 17th May 1877, No. 134, in which you request that the privilege of making family remittances at present conceded to mechanics and others of a similar class engaged in England, may be extended to mechanics and artisans who have been engaged in India for the service of Government.

2. I sanction the extension of the privilege as requested by you, it being distinctly understood that all remittances should be *bonâ fide* for the support of families; that the rate of exchange at which they shall be adjusted is that annually fixed between this Office and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that no remittance shall exceed one-half the salary of the person remitting, and, in no case, be more than 12*l.* a month.

No. 2464.—The following correspondence is published for general information :—

From Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—dated Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

I am directed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce respectfully to address you on the subject of the indefinite and uncertain character of the announcement made in the Financial Statement of the 15th March, with respect to the loan operations, and to the Secretary of State's bills on the Government of India which will be sold in London, during the year.

The estimates of these are, it is true, given in the Financial Statement, but their effect is completely nullified by the note on the face of the Statements Nos. IV, V and VI, which runs as follows :—"The estimates are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State in Council will raise by bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be." Again, it is stated in the Financial Statement under the head of "Loss by Exchange" that, either by bills or by borrowing, the Secretary of State must get £16,000,000 for the Home Treasury in 1877-78; and that it cannot be said with certainty how much he will raise by bills and how much by borrowing. It is also observed with reference to the raising of the loan in India or in England, that the Governor General in Council will not, so far as the decision rests with him, submit to any unreasonable terms; and if the conditions acceptable to the money market in India should appear too unfavourable, he will not hesitate to recommend to the Secretary of State to endeavour to obtain power to borrow in England as much more than 3¾ millions sterling as is found to be really wanted.

The Finance Minister justifies this policy on two grounds—(1) that the assent of Parliament must be had before any money could be borrowed in England on behalf of India, and (2) that even if this difficulty did not exist, it would be hardly possible, under present circumstances, to pledge the Secretary of State to sell any specified quantity of bills at specified times, for fluctuations in the price of silver might be so serious, and might occur so rapidly, that it might be in the highest degree inconvenient to carry out the pledges which had been given.

While acknowledging the natural anxiety of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to diminish expenditure wherever it might appear to be practicable, the Chamber desires with great deference to submit that the policy of not deciding upon and adhering to a fixed amount to be borrowed in India or in England, and a fixed amount of Council bills to be drawn weekly during the year, will be injurious to Government itself and to the country. The trade of the country is so mixed up with the financial arrangements of Government that it is in the highest degree desirable that Government in making these arrangements should adopt a frank, undeviating, policy, to be adhered to under all circumstances, for, if any saving of expenditure were possible under the system now pursued, it would be of little moment when compared with the injury done thereby to the banking and mercantile interests affected by its operations. The Chamber can only think of two cases in which it might be desirable in the interests of the State, or of the trade of the country, to deviate from a fixed line of action, and these are—first, a threatened combination on the part of the buyers of Council bills; and, second, a financial panic which it might be the very legitimate desire of Government to allay.

The uncertainty which prevails with respect to the amount of Council bills to be offered for sale in London, during the year, is the greater evil, for while Government can gain nothing by its uncertain policy, not only are the entire banking and trading interests of the country, but all those having any relations with Europe, affected by the manner in which these bills are issued. These bills amount to about one-fourth of the whole export trade of British India, and the sales of them made regularly throughout the year, in accordance with the announcement of Government, would not be liable to be affected by any combinations of persons. It is, moreover, of extreme importance to the numerous interests engaged in banking and commerce that the calculations upon which their transactions are based should not be subject to be at any time upset by a change, or suspension, of the amount to be offered for sale, which not only produces embarrassment, but has an immediate temporary effect on exchange. The violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange during the last year, and the crisis which took place in July, were aggravated by the frequent changes made in the Council drawings. During February and March no allotments were made at all: afterwards, when bankers and others had been driven to other modes of remitting to India, supplies of Council bills were freely placed on the market, and sold at the market price down to 1s. 6¼*d.* After the reaction began in July—in addition to the periodical drawings—Government offered to give large sums at a fixed rate on application at any time; and in this way, and also by offering bills for tender at unusual intervals without previous notice, they shewed such an anxiety to sell their bills that the reaction which had set in, and which would no doubt have been continuous, was checked, and a heavy fall in exchange brought about. It was only when Government reverted to regular periodical drawings that the natural tendency of exchange to advance was allowed free scope. The whole trade was mystified, and such of it as depended on the future of exchange paralysed by the unusual policy, and by the feeling of danger and uncertainty which it gave rise to. The price

of bar silver in London fell in July to 47*d.*, and the rate of exchange to 1*s.* 6½*d.*, but, after the panic had passed off, and when the regular and certain issues of Council bills came to be made, the price of silver and the rate of exchange gradually rose until, in the end of January last, they stood at 58*d.*, and at 1*s.* 10¼*d.*, respectively. A feeling of confidence was gaining ground, and it was beginning to be assumed that the Council bills would be drawn regularly and without restriction, when suddenly on 31st January, and again on 7th February, a limit was fixed, owing to which a great part of the bills was withheld—and this for no other apparent reason than that of giving an artificial support to the rate of exchange. This return to the policy of last year was viewed with doubt and alarm by all those interested, but it was still hoped that the Budget Statement, the issue of which was shortly expected, would contain some definite announcement as to the future, and thus set at rest the uneasiness which existed. Such hopes, however, were disappointed, and the Chamber thinks it its duty to call the serious attention of the Government to the feeling of doubt and perplexity, which now prevail, to the unhealthy element of excitement and speculation which have been introduced, and to the grave harm which is thereby being done to trade on which the interests of the country so much depend.

Exchange, it is needless to observe, depends in the long run upon silver, which is affected by the supply and demand, and any changes brought about by silver in itself are gradual and slow. But Council bills depend not on any natural laws, but are merely the result of the exercise of the arbitrary authority of Government. These bills have during the last seven years increased from five to fourteen millions; and it is obvious that every increase in the amount must bring about sooner or later a corresponding reduction in the imports or an increase in the exports of ordinary merchandise. By this means an adjustment is in due time effected, but it is unreasonable to suppose that the amount of the Council bills can be increased, and that exchange can at the same time, until the adjustment has taken place, be supported. Nor should the important fact ever for a moment be overlooked that an artificial support to exchange is no real benefit to the Government or to the country;—exchange is improved and kept up for the time, but the result of this is to give an unnatural stimulus to the import trade, and when the artificial support is withdrawn, the fall which follows is all the more certain and severe.

The Chamber observes that the Government of India considered it necessary that the requisite statutory powers should be obtained before any fixed and certain policy could be adopted with respect to the operations for the year in loans and bills. As Parliament is now sitting, and has been since February, and the adoption of this policy is of enormous importance to the country, the Chamber desires respectfully to express the hope that the borrowing powers will be applied for without any delay, and that, as soon as these are obtained, His Excellency the Governor General in Council will announce the amount of the loan which he intends raising in India and the amount in England, and with regard to Council bills that he will fix the amount to be drawn weekly during the year and will adhere to it rigidly without allowing it to be affected by any fluctuations in rates.

The Chamber would respectfully urge that it would tend in a very material degree to facilitate the interests of the trade of the country, and therefore be of benefit to the State could the loan policy be definitely announced in each Budget. The greatest uneasiness and uncertainty were created last year by the announcement of the Secretary of State on the 12th of April that a loan of four millions sterling would be raised in England only a few days after a totally different intention was announced in this country, and again this year the same feelings have been raised in an even greater degree by the uncertainty which overhangs the future—an uncertainty which the Chamber submits, and it does so most respectfully, might be done away with were consideration given to the matter beforehand and a decision arrived at, subject only to the confirmation of Parliament and the obtaining of such statutory powers as might be necessary.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,—No. 686, dated Simla, the 17th May 1877.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd May, in which you complain of the uncertainty of the announcements made in the Financial Statement concerning the loan and remittance operations of the current year, and criticise the proceedings of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sale of his bills upon India.

2. In reply, I am to say that your representations will be forwarded for the consideration of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 136, dated Simla, the 17th May 1877.

We have the honor to forward, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, representing the inconvenience which must result to those engaged in commerce from the uncertainty of the announcements made in the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement concerning our loan operations in 1877-78, and the arrangements for the supply of funds to our Home Treasury.

2. We add copy of the reply which we have caused to be addressed to the Chamber.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 230 (Financial), dated India Office, London, 5th July 1877.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 17th May 1877, No. 136, forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, relative to the indefinite and uncertain character of the announcement made in the Financial Statement of the 15th March last, with respect to the loan operations, and to the Secretary of State's bills on the Government of India, which will be sold in London during the year.

2. The Chamber of Commerce represent the "extreme importance to the numerous interests engaged in banking and commerce that the calculations upon which their transactions are based should not be subject to be at any time upset by a change, or suspension, of the amount" of Council bills on India "to be offered for sale," and they therefore express a hope that an application will be made to Parliament, without delay, for the requisite borrowing powers, that as soon as these are obtained, the amount of the loan to be raised in England and India respectively, and the amount of Council bills to be drawn weekly during the year, will be announced, and that the amount so announced will be adhered to "rigidly," and not be allowed "to be affected by any fluctuations in rates."

3. At the commencement of each official year, the estimate of the financial requirements for that year is based on the information then in the possession of the Government, and we have had recent experience that any notification as to the intentions of the Government is liable to be regarded by the mercantile community as, to some extent, an engagement to which Government is expected to adhere.

4. It would therefore be most inexpedient to make any definite statement of the intentions of the Government, and in that respect the announcement in the recent Budget is fully as explicit as could, with propriety, be made. It must be apparent that circumstances may arise at any moment to modify the expectations entertained, and too much care cannot be taken to reserve to Government complete freedom of action on all points.

5. Whilst, therefore, I am at all times desirous of affording the mercantile community as much information respecting the amount of Council bills to be drawn during the year, and as regards other financial arrangements, as may be possible without detriment to the public interests, I cannot commit myself to any definite engagement in that respect, and you will be good enough to inform the Bombay Chamber of Commerce accordingly.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 10th August 1877.

No. 2439.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—*

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
1877.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st July	Calcutta	5,37,81,955	35,47,151	16,77,888	2,54,32,466	3,06,57,505
"	Madras	1,30,56,230	1,31,51,820	..	60,00,990	1,91,51,810
"	Bombay	5,94,50,355	2,79,60,234	1,00,32,476	1,56,00,000	5,35,92,710
"	Allahabad	49,49,425	60,08,800	..	31,00,000	91,08,800
"	Lahore	63,11,825	31,64,205	..	33,00,000	64,64,205
"	Calicut	94,63,055	33,56,595	..	7,00,000	40,56,595
"	Coconada	7,95,160	8,09,360	..	5,00,000	13,09,360
"	Nagpore	12,67,560	6,56,045	..	6,00,000	12,56,045
"	Kurrachee	20,13,075	13,65,995	..	13,00,000	26,65,995
"	Akola	15,55,000	10,10,305	..	5,00,000	15,10,305
"	TOTAL ..	13,65,20,340	5,66,77,510	1,17,10,364	5,69,32,456	12,53,20,330

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

No. 2481.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 48A (page 23).

Add the following to this Section:—

"In the same manner, the Local Government may, upon such conditions as it may in each case think fit to impose, condone a break or breaks in the continuity of service, not exceeding three months in the aggregate, or one month on any one occasion, provided that such break or breaks be not the result of any one of the circumstances mentioned in Section 48."

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 25 (page 236).

Insert the following as Rule 3 under this Section:

3. An officer placed in charge of the current duties of an office is not entitled to any fixed travelling, tentage or local allowances attached to the office, except under the special orders of the Local Government.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th August 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 707.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry North Webb, 44th Foot, Wing Officer, 34th (Pte Puttiala), Regiment of Native Infantry,—15th June 1876.

No. 708.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George Scott Hills,
Captain Charles James Durand,
Captain Henry Gordon Waterfield,
} 4th August 1877.

No. 709.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four

years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Robert Alexander Gilchrist, Bengal Staff Corps,—4th August 1877.

No. 710.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Mallaby, Bombay Staff Corps,—3rd August 1877.

No. 711.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" 10*th July* 1877, *pages* 4060 *and* 4061.

War Office, Pall Mall, 10*th July* 1877.

BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Thomas Augustus Carey, from Lieutenant-Colonel Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major-General in the East Indies. Dated 24th April 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Manning Lees, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 14th April 1877.

Brigadier-General J. W. Schneider, C.B., a Colonel of the Bombay Infantry, to have the local rank of Major-General while serving on the Divisional Staff in the East Indies. Dated 11th July 1877.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Gannon, Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 5th December 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Debnam, Madras Establishment. Dated 20th March 1877.

Conductor John Henry Sharpe, Bengal Commissariat Department, in recognition of his services with the Laroot Field Force. Dated 11th July 1877.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of General Sir Watkin Lewis Griffies-Williams, Bart., Madras Infantry, on 23rd May 1877:—

Lieutenant-General Henry Macan, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to be General. Dated 24th May 1877.

Major-General Frederick William Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 24th May 1877.

No. 712.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Magazine Sergeant Edward Whyte to be Officiating Sub-Conductor from the 21st July 1877, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Utting, on leave.

No. 713.—NATIVE ARMY—

10*th Bengal Lancers.*

Duffadar Mehtab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ameer Chund, deceased,—7th June 1877.

16*th Bengal Cavalry.*

Kote Duffadar Kán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ummur Singh, dismissed,—19th April 1877.

No. 714.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Erratum.—In G. G. O. No. 405 of 1877, after the name "Mahomed Amir Khan," cancel the word "invalided," and insert the word, *seconded.*

No. 1 *Mountain Battery.*

Jemadar Lena Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Murdan Ali Shah, "Bahadur," invalided.
Havildar Major Emam Deen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lena Singh, promoted. } 1st May 1877.

No. 715.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Assistant Apothecary.	R. Higginson	2nd Class Apothecary.	16th July 1877.*	Apothecary C. Fox, reduced.
Ditto ...	E. D. Grose	Ditto ..	Ditto* ..	Apothecary W. F. Browne, pensioned.
Ditto ...	J. Barty ..	Ditto ...	Ditto* ..	Apothecary J. Routelidge, pensioned.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	S. Killoway	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary.	Ditto ..	Assistant Apothecary E. D. Grose, promoted.
Ditto ...	E. P. Clement	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Assistant Apothecary J. Barty, promoted.

* Date of passing the prescribed examination.

ASYLUMS.

No. 716.—INSANE—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the following Act XI of 1877, to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums:—

ACT No. XI OF 1877.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st May 1877).

An Act to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed.

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters, for the time being in force, has been declared a lunatic in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council;

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Examination of Native by committee.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native belongs, and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure of Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lunatic.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 717.—ROYAL ARTILLERY—

Erratum.—In G. G. O. No. 541 of 1877, under the head "Annual supply of material for repair of double sets of harness, N.P.," in the column marked 8, opposite "Skins, sheep, tanned and curried," for, No. "88" read, No. "8."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 718.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Patrick George Scot, Infantry, Commandant, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year ten months and three days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Robert Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Saugor District,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 719.—The following extract from List No. 13, dated 18th July 1877, received from the [illegible] Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon-Major L. F. Dickson.

Conductor J. Johnston, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant W. Hill, S. C.

Captain C. E. Shepherd, S. C.

No. 720.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Captain C. Young, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Kurrachee,—17th July 1877.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) H. H. Cole, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Fort William,—20th July 1877.

Lieutenant T. H. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, Fort William,—29th July 1877.

No. 721.—Captain C. St. J. B. Barnett, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry) reported his arrival at Singapore on the 20th December 1875, from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G. G. O. No. 231 of 1874.

PENSIONS.

No. 722.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Saddler Sergeant John Gouldsworthy, late 3rd Hussars,—Two shillings and three pence per diem.

John Wright, late 2nd Battalion, 15th Foot (5th Brigade Depôt),—One shilling per diem.

Farrier Maurice O'Donnell, late 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—Two shillings per diem.

Trumpeter John Sullivan, late 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—One shilling per diem.

No. 723.—Haittun, widow of Naick Sheik Ukbar, 5th Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, is admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 2-8 per mensem, for three years, from the 2nd April 1877, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 724.—G. G. O. No. 678 of 1877 is cancelled, and the services of Captain C. H. P. Ducat, 109th Foot, Officiating Garrison Quarter-master, Fort William, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th August 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1868, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 20th July to 3rd August 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAMES.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery ...	Major A. G. Miller ...	19th July 1877	Murree.		
81st Foot ...	Lieutenant G. E. Chambers ...	21st „ „	Jullunder.		
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant J. F. Hewson ...	26th „ „	Quetta.		
Royal Artillery ...	Quarter-master R. Scott ...	31st „ „	Meerut.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 20th July to 3rd August 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Kellow Charles Pye (a) ...	Captain ...	Royal Engineers.	8th April 1877	Testate ...	8,906 2 0	.....	3rd October 1877.

(a).—Widow.—Mrs. Constance Louisa Pye.
Children.—Mary Constance Pye.
William Edmund Pye.
Father.—Kellow J. Pye, Esq., London.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th August 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 19.—Mr. Robert McGaw is appointed a 3rd grade Engineer, on probation, from date of joining.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 20.—Mr. J. W. Faichney, 3rd officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Ava*, on probation, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 3rd August 1877.

No. 346.—Captain W. J. LeBreton, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 11th August 1877, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during Captain LeBreton's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Accounts, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

The 4th August 1877.

No. 347.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 333 of 20th July 1877, Mr. H. Rainier, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the forenoon of the 23rd idem.

The 7th August 1877.

No. 348.—Mr. F. N. Newton is appointed Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on probation, with rank of Accountant 2nd grade, with effect from 16th May 1877.

The 8th August 1877.

No. 349.—The following transfers are ordered:—Sergeant C. Lewis, Overseer 1st grade, from North-Western Provinces Irrigation to the Military Works Branch.

Mr. G. Reid, Overseer 1st grade, from Military Works Branch to North-Western Provinces Irrigation.

No. 350.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. C. Prior, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, is, on return from furlough, posted to British Burmah, *vice* Mr. Trotter going on furlough.

The 9th August 1877.

No. 352.—Mr. W. G. T. Stace, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 353.—Captain F. Firebrace, R. E., Manager, Rajputana State Railway, is temporarily attached to the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India for duty, with effect from the 6th August 1877, inclusive.

No. 354.—Mr. W. Smith, C. E., Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from 12th August, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Major J. P. Steel, R. E., Executive Engineer 1st grade, temporary rank, on special duty with the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Smith, or until further orders.

The 10th August 1877.

No. 355.—Corporal W. Portere, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer 1st grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 33.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877. {Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th August 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on Thursday, the 16th August 1877, to visit the Madras Presidency, travelling *vid* Jubbulpore and Poona.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Simla, the 8th August 1877.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's visit to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments at Simla.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

* Lieut.-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., Military Secy.
Dr. C. Barnett, Surgeon.
Captain the Hon'ble G. Villiers, A.-D.-C.
Lord William Beresford, A.-D.-C.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.
Mr. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Act No. III of 1877 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 17th and 24th February and 3rd March 1877) section 90, paragraph (*c*), line 2, *for* "or" *read* "are."

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th August 1877.

No. 1570.—Mr. R. Taylor *is* permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 16th August 1877.

No. 1580.—The Governor General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., to be President of the said Council with effect from the 17th instant, during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said

the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure any law or regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67. And the Governor General is authorized by this order made for that purpose alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th August 1877.

No. 673.—APPOINTMENTS.—Madho Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to fill an existing vacancy:

Burgho Rao, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Madho Rao.

The 17th August 1877.

No. 689.—The services of Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, of the Bengal Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 692.—The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has resigned his appointment with effect from the 1st October next.

No. 695.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. J. K. Macrae temporarily promoted by Home Department Notification No. 747, dated the 7th November last:

Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, *vice* Mr. St. John.

No. 697.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. H. Buckle' Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade, during the absence on furlough of Captain C. H. A. Gower or until further orders:

Lieutenant J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, *vice* Mr. Buckle:

Mr. A. O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade, *vice* Lieutenant Butler:

Lieutenant R. D. Raikes, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. Brown:

Mr. W. G. Jackson, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, *vice* Lieutenant Raikes.

No. 698.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. A. R. Birks, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade during the absence of Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, or until further orders:

Mr. R. Phayre, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. Birks.

No. 699.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. G. L. Weidemann, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade during the absence on leave of Mr. A. O. Brown or until further orders:

Mr. F. S. Copleston, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. Weidemann.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th August 1877.

No. 1232.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Siva Prosad Chokrovarti, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the district of Kámrúp.

The 14th August 1877.

No. 1241.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Ram Gopal Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the district of Kámrúp.

The 17th August 1877.

No. 1251.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Elton, Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The 14th August 1877.

No. 268.—Under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, the Governor General in Council sanctions the entertainment for six months, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 400 per mensem, of a party of police, consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 24 men, to be posted in such parts of the Dharampasha Thannah of the Sylhet District of Assam as the Chief Commissioner of that Province may determine. The cost of the police force in question shall be borne by the inhabitants of the disturbed villages in the said Thannah.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th August 1877.

No. 267.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend W. J. Burdett, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Chaplain of Sangor in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 14th August 1877.

No. 55.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 94 of 1876.—Mr. S. C. Davidson and Mr. E. B. Hart, both of Belfast, Ireland, gentlemen, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea, applicable also for drying or heating other substances.

No. 8 of 1877.—Mr. W. G. Olpherts, of the East Indian Railway Company, Calcutta, Civil Engineer, for a cast iron combined railway sleeper and chair.

No. 12 of 1877.—Mr. N. A. Otto, of the Gas Motoren Fabrik Deutz at Deutz, in the German Empire, for improvements in gas motor engines.

No. 46 of 1877.—Mr. J. A. Muller, of Amsterdam, Holland, Civil Engineer, at present of 123 Chancery Lane, London, for a new or improved method for the manufacture of gas and fuel from rice husks.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 14th August 1877.

No. 975F.—Mr. A. L. Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, and Assistant Comptroller General "Forests," is granted 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General "Forests," during Mr. Home's absence on leave.

The 16th August 1877.

No. 1000F.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 914F, dated the 8th August 1877, appointing Mr. H. B. Ward to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burma,

for "with effect from the 21st *July* 1877,"

read "with effect from the 21st *June* 1877."

SALT.

The 13th August 1877.

No. 175.—Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs at Sámbhar, is granted 3 months' privilege leave in accordance with Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 176.—Mr. J. W. Jones, Inspector of Customs, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs at Sámbhar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lyon, or until further orders.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—FAMINE.

The 17th August 1877.

No. 174.—The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., has been permitted at his own request to resign the post of Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department.

No. 175.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is appointed to be Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, as a temporary measure.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 16th August 1877.

No. 15 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA.

SIND COAST, KURRACHEE.

(1.) *Alteration in Manora point light.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 1 of 20th March 1877, on the intended alteration in Manora point light:—

The Harbour authorities at Kurrachee have further notified that on the 15th August 1877 the present light will be discontinued and the new *revolving* light exhibited, which will attain its greatest brilliancy every two minutes, and be visible from a distance of 20 miles in every direction seaward.

Position, latitude 24° 42′ 21″ N., longitude 66° 58′ 15″ E.

RED SEA, COAST OF ARABIA.

(2.) *Discovery of a bank near Towak Island.*

The *Hydrografische Nachricht*, No. 6 of 1877, announces that the Master of the Austrian Lloyds' steamer *Oreste* reports having touched on a bank, not shown on the Admiralty Charts, which

according to his statement lies about 2 miles N. E. of Towak Island in the Red Sea in latitude 16° 19′ 30″ N. and longitude 42° 38′ E. The bank extends one cable in an east and west direction, and has a depth of 13 feet over it.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.*, (*late* I.N.),
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

(1.) This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Kurrachee harbour, No. 40; Indus tidal channels from Manora point to Kaha river, No. 41; Sind and Kutch coast, No. 42; Maskat to Kurrachee, No. 38; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, northern portion, No. 748*b*: also Admiralty list of lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1877; the west coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 237; the Supplement to the Persian Gulf Pilot, page 24; the Indian Marine Survey Light list, 1877, No. 10; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, vol. I., pages 309 and 334.

(2.) Red Sea, Khôr Nowarat, &c., No. 8*d*; Red Sea, No. 2523; and Juba Islands to Maskat, &c., No. 598: also Admiralty Red Sea Pilot, page 190, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, vol. I, page 177.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the sailing directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 11th August 1877.

No. 1957*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. Delageniere as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden during the absence of Mr. J. Salmon.

No. 1959*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. Delageniere as Acting Vice Consular Agent for France at Aden.

The 14th August 1877.

No. 1960*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 816P., dated 19th April 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1982*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 833P., dated 23rd April 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Woodtli as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Aden during the absence of Mr. W. Gauslandt, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 15th August 1877.

No. 1994*P.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the title of "Councillor of the Empress" is hereby conferred on the undermentioned officers of Government:—

Eden, the Hon'ble A., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Egerton, the Hon'ble R. E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (*ex-officio*).

Johnson, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. B., K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor General, (*ex-officio*).

Stokes, the Hon'ble W., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).

No. 1990*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 814P., dated 19th April 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. James Stiven as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Madras, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 16th August 1877.

No. 2006*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Derabjee Dinshaw as Consul for Portugal at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 13th August 1877.

No. 2233*G.*—Surgeon J. C. Lucas, Civil Surgeon, Bushire, is granted 3 months' sick leave in India, with effect from the date of availing himself of the same.

Apothecary Ahmed Khan is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Bushire, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon J. C. Lucas.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 17th August 1877.

No. 2291*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major C. Grant, Officiating Political Agent 2nd Class, and 1st Assistant to the Political Resident Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident Persian Gulf, from the date of his assuming charge, until further orders, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux proceeding on furlough.

No. 2293*G.*—The services of Major H. M Repton, late Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

T J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

Simla, the 17th August 1877.

No. 2611.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 54 (page 29).

Insert the following as Note 2 under this Section:—

[NOTE 2. If the examining medical officer, though unable to discover any specific disease in the officer, considers him incapacitated for further service by general debility while still under the age of 55 years, he should give detailed reasons for his opinion, and if a second medical opinion be easily obtainable, it should always in such a case be obtained. In cases of this kind, special explanation will be expected from the head of the office or department concerned of the grounds on which it is proposed to invalid the officer.]

Section 123, *Rule* 1 (*page* 66).

Substitute the words "servant injured or killed" for the word "deceased" in this Rule.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Chapter VIII (page 132).

Add the following to the note prefixed to this Chapter:—

"A Military officer in civil employ is not eligible for leave to enable him to pass an examination under G.G.O. Military Department No. 1009, dated 3rd December 1876."

Section 37 (page 141).

Insert the following as Rule 1A:—

1A. If the Local Government considers it inexpedient that an officer should return from furlough or special leave in Europe to duty in India, it should furnish a complete statement of the circumstances to the Secretary of State in the case of the Governments of Madras and Bombay directly, otherwise through the Government of India, if possible when the furlough or special leave is granted, but, in any case, at a sufficiently early date to enable the Secretary of State to take any measures that may seem to him necessary before the time when permission would, in ordinary course, be given to the officer to return to duty.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 15 (page 229).

Substitute the following for case (*c*):—

(*c*) An Accountant officiating with the sanction of the Government of India for an Examiner or Deputy Examiner, is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay; provided that his salary must not exceed the pay of a Deputy Examiner.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th August 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 725.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cavalry ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Dumbleton.	Colonel, with Colonel's allowance.	4th August 1877	Agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch, published in G. G. O. No. 869 of 1862.
Cadre of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry.	Major A. W. J. Montgomerie, 20th Hussars.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. Dumbleton, promoted.
	Captain (Brevet Major) John Lowis Loch.	Major ...		
Cavalry ...	Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps and Brevet Colonel) F. C. J. Brownlow.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in 20th Hussars) A. W. J. Montgomerie, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Brevet Major) Cunliffe Martin.	Major ...		
Cavalry ...	Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. P. Lane, 21st Hussars.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. C. J. Brownlow (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Brevet Major) George Farquhar-Kaye, 21st Hussars.	Major ...		
Cavalry ...	Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps and Brevet Colonel) T. B. Harrison.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in 21st Hussars) C. P. Lane, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) M. M. Prendergast.	Major ...		
Cavalry ...	Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Innis Robinson.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. B. Harrison (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 5th European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) G. A. Prendergast.	Major ...		

No. 726.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edward Hogarth Molesworth, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot, Wing Officer, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd May 1876.

No. 727.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock } 11th August 1877.
Captain Linley Blathwayt }

No. 728.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' army service, is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Henry Affleck Graves, Bengal Staff Corps,—16th July 1875.

No. 729.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major E. Beddy, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Major A. A. A. Kinloch, 60th Foot, whose term of staff service has expired.

No. 730.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant E. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, by G. G. O. No. 817 of 1876, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

No. 731.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the date specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, and will stand immediately below Surgeon-Major Robert Harvey, M.B., in the list of the Medical Department, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

G. G. O. No. 673 of 1873.

Surgeon Andrew Skeen, M.B.,—31st March 1877.

No. 732.—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mowla Bux Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Shairally Khan, invalided; Color Havildar Maumraj to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowalla Singh, invalided; Havildar Bahadoor Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mowla Bux Khan, promoted. } 1st May 1877.

14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Suppah Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Soondur Singh, invalided; Havildar Beylah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Singh, invalided; Havildar Bhugail Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Suppah Singh, promoted. } 1st May 1877.

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Buttolah to be Subadar, *vice* Goomar Khan, invalided; Havildar Kalloo to be Jemadar, *vice* Buttolah, promoted; Havildar Booakee Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jattra, invalided; Havildar Rugobir Tewary to be Jemadar, *vice* Sohawun Sing, invalided. } 1st May 1877.

No. 733.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Jemadar Kala Singh to be Re-saidar, *vice* Kamgar, invalided; Duffadar Shahzada Jehangir to be Jemadar, *vice* Kala Singh promoted; Havildar Jug Bahadur to be Jemadar, *vice* Maun Singh, invalided,—1st May 1877.

No. 734.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Cawnpore to be designated the "Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps", is pleased to make the following appointment thereto:—

To be Captain Commandant.

Mr. Francis Nelson Wright, C. S.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 735.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon Woodforde Finden,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rules 1X and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Frederick Guy Vivian, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule 1X, Note I of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 736.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 297 of 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Branfill, late 5th European Light Cavalry, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is granted an extension of furlough to the 31st May 1877.

No. 737.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 177, dated 26th July 1877.—Granting Lieutenant-Colonel H. Watson, Commandant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, five months' leave of absence in India on private affairs, with effect from the 1st August 1877, or date of departure from Mominabad, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 738.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Phaire, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad,—Bombay, 30th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Branfill, late 5th European Light Cavalry, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—Madras, 31st May 1877.

Surgeon-Major A. Skeen, M.B.,—Bombay, 3rd May 1877 (date of departure on furlough 3rd May 1875).

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 739.—GOOD SERVICE PENSION—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 12th March 1877, in room of Colonel D. S. Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Colonel Octavius Edward Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., *Bengal Staff Corps, Brigadier General Commanding Gwalior District.*

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	27th June 1841.
Lieutenant	...	20th July 1843.
Captain	...	15th May 1852.
Major	...	19th January 1858.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	10th June 1863.
Colonel	...	10th August 1869.
Brigadier-General	...	29th October 1873.

War Services.

Served during the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46. Served with Colonel Mackeson's Force against the Hussanzaies in 1852-53. Commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry, in charge of a chain of outposts in Tharwaddy in Pegu in 1854, and was several times engaged against the rebel leader, Goung Gee. Present at Loodiana on the 8th June 1857, and held the town and fort in check and protected the cantonment with the main body of the 4th Sikh Infantry, afterwards pursued the mutineers with Major Olphert's Column. Joined the Delhi Field Force on 23rd June 1857, and commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry throughout the siege and assault of Delhi and several engagements in and near Delhi (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major, medal with clasp). Commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry with General Chamberlain's Force against the Cabul Khel Wuzeerees in 1859, and was present at the affair of Maidanee. Commanded the Hazara Gorkha Battalion with the same force against the Mahsood Wuzeerees in 1860, and was present at the repulse of the night attack on the camp at Palooseen and at the forcing of the Burrara Pass (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

No. 740.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd classes, respectively, of the Order of British India, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, with effect from the dates specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Sheik Emaum, "Bahadur," 15th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Narsimaloo, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—25th April 1877.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Venketsawmy, 14th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Sheik Emaum, "Bahadur," promoted,—25th April 1877.

Subadar-Major Audapah, 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar, Major Mahomed Zaid, "Bahadur," deceased,—3rd May 1877.

Subadar Veerasawmy, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Sheik Modeen, "Bahadur," deceased,—3rd June 1877.

BOMBAY.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Shaik Sooltan, "Bahadur," 6th Regiment, Native Infantry,—1st January 1877.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Shaik Lall, "Bahadur," 16th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Shaik Sooltan, "Bahadur," promoted,—1st January 1877. This cancels G. G. O. No. 521 of 1877.

Ressaldar Matta Buccus, 1st Regiment, Light Cavalry, *vice* Russaldar Major Shadee Khan, "Bahadur," deceased,—6th April 1877.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 741.—FURLOUGH—

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY No. 209. INDIA OFFICE, *London, 5th July* 1877.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Para. 1. Having considered in Council your Military letter No. 86 of the 29th March last, on the subject of the furlough pay of officers of Royal Engineers of the Imperial List, I have decided that, for the future, these officers may receive their pay while on furlough, either under the regulations in force before February 1873 or under the terms of your General Order No. 120 of the 7th of that month, that is to say, an officer of Engineers of the Imperial List may, at his option, on taking furlough to this country, either receive furlough pay on the understanding that, should he not return to India, he will have to refund the difference between it and English pay, less the regulated amount of passage money, or a free passage and English pay only during the period of his furlough, the difference between English pay and furlough pay, less the cost of his passage, being issued to him upon his return to duty in India.

2. The officer's choice should be made at the time of applying for furlough, and should be noted on his last pay certificate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

PENSIONS.

No. 742.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Charles Forsdice, late 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—One shilling and two pence per diem.

William Carter, late 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—One shilling per diem.

No. 743.—The undermentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Private Joseph Campbell Isaac, a pensioner from the 14th Foot,—*rate of pension* eight pence per diem, paid up to the 30th June 1877.

No. 744.—Ressaidar and Woordi Major Soobhan Khan, late 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem, instead of that notified in G. G. O. No. 656 of 1877.

No. 745.—First Class Hospital Assistant Amanuth Khan, attached to the 27th Punjab Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab circle.

No. 746.—Moonee, widow of Duffadar Singh Ram Singh, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 3-5-4 per mensem for three years from the 20th December 1876, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 747.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 682, dated the 1st August 1877, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877:—

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
20	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Swiney.	Staff Corps	456 5 0	529 14 0	.....	15th August 1877.	England.
21	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Bolton Girdlestone.	Ditto ...	292 0 0	325 7 0	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Olaus John McLeod Farrington.	Ditto ...	456 5 0	668 12 0	.....	16th August 1877.	Ditto.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th August 1877.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 21.—The following are permitted to resign their appointments in Her Majesty's Indian Marine:—

J. P. James, 4th grade Officer.
E. Monk, 2nd grade Engineer.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th August 1877.

No. 356.—The undermentioned are appointed Accountants 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Revenue Branch of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway:—

Sohun Lall.
Sheo Pershad.

No. 357.—The following *permanent* promotions and appointment are made in the superior Account Establishment, with effect from the 9th July 1877, in consequence of the death of Mr. J. Mills, Deputy Examiner:—

To be Deputy Examiner.

Mr. W. H. Brand.

To be Assistant Examiner 1st grade.

Mr. J. Douglas.

To be Assistant Examiner 3rd grade.

Mr. W. F. Barrow.

The 13th August 1877.

No. 358.—Corporal W. Martin, R.E., Overseer 1st grade, on the establishment of the Director of State Railways, Western System, is permitted to revert to military duty at his own request.

The 14th August 1877.

No. 361.—Corporal S. Boon, R. E., Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, will revert to military duty.

The 15th August 1877.

No. 362.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 294 of 19th June 1877, granting subsidiary leave to Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, for *22nd February* 1877 read *21st February* 1877.

The 16th August 1877.

No. 363.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 354 of 9th August 1877, Major J. P. Steel, R.E., assumed charge of the Simla Imperial Circle on the forenoon of the 13th August 1877.

The 17th August 1877.

No. 364.—Kanhai Lall, Accountant 4th grade, attached to the Office of Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Baboos Shama Churn Mookerjee and Ashutosh Bose are appointed to the Public Works Department as Accountants 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th August 1877.

No. 359.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments with effect from 9th July 1877, consequent on the appointment of Major H. Mallock, B.S.C., to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, or until further orders :—

Name.	Present grade.	Grade to which promoted.
W. R. Brooke..	Officiating 1st grade Superintendent.	Director of Construction.
J. Burke ..	Superintendent 3rd grade	Superintendent 2nd grade.
E. Wallis ..	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent 3rd grade.

No. 360.—Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Superintendent 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent 1st grade during the absence on furlough of Major J. Eckford, R.E., or until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 34.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Simla, the 8th August 1877.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's visit to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments at Simla.

* Lieut.-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., Military Secy.
Dr. O. Barnett, Surgeon.
Captain the Hon'ble G. Villiers, A.-D.-C.
Lord William Beresford, A.-D.-C.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.
Mr. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th August 1877.

No. 703.—Mr. G. P. Money is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 23rd August 1877.

No. 713.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. R. H. Pilcher, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

MEDICAL.

The 24th August 1877.

No. 469.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., to officiate in joint medical charge of Simla during the absence on leave of Surgeon W. Finden, or until further orders: Dr. Fleming assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th June last.

EDUCATION.

The 18th August 1877.

No. 205.—Under Section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Rungpur High School to the Calcutta University with effect from the 1st January 1877 and up to the standard for the First Examination in Arts.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd August 1877.

No. 278.—The undermentioned Junior Chaplains to be Senior Chaplains with effect from the dates opposite to their names:—

The Reverend M. E. Mills,—15th July 1877.
" " F. R. Michell,—12th August 1877.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 24th August 1877.

No. 510.—The following acting appointments are made consequent on the departure on furlough of Major J. P. Grant, Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey:—

Major J. W. M. Anderson, Deputy Superintendent, to act as Superintendent, *vice* Major Grant.

Captain J. Rutherfurd, Assistant Superintendent, to act as Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Major Anderson.

FORESTS.

The 23rd August 1877.

No. 1060F.—With reference to Notification No. 846, dated the 30th August 1876, Mr. A. Stewart, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a further period of six months from the 23rd July 1877.

The 24th August 1877.

No. 1089F.—Mr. C. F. Amery, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab.

No. 1092F.—The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. M. Green to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal, with effect from the 28th May 1877, the date on which he reported his arrival at Chittagong.

FAMINE.

The 20th August 1877.

No. 181.—The services of Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments, which were placed at the disposal of this Department by the notification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 6th instant, are transferred to the Financial Department.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 24th August 1877.

No. 16 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL, COAST OF TENASSERIM, MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

Dangerous Rocks in Forrest Strait.

The following information has been received from the Commander of the late S. S. *Kurrachee*, recently wrecked on a rocky patch off The Gregorys, in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago.

A sunken rock (Kurrachee rock), with only 5 feet on it at low water, lies in mid-channel in the following position:—

Centre of Large Gregory	... ...	W. by N. ½ N.;	distant 1¾ miles.
South Gregory	... ...	S. W. ¼ W. southerly;	„ 3½ „
Turret Island	... ...	S. E. by S. ½ S.;	„ 7¾ „

The rock is a complete pinnacle with deep water close—to all round, 7 to 12 fathoms were obtained within a boat's length of the wreck, and 16 fathoms about 100 yards off.

Another sunken rock lies to the north of The Gregorys, and less than two miles to the westward of the beaten track, in the following position:—

Bold promontory of Sullivan's Island	... ...	W. by S. ½ S.
North Gregory	... ...	S. E. by S. ¾ S.
Canister	... ...	N. E. ¼ N. northerly.

Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.

Captain Richelieu, of the Siamese Navy, reports a rock (Richelieu rock) awash at low water, sometimes breaking heavily. It lies 13 miles due west of Hayes Island, or in latitude 9°20′ 30″ N., longitude 98° 6′ 45″ E. (Admiralty Chart).

NOTE.—As this Archipelago is only partially examined, and several rocks have recently been discovered, great caution is necessary in the navigation.

[*The bearings are Magnetic: Variation* 2° 15′ *Easterly in* 1877.]

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 17th August 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Commdr. (late I. N.),*
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mergui Archipelago No. 216 *a*, and *b*: Bay of Bengal No. 70 *b*, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 511.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 24th August 1877.

No. 2378G.—The services of Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. deKantzow, on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the afternoon of the 15th August 1877.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXPENDITURE—ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 16th August 1877.

No. 2660.—Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, is appointed temporarily to be Additional Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, for the purpose of accompanying His Excellency the Governor General to Madras.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 24th August 1877.

No. 2767.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 43 (*a*), (page 20).

Add the following as a note under this section:—

[NOTE.—It is not intended by this section that an inferior servant should count service as superior in virtue of his voluntarily assisting in the office in superior work. It provides for the case of a person who is *engaged under due authority to do* superior work though with an inferior designation.]

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 24, Rule 8, (page 126).

After the words "by a Local Government, *insert the words* "or, in the case of a military officer in civil employ, by the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military Department," *and again after the words* "the Local Government" *insert the words* "or, in the case of a military officer in civil employ, the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military Department, at the instance of the Local Government."

Section [illegible] page [illegible]

Insert the following as Rule 11*A*:—

11A. An application* by a military officer in civil employ for furlough *out of India*† must be submitted in the manner prescribed in G. G. O. Military Department No. 34, dated 11th January 1869, to the Local Government. Any Local Government receiving such an application from an officer of the Bengal Army will, if it thinks it

* *N. B.*—This rule does not apply to the case of Medical Officers whose applications must be forwarded through the Local Government to the Adjutant-General.

† As to furlough in India, see the note prefixed to Chapter IV.

should be granted, submit it to the Government of India in the Military Department at Calcutta.

The Government of Madras or Bombay receiving such an application from an officer belonging to its own army will, if it consider in the Civil Department that it should be granted, transfer it to be disposed of in the Military Department.

Any other Local Government receiving such an application by an officer of the Madras or Bombay Army, shall, if it consider that it should be granted, forward it to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, in the Military Department.

In forwarding such an application the Local Government, in the Civil Department, will always state, with careful reference to the note prefixed to Chapter VI, the amount of subsidiary leave to be allowed to the officer, if his application is granted; and the Government of India, Madras or Bombay, in the Military Department, as the case may be, will, when granting the furlough, at the same time, grant the subsidiary leave recommended by the Local Government in the Civil Department.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 25 (page 234).

Insert the following as an example under this section:—

EXAMPLE.—The effect of the Proviso in this section is, *inter alia*, that, unless the Local Government thinks it necessary to make the declaration indicated in Rule 1 under Section 23, Clause (*c*), an officer is not entitled to any allowance for taking charge of an office the pay of which is not higher than that of his own substantive office.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th August 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 748.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Thomas Smalley Boileau, 54th Foot, Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—22nd July 1876.

Lieutenant George Henry Robinson, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—31st July 1876.

Lieutenant William Walter Lean, 65th Foot, Wing Officer, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—4th August 1876.

No. 749.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Andrew Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps,—15th August 1877.

No. 750.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," 24th July 1877, *page* 4327.
India Office, 23rd July 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Wingate, 19th Foot,—dated 7th September 1875.

Lieutenant Redmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland, 39th Foot,—dated 11th November 1875.

Lieutenant Alexander Melvin, 102th Foot,—dated 11th November 1875.

Lieutenant Henry Affleck Graves, R.A.,—dated 30th April 1875.

Lieutenant Michael King Martin, 3rd Foot,—dated 3rd March 1876.

No. 751.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Honorary Captain J. Robertson, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army in India, to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Military Department, during the absence of Mr. R. K. Sutherland on privilege leave.

No. 752.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Tierney, R.A., Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to officiate as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 12th July 1877, *vice* Colonel W. C. Russell, R.A., proceeded on furlough.

No. 753.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment on His Honor's Personal Staff:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant G. T. Campbell, 4th Battalion, 60th Foot.

No. 754.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned passed Hospital Apprentices are promoted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary as supernumeraries to the fixed establishment, and will at once report themselves for special duty to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, at Fort William:—

William F. Connor.
Samuel T. Dean.
William Heathcock.
Francis Bradley.
Thomas Traynor.
William H. Robinson.
William G. Carleton.
Richard Lewis.
Joseph Prentie.
B. E. D. Yates.
Augustus DeSilva.
Roger T. Darwin.

No. 755.—The undermentioned passed medical pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant as supernumeraries to the fixed establishment:—

Names.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Gunnesh Doss	15th May 1872.
Saikoomar Ghurtee.	
Ashan Ahmud.	
Guhabur Sing.	
Mohomed Kabeeral Hossain.	
Kureemooddeen ...	24th April 1873.
Beharee Lall ...	1st May 1872.
Fyz Ahmud.	
Neesaroolhuq ...	15th May 1872.
Sunder Sing.	
Habeeb Ullah.	
Hoosain Bux ...	6th June 1876.
Muhummud Moyeen Ood-deen.	
Rama Anund.	
Hamid Hossein.	
Moomtaz Hossein ...	15th May 1872.
Shew Narain.	
Baz Khan.	
Toorab Allee.	
Fazl Ilahee.	
Amir Khan.	
Ram Chundra.	

No. 756.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Mahomed Uslam Khan to be Ressaldar Major, *vice* Shadi Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Ressaidar and Woordie Major Meer Hedait Ally to be Ressaldar, *vice* Shadi Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Syud Abdool Azeez to be Woordie Major, *vice* Meer Hedait Ally, promoted,—1st May 1877.

15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry.

Jemadar Mahomed Sadik Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Gholam Nubbee Khan, invalided; Kote Duffadar Shere Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Sadik Khan, promoted,—1st May 1877.

Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Bhugwan Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Hubbeeb Khan, invalided; Jemadar Shekh Hingun to be Subadar, *vice* Durriow Singh, invalided; Havildar Noor Beg Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhugwan Singh, promoted. Havildar Dewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shekh Hingun, promoted,—1st May 1877.

33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Rooldoo to be Subadar, *vice* Chumput Sing, invalided; Jemadar Ghirao to be Subadar, *vice* Roor Sing, invalided; Havildar Meer Bahadur Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Rooldoo, promoted; Havildar Goordut Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghirao, promoted; Havildar Sirdar Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheikh Salaroo, invalided,—1st May 1877.

37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Davi Din to be Subadar, *vice* Roodr Sing, invalided; Havildar Khusial Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Akbar Sing, invalided; Havildar Narain to be Jemadar, *vice* Davi Din, promoted,—1st May 1877.

41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Soor Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Seetul Sing, invalided; Havildar Hursookh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khoomaun Sing, invalided; Havildar Roopchund to be Jemadar, *vice* Soor Sing, promoted,—1st May 1877.

No. 757.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Duffadar Sher Báz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Attar Singh, invalided; Duffadar Gúlab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dittay Shah, invalided,—1st May 1877.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 758.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Reid Martin, Infantry, Wing Commander, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year and two days under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Francis Gellie, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years; one year and fourteen days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2 of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Celadon Charles Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for one year, five months and thirteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Benjamin Evers,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 759.—Leave of absence in India, for two months, on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, is granted to Major Charles Hunter, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class.

No. 760.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 927 of 1876, Captain G. T. Skipwith, Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works Branch, is granted an extension of furlough to the 25th April 1877.

No. 761.—Leave of absence in India for three months on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, is granted to Lieutenant Philip Arnold Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation.

No. 762.—Privilege leave of absence for three months under Sections 29 to 32 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. R. K. Sutherland, Assistant Accountant General, Military Department, with effect from the 1st September 1877.

No. 763.—The following extract from List No. 14, dated the 27th July 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Colonel J. S. Rawlins, S.C.
Major L. Smith, S.C.
Captain R. J. Bond, R.E.
Lieutenant A. J. F. Reid, S.C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Major F. J. Keen, S.C.,—3 months, medical certificate.
Captain H. C. Marsh, S.C.,—2 months, urgent private affairs.

Retirements.

Surgeon-Major R. Moir,—16th June 1877.
Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie,—3rd August 1877.

No. 764.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Captain G. T. Skipwith, Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works Branch,—Bombay, 25th April 1877 (date of departure on furlough, 23rd October 1876).

ORDNANCE.

No. 765.—The following clauses in list of changes in War Matériel, are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st April 1877.

3052. Harness and saddlery.
Alterations to—
Collar, neck, horse.
Breeching, near, complete, with strap (II.)
Breeching off, complete, with strap (II.)

3056. Apparatus, drying guncotton. (Mark I.)
Instructions for drying guncotton.

3057. Band, iron, with loops, for rammer staves. (Mark I.) } rifled M.L., 9-inch.
Ropes, guide, for rammers. }

3065. Gunpowder, service, R.F.G. 2:
Modified specification.

3070. Scales, hanging, siege travelling carriage, complete. (Mark I.)

3071. Sights, rifled guns, tangent scale, muzzle-loading, 9-pr., landservice, 6 cwt. of Mark II; 5° and 12° (Mark III.)*

3074. Tools, venting, iron ordnance, set No. 3, siege train.
Boxes, wood, for carrying ditto.

* No 5° sight of Mark I has been approved or sealed. Marked II 5° sight was sealed with the gun, § 2683. For Mark II 12° sight see § 2855.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 766.—Paragraphs 15 and 40 of G. G. O. No. 859 of 1873 are reconstructed as follows:—

"15. Schoolmasters absent on leave, except during the authorized vacations, are not entitled to staff pay, which is only admissible when present with their regiments and in performance of their duties. See para. 40."

"40. Schoolmasters will be granted an allowance of one rupee and twelve annas daily, in addition to the actual and necessary travelling expenses by railway or road under the following circumstances:—

(*a*) when travelling on duty without troops to join their regiments.
(*b*) When visiting detachment schools.
(*c*) During transfer from one station to another.
(*d*) When proceeding to or from a hill depôt."

Staff pay is not admissible for the above periods.

PENSIONS.

No. 767.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further service by Annual Invaliding Committee are transferred to the pension establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		A. Battery, B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.		Rs.	
	Bhistie ...	Nuttoo ...	Bhistie ...	3	N.-W. P.
	Syce ...	Phakoe ...	Syce ...	3	„
	„ ...	Issree ...	„ ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter	Kissoon ...	Grass-cutter	3	„
	„ ...	Nankoo ...	„ ...	3	Punjab.
	„ ...	Geraho ...	„ ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Oree ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Kalladun ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Suffree (2) ...	„ ...	3	„
		B. Battery, B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.			
	Store Lascar	Buckrede ...	Store Lascar	3	N.-W. P.
	Syce ...	Bucktawar ...	Syce ...	3	„
	„ ...	Bullei ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Sudhoo ...	„ ...	3	Punjab.
	„ ...	Gurnaise ...	„ ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Peerbux ...	„ ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter	Pursadie ...	Grass-cutter	3	„
	„ ...	Setul ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Ooseyre ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Hissary ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Mattadeen ...	„ ...	3	Punjab.
	„ ...	Bhodoo ...	„ ...	3	„
		D. Battery, B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.			
	Grass-cutter	Davie ...	Grass-cutter	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Revie ...	„ ...	3	„
		C. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.			
	Tindal ...	Goolziar ...	Tindal ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Store Lascar	Muttra Persaud...	Store Lascar	3	„
	Syce ...	Ameer Khan, 1st	Syce ...	3	„
	„ ...	Girdarrie ...	„ ...	3	Punjab.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension	Circle of payment.
		C. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. —(contd.)		Rs.	
	Syce ...	Pheykoo ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Juggoo ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Bundhan ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Buggo ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Kunnie ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Dhoom Khan ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Ameer Khan, 2nd	„ ...	3	Presidency.
	Grass-cutter	Beekarrie ...	Grass-cutter	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Sewchurn ...	„ ...	3	„
		E. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.			
	Grass-cutter	Buddal ...	Grass-cutter	3	N.-W. P.
		A. Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Syce ...	Elahee Buccus ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Bahadoor, 1st ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Doorga ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Oorie ...	„ ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter	Elahi Buccus ...	Grass-cutter	3	„
	„ ...	Durgahi ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Bachun ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Chingan ...	„ ...	3	Presidency.
	Bhistie ...	Rozah ...	Bhistie ...	3	N.-W. P.
		D. Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Syce ...	Jerowan ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Tirrantee ...	„ ...	3	„
	Jorrawalla Grass-cutter	Sobuttee ...	Jorrawalla Grass-cutter	3	„
	„ ...	Ungnoo ...	„ ...	3	„
		E. Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Syce ...	Ablack (1) ...	Syce ...	3	Presidency.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		No. 1 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Tindal ...	Rassan Khan ...	Tindal ...	7	Presidency.
		No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Puckallie	Ameer Allie ...	Puckallie	3	Presidency.
		A Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Grass-cutter	Gunga Deen ...	Grass-cutter	3	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Peetum ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Doorghun ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Jorarwur ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Rissail ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Sattie ...	,, ...	3	,,
	Syce ...	Lootawan ...	Syce ...	3	,,
	Bhistie ...	Akbur ...	Bhistie ...	3	,,
		No. 5 Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Puckallie	Sabka Khan ...	Puckallie	3	N.-W. P.
		No. 6 Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Puckallie	Culloo ...	Puckallie	3	N.-W. P.
		4th Hussars.			
	Jorrawalla Grass-cutter	Kanthie ...	Jorrawalla Grass-cutter	3	N.-W. P.
	Grass-cutter	Bhowanadeen ...	Grass-cutter	3	,,
	,, ...	Mattadeen ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Wahid Ally ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Jhinghoo ...	,, ...	3	Presidency.
	,, ...	Bhujowan ...	,, ...	3	N.-W. P.
	Syce ...	Maddaree ...	Syce ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Somie ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Muggah ...	,, ...	3	Presidency.
	,, ...	Ramjohn ...	,, ...	3	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Setal ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Alladeen ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Mattadeen ...	,, ...	3	,,
	Puckallie	Khungoo ...	Puckallie	3	Punjab.
		10th Hussars.			
	Syce ...	Nahnoo ...	Syce ...	3	Presidency.
	,, ...	Oree ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Hussein Bux ...	,, ...	3	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Rutcha ...	,, ...	3	Presidency.
	,, ...	Khedoo ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Ram Cherun ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Toolsie ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Buchchoo ...	,, ...	3	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Oree ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Kareen Bux ...	,, ...	3	,,
	Grass-cutter	Junglee ...	Grass-cutter	3	Presidency.
	,, ...	Lutcha ...	,, ...	3	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Goberdhun ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Ooda ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Beekha ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Motie ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Jehangir ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Cherun ...	,, ...	3	Presidency.
	,, ...	Lalmaun ...	,, ...	3	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Dookhie ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Bandoo ...	,, ...	3	Punjab.
	,, ...	Motie (2nd) ...	,, ...	3	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Soodeen ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Soodan ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Davie, 1st ...	,, ...	3	,,
		11th Hussars.			
	Puckallie	Budleo ...	Puckallie	3	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Thara ...	,, ...	3	,,
		81st Foot.			
	Puckallie	Rajab ...	Puckallie	3	Presidency.
		1st Bengal Cavalry.			
	Jemadar...	Uzeemoodeen ...	Jemadar...	12	N.-W. P.
	Duffadar...	Shaikh Peer Buksh	Duffadar...	*12	,,
	,, ...	Gholam Russool Khan.	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Iradut Ullee ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sowar ...	Foujdar Khan ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Namdar Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Zuberdust Khan	,, ...	4	,,

* Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
		1st Bengal Cavalry—contd.			
	Sowar ...	Ullee Uhmed Khan.	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Moortuza Khan...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Golab Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Shaikh Iradut ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Toleh Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hussunoollah Khan.	,, ...	4	,,
		10th Bengal Lancers.			
	Duffadar	Ellahi Buxsh ...	Duffadar	7	Punjab.
	Lance Duffadar.	Mahomed Izhag	,, ...	7	,,
	,,	Shaddee ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sowar ...	Sookha Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,,	Ditta ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,,	Pertab Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
		12th Bengal Cavalry.			
	Jemadar	Ram Singh ...	Jemadar...	12	Punjab.
	Duffadar...	Boodh Singh ...	Duffadar...	7	,,
	,, ...	Jewan Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Jehangeer Beg ...	,, ...	7	,,
	Sowar ...	Kour Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gunesha Singh...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Ami Chand ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Jassa Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Soorjan Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Prem Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Dyal Singh ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Rajjab Ali Khan	,, ...	4	,,
		13th Bengal Lancers.			
	Duffadar	Omur Khan ...	Duffadar	7	N.-W. P.
	Sowar ...	Baggai Khan ...	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Kishn Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Hubeeboolla ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Gourree Sunker	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Geyan Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Allayar Khan ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Kalloo ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Pakkur Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
		13th Bengal Lancers—contd.			
	Sowar ...	Dhurm Sing ...	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	,, ...	Ameer Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Surmoot Sing ...	,, ...	4	,,
	,, ...	Futteh Ali Khan	,, ...	4	,,
		Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.			
	Naick ...	Sung Singh ...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	,, ...	Sahib Singh ...	,, ...	7	,,
	,, ...	Deodutt ...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Bhistie ...	Kulloo ...	Bhistie ...	3	,,
	,,	Quajoo ...	,, ...	3	,,
	,,	Hazarie ...	,, ...	3	,,
		3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Bhistie ...	Abdoola Khan ...	Bhistie ...	3	N.-W. P.
		6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.			
	Bugler ...	Antonio Domingo	Bugler ...	7	N.-W. P.
		7th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Bhistie ...	Shaick Modee ...	Bhistie ...	3	Presidency.
		8th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Bhistie ...	Elahee Bux ...	Bhistie ...	3	N.-W. P.
		9th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Fife Major	Mathew Manual	Fife Major	7	N.-W. P.
	Bhistie ...	Jewahir ...	Bhistie ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Emam Buksh (1st).	,, ...	3	,,
	,, ...	Kulloo ...	,, ...	3	,,
		11th Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Davee ...	Subadar...	25	N.-W. P.
	Havildar	Kadir Khan ...	Havildar	7	,,
	,, ...	Hitta Sing ...	,, ...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Goopee Doobey...	,, ...	7	N.-W. P.
	,, ...	Goordutt Sing ...	,, ...	7	Presidency.
	,, ...	Ramtahal Sing...	,, ...	7	,,
	Naick ...	Ramkhelawun Ram	Naick ...	7	,,
	Sepoy ...	Sewchurn Pandy	Sepoy ...	4	N.-W. P.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		15th (The Loodiana) Regiment of Native Infantry.		Rs.	
	Subadar Major. Sirdar Bahadoor.	Ram Rutton ...	Subadar Major.	*25	Presidency.
	Subadar...	Bussawah Sing...	Subadar...	25	Punjab.
	Jemadar...	Jye Sing ...	Jemadar	12	„
	„ ...	Bhugwan Sing...	„ ...	12	„
	„ ...	Jewun Shah ...	„ ...	12	„
	Havildar...	Chunda Sing ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Madho Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Phoola Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Futteh Sing ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Bhugwan Sing...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jowahir Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Bholah Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Buktawar Sing...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Burriam Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Gunda Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jewun Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Sudda Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Anoop Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Chunda ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dhian Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kukoo ...	„ ...	4	„
		16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Joseph Letts ...	Subadar...	40†	Presidency.
	Fife Major	James Clawson...	Fife Major	10	„
		17th (The Loyal Poorbeeah) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Naick ...	Juskurrun Sing	Naick ...	7	N.-W. P.
		18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Drum-Major.	Donald McKinlay	Drum-Major.	12†	N.-W. P.
		20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Bhistie ...	Sohnoo ...	Bhistie ...	8	Punjab.
		21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Gujja Singh ...	Jemadar	12	Punjab.
	Havildar	Khakee ...	Havildar	7	„
		21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry —contd.		Rs.	
	Havildar...	Kalian Singh ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„	Goordit Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Fakeer Khan ...	Naick ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Sunt Ram ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sudamah ...	„ ...	4	„
		27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Fife-Major	John Turner ...	Fife-Major	10	N.-W. P.
		29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Golab Sing ...	Subadar...	25	Punjab.
	Havildar	Soodah Singh ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Jymul Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Heera Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Naurunga ...	Naick ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Boota ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Heera ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khajan Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Muddut ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Janee ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Hussun ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dewa Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khooshial Sing...	„ ...	4	„
		32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).			
	Subadar-Major.	Jewun Singh ...	Subadar...	25*	Punjab.
	Havildar	Ruttun Singh ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Heera Singh ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jewun Singh ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Kishen Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Alla Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jewun Singh ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Rolia Singh ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Kuka Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Jowalla Singh ...	Naick ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Goordit Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bookum Singh...	„ ...	4	„

* Is also allowed a continuance of the Brevet pay of his rank, viz., Rs. 50 per mensem.
† Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers)—contd.		Rs.	
	Sepoy ...	Jowahir Singh...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Kirpal Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Anoop Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Shere Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Assa Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ameer Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Goormuck Singh	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Hukm Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dewan Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bhoop Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Pagga Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nehal Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jowalla Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khan Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kowda Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Utter Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jewa Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Chunda Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Wussawa Singh	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nehal Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
		34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Sheikh Emam Bux	Havildar	7	N.-W. P.
	Bhistie ...	Useph ...	Bhistie ...	3	„
		3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.			
	Naick ...	Purmull Kundka	Naick ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Sepoy ...	Kurbeer Sahee ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
		2nd Punjab Cavalry.			
	Duffadar	Izzut Khan ...	Duffadar	7	Punjab.
	Sowar ...	Oomur Ally Khan	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Jyram ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Summund Khan	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Surrum Sing ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Sabdul Khan ...	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Rukha Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Neaz Mahomed Khan.	„ ...	4	„
		2nd Punjab Cavalry—contd.		Rs.	
	Sowar ...	Mohubut Ally ...	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Tara Sing ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Mehur Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mith Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Shere Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jowahir Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gunda Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kalloo ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mohur Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mahomed Jan ...	„ ...	4	„
	Lascar ...	Lalla ...	Lascar ...	3	„
		5th Punjab Cavalry.			
	Duffadar...	Sowdagur Sing...	Duffadar...	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Gunda Mull ...	„ ...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Surroop Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sowar ...	Sheikh Kurreem-oolla.	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Mendoo Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dillawur Ally ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Manoolla Khan...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Meer Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Shummush Khan	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Futteh Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bahar Sing ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Nutha Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ram Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Issur Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
		No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.			
	Subadar-Major Bahadoor.	Murdan Ali Shah	Subadar-Major.	25*	Punjab.
	Havildar	Golab Singh ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Goormuck ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Kummah Khan	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Mushtak ...	„ ...	7	„
	Trumpeter	Bootah ...	Trumpeter	4	„
		No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.			
	Naick ...	Bassawa Singh...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.

* Is also allowed a continuance of the Brevet pay of his rank, viz., Rs. 50 per mensem.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery.		Rs.	
	Driver ...	Heera Sing ...	Driver ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Nehal Sing (1) ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mosudda ...	„ ...	4	„
		No. 5 Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.			
	Gunner ...	Anoop Singh ...	Gunner...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Bukhtawar ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Balla Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
		1st Sikh Infantry.			
	Subadar...	Shunkar Singh...	Subadar...	25	N.-W. P.
	Havildar	Jewan Singh ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Zydullah Khan...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Shada ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jodh Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Amir Bux ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dabi Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Basaki ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nihal Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Paddam Singh...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jawahir Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Vir Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mangu Khan ...	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Shaikh Piru ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
		3rd Sikh Infantry			
	Havildar	Sahib Singh ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Jymel Singh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Heerah Singh ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Hurree Singh ...	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Ellahie Bux ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Kurreem Bux ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Wuzeer Singh ...	Naick ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Mahomed Kassim	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Noor Bux ...	Sepoy ...	4	N.-W. P.
	Lasgrie...	Maha Singh ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
		3rd Punjab Infantry.			
	Havildar	Bissen Dass ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Wassem ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jota Sing ...	„ ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Goolab ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Futteh Noor ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ..	Gurreeb ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ellihe Bukah ...	„ ...	4	„
		3rd Punjab Infantry,—contd.			
	Sepoy ...	Peer Buksh ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Fuzal Dad ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kissen Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bootah Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bootah Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Oomur Buksh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Khan Bahadur ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Veer Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
		4th Punjab Infantry.			
	Havildar	Niamat Khan ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	Sepoy ...	Fattu ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jani ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dadu ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mahi ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Azim ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sardar Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
		5th Punjab Infantry.			
	Havildar	Kishan Singh ...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Sher Din ...	Havildar	7	„
	Naick ...	Almu ...	Naick ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Ram Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Shakar Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Samand Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nanu Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ziarat Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Gharib Shah ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sundar ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Kala Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nan Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Chet Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Phula Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sher Ali Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
		2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.			
	Duffadar	Gurdut Singh ...	Duffadar	7	Punjab.
	Sowar ...	Mir Akbar Ali...	Sowar ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Gunga Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Nutha Singh ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Khooman Singh	„ ...	4	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Goolab Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bulloo Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bundun Singh ...	„ ...	4	Presidency.

No. 768.—Sepoy Jullal Khan, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree of Rs. 3 per mensem, payable in the Punjab circle.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 769.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants, and Native Medical Pupils passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified :—

Names.	Date of rank.	Date of passing English qualification.
1st Class Hospital Assistants.		
Sewruttun	3rd February 1845 ...	16th April 1877.
Bhewane Sing	17th December 1853 ...	16th do.
2nd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Peer Buksh (3rd)...	20th April 1865 ...	16th April 1877.
Kaderdad Khan	1st October „ ...	16th do.
Azeem-ood-deen	1st „ 1866 ..	16th do.
Shaik Ahmed Buksh (2nd)	31st March 1867 ...	16th do.
Gholam Rasool	17th April „ ...	16th do.
Shaik Abdoollah (2nd)	29th „ 1869 ...	16th do.
Shaikh Jamal Ooddeen	12th October „ ...	16th do.
3rd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Purdassy Ram	12th January 1864 ...	10th April 1877.
Jan Mahomed (1st)	21st April 1870 ...	12th May 1877.
Thakur Dass	16th April 1871 ...	16th April 1877.
Shaikh Fakeer Oollah (1st)	22nd April „ ...	16th do.
Anees Oodeen	7th May „ ...	16th do.
Peer Buksh	1st May 1873 ...	16th do.
Kirpa Ram	Do.	16th do.
Meer Subdar Ally	28th January 1874 ...	12th do.
Jan Mahomed	6th November „ ...	16th do.
Naeem Oollah Khan	11th February 1875 ...	8th May 1877.
Ezabutt Hossain	16th March 1877 ...	16th April 1877.
Native Medical Pupils.		
Myia Singh, No. 1069	15th April 1876 ...	16th April 1877.
Manooher Pershad, No. 1082	Do.	16th do.
Poonnoo Sawmy, No. 1194	15th May 1876 ...	15th May 1877.
Abdool Guffar Khan, No. 1225 ...	Do. ...	16th April 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 770.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Elton, Infantry, are, with reference to notification by the Home Department, No. 1251, dated the 17th August 1877, replaced at his own request at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 771.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary T. Davis, Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 25th August 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 772.—The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum with an additional annuity of £289-19, with effect from the 25th August 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hector Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, late Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Simla, the 24th August 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. Charles Hewett to be a 3rd grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 21st August 1877.

No. 365.—The following officers are transferred from the Central Provinces, Railway Branch, to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Central System:—

Mr. W. K. Stent, Assistant Engineer 1st grade.

Mr. B. P. Milsom, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, temporary rank.

No. 366.—Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer 3rd grade, Railway Branch, British Burmah, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer 2nd grade with effect from the 13th July 1877.

No. 367.—In supersession of Notification No. 319, dated 14th July 1877, Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 3rd August 1877.

Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Captain Conway-Gordon, or until further orders.

Captain J. Grierson, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore.

No. 368.—Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer 4th grade (temporary rank), Simla Imperial Circle, is retransferred to the Western System of State Railways.

The 22nd August 1877.

No. 369.—Mr. W. B. Gray, (temporary) Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 16th September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 370.—Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Examiner 1st grade (temporary rank), Bengal, is transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works Accounts.

The 23rd August 1877.

No. 371.—With reference to Military Department G. G. O. No. 725 of 16th August 1877, the services of Colonel C. Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, Executive Engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of that Department with effect from 4th August 1877.

The 24th August 1877.

No. 372.—Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Baboos Kedar Nath Ghose and Kuli Bhoosun Banerjee are appointed as Accountants 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway.

Lalla Mehtab Roy, Accountant 3rd grade, Punjab, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. J. H. Trott, Accountant 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 35.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th August 1877.

No. 718.—The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

The 29th August 1877.

No. 723.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. W. C. Wood, Deputy Commissioner 3rd grade in Oudh, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade:

Major R. H. deMontmorency, Assistant Commissioner 1st grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade:

Mr. A. F. Millett, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade:

Captain H. W. Hastings, Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade.

The 30th August 1877.

No. 727.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. K. Wight, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, *vice* Captain T. B. Michell transferred to Bengal:

Lieutenant M. A. Gray, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. Wight.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 30th August 1877.

No. 1109F.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions in the Forest Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. M. J. Slym, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in British Burma, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 21st May 1877.

Mr. W. J. Brereton, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the North-Western Provinces, to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 15th July 1877, the date on which he returned from leave on medical certificate.

Mr. W. Righy, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in the Punjab, to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 19th March 1877.

Mr. R. S. Dodsworth, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in Oudh, to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 17th April 1877.

Mr. G. H. Foster, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in the Central Provinces, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade, with effect from the 19th March 1877.

Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Mysore, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 17th April 1877.

Mr. W. R. Fisher, B. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 21st May 1877.

Mr. C. E. Fendall, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 19th March 1877.

Mr. A. Stewart, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, and at present attached temporarily to the Forest Survey Branch, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 21st May 1877.

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £ 5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £ 1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand Rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand Rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £ 45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £ 15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £ 30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the

operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars :—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 17 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Intermediate Light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 11 of 1877, issued from this Department, information has been received from the Government of Bengal that the "Intermediate" Light-ship has been shifted from the position therein notified, and that, as a temporary or experimental measure, it is now placed in the following position :—

Lower Gaspar light-vessel	...	...	...	N. by W. ½ W. 12 miles.
Centre Saugor sand buoy	...	...	...	N. ½ E. 5 miles.
Bell buoy	...	...	...	N. W. by N. 4¼ miles.
Upper reef buoy	...	...	...	W. by S. ¼ S. 6¼ miles.
Lower reef buoy	...	...	...	S. by W. 8½ miles.

The vessel lies in 6¼ fathoms at low-water, and will exhibit the station lights as notified in the above referred to notice.

[*All bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 2° 45′ *E.*]

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th August 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Commdr., (late* I. N.),
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Hooghly River, No. 136*a*; Sea face of Sunderbuns, No. 138*a*; Palmyras Point to Chittagong, No. 1681; Bay of Bengal, No. 70*a*; Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 115 : also Admiralty Light list (India), 1877; Indian Marine Survey Light list, 1877; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 476.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 2121*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 898P., dated 30th April 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. V. Escher as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 29th August 1877.

No. 2412*G.*—The services of Colonel A. Elderton, Officiating Political Agent 1st Class, and Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date on which he is relieved by Lieutenant E. L. Durand.

No. 2414*G.*—Lieutenant E. L. Durand, Officiating Political Agent 3rd Class, is posted as Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, until further orders with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Elderton.

Mr. R. I. Bruce, Political Agent 2nd Class and 1st Assistant to Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, to officiate as Political Agent 1st Class, *vice* Colonel M. Thomson.

Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Officiating Political Agent 3rd and 1st Assistant to Resident, Hyderabad, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Bruce.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone is appointed to officiate as Political Agent 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Smith, and is posted to Manipur with effect from 13th August 1877.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 2895.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State,* 1877-78 :—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year.	12,250,000	13,35,00,000	1s. 9·23d.	1,60,00,000
In the month of Aug.	1,148,071	1,32,50,000	1s. 8·79d.	17,69,200
To the end of the month of August.	5,391,393	6,20,57,939	1s. 8·85d.	81,44,009
Remains to make estimate good.	6,858,607	7,64,42,061	1s. 9·53d.	78,55,991

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £5,391,393 @ 1s. 9·23d.	Rs.	70,41,819
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £5,391,393 @ 1s. 8·85d.	„	81,44,009
Expenditure in excess of estimate	Rs.	11,02,190

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &C.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 2882.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 37, (page 16).

Substitute as follows for the Proviso :—

Provided—

(1) that the transfer is made on public grounds, and not only in the private interest of the officer transferred ;

(2) that no officer be transferred without the consent of the Local Government, and

(3) that no officer be transferred for service under a Native State without the consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Section 70 (*a*), (page 39).

Substitute the following for item (4):—

Field allowances, *i.e.*, horse and tent allowances, of any officer of the Survey Department in the Bengal Presidency who retires from the service on or before the 1st September 1882.

Insert in Clause (*b*), (*page* 40), *the following as item* (3 *A*):—

"(3 A). Field allowances (*i.e.*, horse and tent allowances) of officers of the Survey Department, excepting officers in Bengal who retire before 1st September 1882."

Supplement A, Section 6, (page 102).

Insert the following Rule under this Section, together with the note appended :—

1. An officer leaving India on resignation of the service, must report the date of the departure of the vessel in which he sails, if he is a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to the Government of India in the Financial Department, and if he is a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Services, to the Governments of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

[NOTE.—A copy of this Rule should be furnished by the Accountant General to every officer (if he be in India) who applies to resign, with an intimation that there will be delay in the commencement of his annuity, if he does not report the date of his departure. This copy should be sent to the officer when the Accountant General prepares his No-Demand certificate.]

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 30, Rule 5, (page 129).

Substitute the following for the second sentence of this Rule :—

But if the Local Government considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control, it may remit the penalty.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 38, (page 241).

Insert the following as case (*a* 2) *under this Section* :—

(*a* 2). The Government of India may grant to a Minister appointed by the Church of Scotland for service in any station, an allowance of Rs. 100 a month whenever not less than one hundred Presbyterian soldiers are quartered at the station, and of Rs. 150 a month when the number of such soldiers at the station exceeds two hundred.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 2896.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year* 1877 :—

	Bullion or Coin received.		
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	Coined and examined.
In the month of July 1877—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	15,59,080	..	29,38,006
Bombay	75,46,213	..	65,53,769
TOTAL ..	91,05,293	..	94,91,775
First seven months—			
Calcutta	1,80,35,459	781	1,87,78,850
Bombay	5,06,65,137	..	5,26,53,509
TOTAL ..	6,87,00,596	781	7,14,32,359

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of July ..	6,53,314	7,87,190	65,124	71,14,506	7,56,640	63,57,866	79,66,820	15,43,830	64,23,990
First seven months ..	1,33,60,918	17,32,926	1,16,27,992	6,99,44,986	82,16,479	6,17,28,507	8,33,05,904	99,49,405	7,33,56,499

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 773.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualties, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Colonel R. Richards, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals;
Major C. T. O. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) J. White, Madras Staff Corps, on the 18th March 1877.

Major-General F. W. Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals;
Colonel E. C. Beale, Bombay Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals;
Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Bengal Staff Corps) E. J. L. Twynam, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General F. Rowcroft, C. B., Bengal Infantry, on the 22nd March 1877.

Colonel C. R. W. Hervey, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals;
Major G.S. Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps, on the 27th March 1877.

Colonel J. E. Gastrell, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals;
Major T. H. Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels;
Captain H. M. Evans, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Major-General F. E. Voyle, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 23rd April 1877.

This cancels G. G. Orders Nos. 507 and 508 of 1877.

No. 774.—The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.

Rank, Name and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Arthur William Roberts, Bengal Cavalry.	Major ..	28th March 1877.	Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps, deceased.

Alterations of rank.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Bengal Cavalry.	Major Irvine Low ..	19th March 1877.	Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) J. White, Madras Staff Corps, deceased.
Ditto ..	Major George Charles Jackson.	23rd March 1877.	Lieutenant-General F. Rowcroft, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

No. 775.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Blaikston Renny, 62nd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—23rd May 1876.

No. 776.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam,—20th August 1877.

No. 777.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson,—20th August 1877.
Captain Richard Percival Davis,—22nd August 1877.

No. 778.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant T. H. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant G. Wingate, Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 13th August 1877, to fill existing vacancies.

No. 779.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Captain C. Cowie, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class;
Captain S. Cargill, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class.
} From 23rd August 1877, vice Major C. Hunter, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, on leave.

No. 780.—In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, Sub-Conductor William Joseph McDermott, who was appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, in G. G. O. No. 665 of 1876, is confirmed in his present grade of Sub-Conductor,—22nd May 1876.

No. 781.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Talib Hoosein to be Ressaldar Major, *vice* Jhubba Singh, invalided,—1st May 1877.

19th Bengal Lancers.

Woordie-Major Yakoob Ally Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Futteh Singh, invalided; Jemadar Gunda Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Kasheedeen, invalided; Jemadar Mahomed Shahriar to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Yakoob Ally Khan, promoted; Duffadar Kishen Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gool Khan, invalided; Duffadar Humzoolla Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gunda Singh, promoted; Duffadar Manawa Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Shahriar, promoted; Duffadar Khan Mahomed Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Juggut Singh, invalided,—1st May 1877.

4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Chuttoor Bhooj Awusthi, "Bahadur," to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Takur Persad Misser, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Ramlotun Misser to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Takur Persad Misser, invalided; Havildar Bunwari Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahadeo Sing, invalided; Havildar Gokul Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramlotun Misser, promoted,—1st May 1877.

6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Subadar Kalay Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Bulwunt Sing, invalided; Jemadar Hurrypersaud Sookul to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Bulwunt Sing, invalided; Jemadar Ullee Mahomed Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Ghous Mahomed, invalided; Havildar Ludha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hurrypersaud Sookul, promoted; Havildar Peer Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ullee Mahomed Khan, promoted; Havildar Mohur Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Doorgah, invalided,—1st May 1877.

7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Juggernath Doobey to be Subadar, *vice* Rughoonath Sing, invalided; Jemadar Dewah Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Meerwan Khan, invalided; Havildar Doorgah Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Juggernath Doobey, promoted; Pay Havildar Moonder Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewah Sing, promoted,—1st May 1877.

13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Juthia Khuttree to be Subadar, *vice* Ramoo Kuthait, invalided; Havildar Hunwunt Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Poorun, invalided; Havildar Kaloo Thappa to be Jemadar, *vice* Buldeo Sing, invalided; Havildar Futteh Sing Kuthait to be Jemadar, *vice* Juthia Khuttree, promoted,—1st May 1877.

16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Chingun Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Joseph Letts, invalided; Jemadar Jowahir Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Ramniad Tewary, invalided; Jemadar Ramsurn Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Dhyan Sing, invalided; Havildar Kalla Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Soorjun Sing, invalided; Havildar Meah Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Shekh Chaund, invalided; Havildar Dabedeen Misser to be Jemadar, *vice* Madho Sing, invalided; Havildar Luchmun Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Chingun Sing, promoted; Havildar Muckdoombux Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowahir Sing, promoted,—1st May 1877.

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Dhokul Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Bunneh Khan, invalided,—1st May 1877.

28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Alla Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Wurriam Singh, deceased; Havildar Wurriam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Alla Singh, promoted,—15th June 1877.

No. 782.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Sher Báz to be Jemadar, *vice* Bowani Persád, invalided,—1st May 1877.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Goordutt Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Attar Singh, invalided; Havildar Bysaka Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Goordutt Singh, promoted,—1st May 1877.

CLOTHING.

No. 783.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that British troops proceeding to India from England, will be provided with cork helmets by the War Office prior to embarkation, the value being claimed in the same manner as other articles of clothing taken to India.

2. The issue of the present biennial allowance for wicker helmets will be discontinued in respect of troops who may be supplied with cork helmets under the above arrangement.

No. 784.—ADDENDUM—

To G. G. O. No. 944 of 1876 add the following after the words "regimental cells":—

"On the men leaving the country, the bedding will be returned to the Commissariat, unless required for use on board ship."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 785.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major William Shapter Hunt, Madras Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 3rd class,—for two years: one year, seven months and seventeen days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2 of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 786.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 200, dated 21st August 1877.—Granting Captain P. F. M. Baddeley, Commandant, No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, two months leave of absence in India, with effect from date of departure from Bolaram, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 787.—General leave of absence in India for six months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, is granted to Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Richard Busher, Army Remount Department.

No. 788.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant W. Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—Bombay, 16th August 1877.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Cannell, Public Works Department, attached to the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners,—Bombay, 16th August 1877.

No. 789.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E., (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General), G. G. O. No. 542 of 1877,—*India*, 2nd June 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. N. Sandilands, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 306 of 1877,—*India*, 2nd June 1877, from Bombay.
That part of G. G. O. No. 546 of 1877 which refers to this officer is cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. Jackson, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 666 of 1877,—*Italia*, 15th August 1877, from Bombay.

Captain W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 605 of 1877,—*Deccan*, 19th July 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon R. T. Wright, M.D., G. G. O. No. 680 of 1877,—*Australia*, 10th July 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon W. Duncan, M.B., G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*India*, 2nd June 1877, from Bombay.

The 29th August 1877.

No. 378.—Mr. T. Davis, 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, is posted to the North-Eastern System of State Railways.

No. 379.—The undermentioned officers are temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works:—

From Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. F. Taylor, Executive Engineer 4th grade.
„ E. A. Parsick, Assistant „ 1st „
„ A. Clerke, „ „ 2nd „
„ A. Hayes, „ „ 2nd „
„ E. E. A. Küster, „ „ 2nd „
„ A. C. C. Rogers, „ „ 2nd „
„ G. A. G. Shawe, „ „ 2nd „
„ J. R. Swinden, „ „ 2nd „
„ C. J. K. Watson, „ „ 2nd „

From N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. P. H. Brown (Temporary Executive Engineer 4th grade).
Mr. J. R. Green (Temporary Assistant Engineer 1st grade).
Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.
Mr. A. W. Slater (Temporary Assistant Engineer 1st grade).
Mr. R. H. D. Mills, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

From Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. H. P. Leupolt, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

From Central India.

Mr. W. A. Smith, Executive Engineer 4th grade.

No. 380.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from 30th June 1877, *vice* Mr. H. W. Stokoe, Supervisor 2nd grade, deceased:—

Mr. W. Delahay, Temporary Supervisor 2nd grade, to Supervisor 2nd grade, *permanent.*
Sergeant E. Highway, Overseer 1st grade, to Supervisor 2nd grade, *temporary.*
Purmessury Doss, Temporary Overseer 1st grade, to Overseer 1st grade, *permanent.*
Khadim Alli, Overseer 2nd grade, to Overseer 1st grade, *temporary.*

The 30th August 1877.

No. 381.—Mr. G. J. Lynn, Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India 6 months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 405 of 28th September 1876.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 382.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for twenty-seven days from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 383.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present grade.		Grade to which promoted.		Date of promotion.	Nature of promotion.	REMARKS.
Capt. H. S. Clive, R. E. ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe. 2nd	Exe. Engr.	2nd	9th Feb. 1877	Permanent	*Vice* Capt. Sim, R.E., replaced at disposal of Military Department.
„ J. E. Toller, R. E. ...	Ditto	2nd	Ditto	3rd	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Lieut. A. G. Clayton, R. E.	Ditto	3rd	Ditto	4th	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
„ M. Laugharne, R. E.	Tempy. Engr.	Asstt. 1st	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Mr. W. H. Johnson ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe. 3rd	Exe. Engr.	2nd	Ditto ...	Temporary	*Vice* Capt, Clive, R.E., promoted.
„ J. D. Davies ...	Asstt.	Engr. 2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	*Vice* Lieut. Laugharne, R.E., promoted.
„ M. R. Lackersteen ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe. 4th	Exe. Engr.	4th	Ditto ...	Permanent	*Vice* Capt. Plunkett, R.E., replaced at disposal of Military Department.
„ A. Morton ...	Tempy. Engr.	Asst. 1st	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
„ E. Le Lievre ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe. 3rd	Exe. Engr.	2nd	4th Mar. 1877	Temporary	*Vice* Capt. F. F. Cotton, R.E., on furlough.
„ M. R. Lackersteen ...	Exe.	Engr. 4th	Ditto	3rd	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Lieut. N. Arnott, R. E. ...	Asst. Engr.	1st	Ditto	4th	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Mr. F. C. Murray ...	Ditto	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R. E.	Exe.	Engr. 2nd	Exe. Engr.	1st	19th Mar. 1877	Ditto ...	*Vice* Capt. J. Dundas, R.E., on furlough.
Mr. W. B. Bromley ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe. 3rd	Ditto	2nd	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Capt. G. D'A. Jackson ...	Ditto	4th	Ditto	3rd	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Mr. F. H. Ashhurst ...	Asst.	Engr. 1st	Ditto	4th	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
„ R. J. Bailey ...	Ditto	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
„ W. B. Harington ...	Exe.	Engr. 2nd	Exe. Engr.	1st	1st April 1877	Permanent	*Vice* Lieut.-Col. A.R. Bayly, retired.
Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R. E.	Ditto	3rd	Ditto	2nd	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
„ S. C. Turner, R. E....	Ditto	4th	Ditto	3rd	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Mr. W. Eckstein ...	Asst.	Engr. 1st	Ditto	4th	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
„ W. H. Barker ...	Tempy. Engr.	Asst. 1st	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
„ F. H. Ashhurst ...	Asst.	Engr. 1st	Exe. Engr.	4th	14th April 1877	Temporary	*Vice* Mr. King, on furlough.
„ R. J. Bailey ...	Ditto	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R. E.	Ditto	1st	Exe. Engr.	4th	22nd April 1877	Ditto ...	*Vice* Mr. Reid, on furlough.
Mr. A. J. P. Jones ...	Ditto	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
„ J. E. Hilton ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe. 4th	Exe. Engr.	3rd	28th April 1877	Ditto ...	*Vice* Capt. Alves, R.E., on furlough.
Lieut. J. W. Thurburn, R.E.	Asst.	Engr. 1st	Ditto	4th	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Mr. T. H. Jewett ...	Ditto	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

Consequent on the return of Colonel J. Dawson, S.C., Executive Engineer 1st grade, from furlough on the 3rd April 1877, the following officers reverted:—

Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R. E., to Executive Engineer 2nd grade.
Mr. W. H. Bromley, to temporary Executive Engineer 3rd grade.
Captain G. D'A. Jackson, to temporary Executive Engineer 4th grade.
Mr. F. H. Ashhurst to Assistant Engineer 1st grade.
Mr. R. J. Bailey to Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

No. 384.—Captain H. H. Cole, R.E., Executive Engineer, Architectural and Buildings Division, Simla Imperial Circle, was granted subsidiary leave from the 20th to the 27th July 1877.

No. 385.—Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th August 1877.

TELEGRAPH.

The 27th August 1877.

No. 376.—Mr. G. A. Gosselin, Superintendent 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent 2nd grade, with effect from 28th July 1877 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. P. Owen, or until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 36.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 7th September 1877.

No. 749.—APPOINTMENT.—Babu Lakshmilal Baruá to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade in Assam during the absence on deputation of Babu Fatik Chandra Baruá, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th September 1877.

No. 286.—The services of Surgeon A. E. R. Stephens are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 19th June last.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 3rd September 1877.

No. 1140*F*.—Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st September 1877.

The 4th September 1877.

No. 1154*F*.—The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. N. Reuther to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 26th July 1877, the date on which he reported his arrival at Jhelum. Mr. Reuther is posted to the Punjab.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 6th September 1877.

No. 18 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL, COAST OF BURMA.

Destruction of Krishna Shoal Light-house.

Information has been received that the above screw-pile light-house has been entirely washed away.

NOTICE.—Steamers must now trust entirely to the deep sea lead when rounding the Baragua Flats; never shoaling under 10 fathoms there or in rounding the Krishna.

When bound for Rangoon, after bringing Alguada Reef light to bear north 5 miles off, an E. ¾ S. course for a distance of 55 miles should put the vessel into 10 fathoms (low-water) at 5 miles off the Flats.

Should a current set the vessel only ½ a point in shore of her course, she will get depths of 10 fathoms when only 35 miles from Alguada light. On the contrary, if strong ebbs from the Irrawady delta have swept her ½ a point off-shore, she will not be able to get bottom without stopping the engines.

When well past the Krishna, do not shoal under 6 fathoms till China-Bakeer light is visible.

[*The bearings are Magnetic: Variation* 2° 15′ *Easterly in* 1877.]

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 27th August 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Commdr., (late I. N.),*
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Martaban, No. 823; Bay of Bengal, No. 70*b*; Indian Ocean, No. 748*b*; also Admiralty Light list, India, &c., page 16, No. 96; Marine Survey Department Light list, No. 87; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 498.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 4th September 1877.

No. 2136*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Moulvee Hidayatolla Saheb as Acting Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay, during the absence of Hussein Effendi.

No. 2144*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1009P., dated 8th May 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur A. Eydin as in charge of the office of the Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Chevalier G. Gallian, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 7th September 1877.

No. 2161*P.*—Whereas by Treaty, Capitulation, Agreement, Grant, Usage, Sufferance and other lawful means, the Governor General of India in Council has, in the countries or places hereinafter in that behalf mentioned, power and jurisdiction to administer justice among and over Indian British subjects, and for that purpose to make the appointments hereinafter appearing:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872 (Act XI of 1872), the Governor General of India in Council hereby delegates to the officer holding, for the time being, the office of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, the powers and jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts X of 1872 and XI of 1874), to be exercised over Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty according to the procedure prescribed by the said Code, within the undermentioned territories beyond the limits of British India in which the said officer is accredited as the representative of the British Government: that is to say the Coast line from Gwadur westward to the Persian Gulf, all the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, with the islands situated in these Gulfs, and the territories of the Sultan of Muscat in Arabia.

In exercise of the aforesaid powers, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to delegate to the said Political Resident in the Persian Gulf the powers and jurisdiction of a Sessions Judge, as described in the above-mentioned Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised over Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, within the aforesaid territories, according to the procedure prescribed by the said Code.

GENERAL.

The 1st September 1877.

No. 2460*G.*—The services of Surgeon J. C. Lucas, Civil Surgeon, Bushire, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 3rd September 1877.

No. 2469*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant C. E. Yate, Officiating Political Assistant 3rd class, to officiate as Magistrate of Aboo and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Lower Rajpootana, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th August 1877, *vice* Lieutenant A. P. Thornton.

The 6th September 1877.

No. 2512*G.*—Rules IX and X of the revised rules published under Foreign Department Notification No. 1330G., dated 6th July 1875, for giving effect to Article IX of the Treaty between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere, dated 2nd May 1870, for the furtherance of trade with Eastern Turkistan, are hereby cancelled, and the following revised Rules IX and X are substituted for them:—

IX. The holder of a certificate granted under Rule VII will only be entitled to claim a refund on such certificate after it has been attested either—

1. By the customs official* of His Highness the Maharaja on arrival of the goods at Jummoo or Srinuggur of His Highness' dominions, or

2. By the British Joint Commissioner at Leh on arrival of the goods at Leh, or

3. During the absence of the British Joint Commissioner from Leh by the Cashmere Joint Commissioner.

When any of the abovenamed officials are called upon to attest the certificate, they will examine the packages to see that the seals are untampered with, and that the number and weight of packages correspond with the certificate accorded.

X. The owner or his Agent may then present this certificate either to the British Joint Commissioner at Leh, or during the absence of the British Joint Commissioner, to the Cashmere Joint Commissioner at Leh, or in the case of goods sealed and declared at Calcutta or Bombay to the Collector at Calcutta or Bombay, respectively, or in the case of goods sealed and declared at Umritsar to the Deputy Commissioner at Umritsar, and obtain payment of the amount of duty stated therein. No refunds will be paid at Sultanpoor.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* NOTE.—The name and designation of the said officials are at present as follows:
At Jummoo, Partab Sing, Farmer of Customs.
At Srinuggur, Bodh Sing, Farmer of Customs.
Any change in their name or designation will be notified in the Gazette.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 7th September 1877.

No. 3020.—*Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of July* 1877, *compared with those on the same date in* 1876 *and* 1875:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,35,32,560	3,50,05,209	2,98,00,965
Bengal ...	1,37,99,423	1,29,59,479	1,04,19,095
Assam ...	36,88,991	33,81,218	19,96,509
British Burmah	34,59,871	28,05,768	28,79,610
N.-W. Provinces	2,51,82,280	2,59,04,925	2,47,83,280
Oudh ...	69,98,951	66,09,701	66,53,375
Punjab ...	1,40,75,449	1,42,70,556	1,28,44,807
Bombay ...	2,17,08,965	2,63,19,140	2,91,18,548
Central Provs.	51,19,876	50,03,792	56,36,947
Madras ...	2,77,29,660	2,49,06,683	1,91,66,334
TOTAL ...	16,52,96,026	15,70,66,471	14,27,99,470

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 7th September 1877.

No. 3021.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addendum to the Civil Pension Code of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 6, (page 4).

Add the following to the Note to Exception (4) *under this section*:—

(4A.) But if such a clerk is subsequently employed in the Civil Department, he may count his service in the Military office, provided he takes his discharge within twelve months after joining his appointment in the Civil Department.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 7th September 1877.

No. 3022.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year* 1877-78 :—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				SIX SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND FIVE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Bengal ...	45,92,000	50,12,600	4,20,600	...	2,75,52,000	2,99,20,980	23,68,980
Bombay ...	21,63,410	16,250	...	21,47,160	1,05,80,540	1,28,68,850	22,88,310
TOTAL ...	67,55,410	50,28,850	...	17,26,560	3,81,32,540	4,27,89,830	46,57,290

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th September 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 793.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Benjamin Briscoe, 68th Foot, Wing Officer, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—21st June 1876.

Lieutenant Valens Congreve Tonnochy, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—3rd August 1876.

No. 794.—BREVET—

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualty, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified :—

In consequence of the death of General Sir W. L. Griffies-Williams, Bart., Madras Infantry, on the 23rd May 1877.

Major-General W. K. Babington, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals ;

Colonel W. T. Money, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals ;

Captain H. W. Hastings, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.

No. 795.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Rank, Name and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major Charles Samuel Steward, Madras Cavalry.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	24th May 1877.	General Sir W. L. Griffies-Williams, Bart., Madras Infantry, deceased.

No. 796.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *7th August* 1877, *page* 4581.

War Office, 6th August 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of * * * * ; Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., of the Bombay Staff Corps, Agent of the Governor General of India in Rajpootana ; and * * * * , to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

No. 797.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

From 7th August 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Graham, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on furlough.

Colonel H. A. Taylor, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Major H. D. E. W. Chester, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain R. Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieutenant E. Palmer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

No. 798.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson having, with reference to G. G. O. No. 909 of 1876, fulfilled the necessary conditions, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 12th August 1877.

No. 799.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Shaik Fussiecoola to be Woordie Major, *vice* Woordie Major Soobhan Khan, invalided ; Kote Duffadar Mohomed Ensuf Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Soobhan Khan, invalided,—1st May 1877.

9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sobharam Tewaree to be Subadar, *vice* Ujoodhya Singh, invalided; Jemadar Runbeer Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Ramdutt Pandey, invalided; Havildar Down Opudhya to be Jemadar, *vice* Sobharam Tewaree, promoted; Havildar Byraggee Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Runbeer Singh, promoted,—1st May 1877; Havildar Uchloo Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Teza Singh, deceased,—27th July 1877.

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Muckoo to be Subadar, *vice* Ramchurn, "Sirdar Bahadoor," invalided,—1st May 1877.

39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Oodeh Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Goolab, deceased,—5th August 1877.

No. 800.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistant as supernumeraries to the fixed establishment, and will at once report themselves to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, at Fort William :—

	NAMES.	Date of passing the English qualification examination.
1	Abdool Hossein.	
	Roshun Lal.	
	Munnu Khan.	
	Abdool Fatha Khan.	
5	Husmut Alli.	
	Kumaloodeen.	
	Kaloo Ram.	
	Heerah Nund	15th April 1873.
	Gopal Doss.	
10	Nutta Sing.	
	Soocha Sing.	
	Kirpa Ram (2nd).	
	Muzhar Khan.	
	Karamat Khan.	
15	Brig Mohun Lall	17th May 1873.
	Shaikh Ainuddeen.	
	Salar Buksh	17th May 1873.
	Shaick Rohim Bux.	
	Koodrut Hossein.	
20	Ahmed Oollah Khan.	
	Kundhia Lall.	
	Muzrooddeen.	
	Mohomed Sheriff	17th May 1873.
	Himmut Deen.	
25	Syed Ally	17th May 1873.
	Abdoosobhan.	
	Mahomed Easin.	
	Abdul Rashid.	
	Mahomed Altaf Russool.	
30	Karoree Lall.	
	Lukhput Roy.	
	Mahomed Esof Khan.	
	Shaick Koorbun Ally ...	17th May 1873.
	Futteh Mahomed.	
35	Nil Kamal.	
	Amin Ullah.	
	Shaick Abdool Lutiff.	
	Mahomed Abdoollah Khan.	
	Shaikh Noorooddeen.	
40	Mozuphur Hossain.	
	Moorut Lall.	
	Gungee Lall.	
	Kurm Khan.	
	Khazan Sing.	
45	Moomraiz Khan.	
	Nuzeer Beg	17th May 1873.
	Jankey Pershaud.	
	Jusram Ram.	
	Hushmut Ally.	
50	Shoopurshun Singh.	
	Ajoodhia Pershad	13th April 1877.
	Syeedooddin.	
	Wuzeer Khan.	
	Man Sing.	
55	Sheikh Tajoodeen.	

No. 801.—Native Medical pupils Man Sing and Sheikh Tajoodeen, of the Lahore Medical School, who have passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of passed medical pupil, with effect from the 1st August 1877, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 802.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 645 of 1877, Lieutenant A. J. Corse-Scott will be styled "Captain Commandant" during the period he may hold command of the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 803.—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Frederick Lewis Brandon Siddons* to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. T. B. Siddons, resigned.

* Subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 804.—The following Clause 93 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st June 1871, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information:—

Marking Accoutrements.

Clause 93.—With reference to paragraph 8 of Clause 72, Army Circulars, 1870, it has now been decided that in the case of a regiment or corps receiving a new equipment, a money allowance shall be granted for marking the same, not exceeding nine pence for every 300 articles marked.

2. This order applies to the valise equipment, the number of articles composing which are detailed below, and it will be of retrospective effect so far as that equipment is concerned:—

1 bag, ammunition.
1 belt, waist.
2 braces.
1 haversack.
2 pouches.
2 straps, great coat.
2 „ steadying.
1 strap, mess tin.

3. The allowance will be charged in the Regimental Pay Lists, and be vouched by a certificate showing the number and description of articles marked.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 805.—The following corrections are to be made to G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877:—

TABLE No. 148 (PUBLIC WORKS).

HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Filters, Macnamara.

Omit the words "Brigades and," in column of remarks.

Trunks, Camel, pairs, with pad-locks and keys (English) and with moveable trays.

For medicines and instruments on the line of march. For the number "6" in column for Regiment of Cavalry read 5.

TABLE No. 148 (COMMISSARIAT).

CANTONMENT EQUIPMENT.

SECTION I.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Bath—bricks.

For the words "Brigade or Division of Royal Artillery" in the column of remarks, substitute *or force of Royal Artillery consisting of two or more batteries.* After the words "Battery of Royal Artillery" in the next clause of the column of remarks, add *Company of Royal Engineers.*

Doolie, Army, with cover.

The scale to be altered as follows:—

One for a battery of Royal Artillery, Company of Royal Engineers, or a hill depôt, and two for a regiment of Cavalry or Infantry. The remarks to remain as at present.

Jampans, complete.

Before the item "knife—cleaning board," insert the following:—

Jampans, complete. Two for a first class hill depôt, and one for a second class hill depôt.

Gumlah, earthenware, glazed, for Native latrines.

This item to be expunged; being provided for under "covers, earthen, glazed, for iron urinals."

SECTION III.—COOKING UTENSILS.

Sauce-pan, 1 Quart.

In column 5, opposite this item, insert the number **3.**

Shape, pudding, round, of coarse delf.

In column 5, opposite this item, insert the number **4.**

SECTION V.—HOSPITAL CLOTHING (WOMEN).

The following note to be added:—

The clothing for women will be made up of two sizes—two-thirds suitable for women of five feet three inches and under, and one-third suitable for women over that height.

Note I.—Omit the words in second line "and G. O. No. 19 of 1877."

TABLE No. 154 (COMMISSARIAT).

"Firewood for hot baths for European Troops."

The whole item to be expunged.

Oil, Kerosine, for Lamps.

Enter the following in column of remarks:—

Number of lamps, authorized to be burned in hospitals.

Entire night.

Each ward or room occupied	...	...	1
Each surgery	...	...	1

Till tattoo.

Each large ward	...	...	1
Each reading-room	...	...	1

NOTE.—***When kerosine lamps cannot be supplied, common oil lamps should be burned in accordance with the above scale.***

Straw for British Troops on the line of march.

Add the following to column of remarks:—

For such of the sick as have not doolies to sleep in, the allowance of straw will be 12 lbs. *for each adult, and* 6 lbs. *for each child not in arms.*

TABLE NO. 148 (PUBLIC WORKS).

ALMIRAHS, SMALL.

BOXES, KIT, WITH LOCK AND KEY.

Forms, without backs, 5 feet.

To be expunged, as not being applicable to British hospitals.

TABLE No. 154 (COMMISSARIAT).

Add next after the item "Sand, fine."—

Sheets, doosootee, cloth, scale; insert ***two for each charcoal-burner. To be replaced only when worn out. Remarks.—For purifying the animal charcoal used in the Macnamara filters.***

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 806.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 408 of 1877, the following list of accoutrements, forming the valise equipment of a regiment of British Infantry, is published for general information:—

Names of articles.	Period of service.	Data for calculating proportion.	Total number per regiment.	REMARKS.
ACCOUTREMENTS.	Years.			
Bags, leather, ammunition, valise equipment, sergeants and rank and file.	5	1 per sergeant, corporal and private.	829	
BELTS, LEATHER. Color, infantry, buff	10	1 per color	2	
BELTS, LEATHER. Waist, buff, infantry, without lockets. Staff sergeants ...	8	1 per staff sergeant, sergeant cook, master tailor and band sergeant.	12	
BELTS, LEATHER. Waist, buff, infantry, without lockets. Sergeants	8	1 per sergeant and sergeant pioneer.	41	
BELTS, LEATHER. Waist, buff, infantry, without lockets. Rank and file ...	8	1 per corporal, private, pioneer, musician, bugler and drummer.	835	
Bottles, glass, soda-water, covered with leather	...	1 per man of all ranks ...	886	
Bottles, zinc, oil, for ball bags, infantry	...	1 per sergeant, corporal and private.	829	
Braces, leather, V. E., all ranks, buff, infantry sets	8	1 per man of all ranks ...	886	
Buckles, brass, infantry, rank and file, waist belts ...	10	1 per waist belt, sergeants; 1 „ „ rank and file	875	
CARRIAGE, LEATHER. Drum, buff side, infantry	10	1 per side drum ...	8	
CARRIAGE, LEATHER. Waist belts, infantry S. S. with billets: long ...	5	1 per S. S. belt, waist ...	12	
CARRIAGE, LEATHER. Waist belts, infantry S. S. with billets: short ...	5	1 per S. S. belt, waist ...	12	
FROGS, LEATHER, BUFF, INFANTRY. Pioneers with shifting loop	10	1 per pioneer sergeant and pioneer.	11	
FROGS, LEATHER, BUFF, INFANTRY. Rank and file	10	1 per corporal and private ...	789	
FROGS, LEATHER, BUFF, INFANTRY. Sergeants, drummers, band and bugler ...	10	1 per sergeant, drummer, musician and bugler.	76	
Haversacks, canvas, white, with button and brass slide ...	3	1 per man of all ranks ...	886	
Knots, leather, sword, buff, S. S. infantry, R. A. and R. E. No.	8	1 per sword	12	
LOCKETS, UNION. Brass, infantry, rank and file ... „	12	1 per corporal, private, pioneer, musician, drummer and bugler.	835	
LOCKETS, UNION. Gilding, metal, sergeant, infantry „	12	1 per sergeant and pioneer sergeant.	41	
LOCKETS, UNION. Gilt, staff sergeants, infantry ...	12	1 per staff sergeant, sergeant cook and master tailor.	12	
Pouches, leather, ammunition black, V.E. 20 rounds, sergeants, rank and file, infantry.	5	2 per sergeant, corporal and private.	1,658	
SLINGS, LEATHER, MUSKET AND RIFLE, BUFF, INFANTRY. Short rifles	8	1 per short rifle	40	
SLINGS, LEATHER, MUSKET AND RIFLE, BUFF, INFANTRY. Long „	8	1 per long „	789	
STRAPS, LEATHER, V.E. BUFF. Great coat ... prs.	8	1 per man of all ranks ...	886	
STRAPS, LEATHER, V.E. BUFF. Mess, tin ... „	8	1 per man of all ranks ...	886	
STRAPS, LEATHER, V.E. BUFF. Supporting valise „	8	1 per man of all ranks ...	886	
Washers, leather, for zinc oil, bottles	...	2 per oil bottle	1,658	
Whistles and chains, sergeants, brass, infantry	...	1 per sergeant	41	Light infantry only.
Valise, infantry	10	1 per man of all ranks ...	886	

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 807.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain Richard Bernard Lockwood, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor Joseph Hargreaves Senior, Army Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 808.—The following extract from List No. 15, dated the 10th August 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major G. N. Money, S.C.
Conductor P. M. O'Loughlin.
Captain G. MacCall, General List, Infantry.
Major J. B. Smith, S.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Venour, Infantry.
Major R. A. Wauchope, S.C.
Lieutenant L. W. Christopher, S.C.
Colonel M. Thomson, Infantry.
Captain M. J. Moore, General List, Cavalry.

Granted extensions of leave.

Major O. I. Chalmers, S.C.,	6	months,	medical certificate
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Worsley, Infantry,	1	month,	„ „
Major C. A. Munro, S.C.,	1	„	„ „
Surgeon W. Harvey,	3	months,	„ „
Sub-Conductor W. Tennant,	6	„	„ „
Major T. H. Lewin, S.C.,	2	„	„ „
Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hoggan, S.C.,	6	„	private affairs.

No. 809.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Major R. A. Wauchope, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 22nd August 1877.

ORDNANCE.

No. 810.—STORES—

The following clause in List of changes in War Matériel, is made applicable to India :—

Dated 1st December 1871.

LANCE BUCKET.

2134. Lance bucket, secured to staple of stirrup iron by ¾ inch strap and buckle instead of being sewn; top binding prolonged so as to cover top of stirrup iron, and form a pocket with a hole to take stirrup leather, for Cavalry.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 811.—NATIVE ARMY—

With reference to Government General Order No. 3 of 1877, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct that officers serving in Native regiments below the rank of squadron and wing commander be graded according to length of regimental service.

2. The cases of officers now on staff and detached employ, and who are not borne on the rolls of a regiment, but who must necessarily hereafter be posted to corps, will be specially dealt with.

3. Officers will hereafter take rank and precedence regimentally according to their regimental grading; and temporary appointments in Native regiments will, in the same manner, be regulated by the regimental position of officers.

4. Officers nominated to army or personal staff appointments tenable for fixed periods will be seconded. An officer thus seconded will continue to hold his position in the regiment, will be eligible for promotion as if present with it and revert to his regimental appointment on the expiration of his tour of staff service.

5. The appointments of commandant and squadron and wing commander are only to be held, except in special cases, by officers of or above the rank of captain. The appointments of adjutant and quartermaster are only to be held permanently by subaltern officers and are to be vacated on the promotion of the incumbent to the rank of captain. A subaltern thus promoted may however under special sanction, if there is no qualified subaltern wing or squadron officer in the corps, be allowed to retain his appointment provisionally until a duly qualified subaltern officer is available in the regiment.

6. Wing and squadron officers on promotion to the substantive rank of major will not in future be required to vacate their regimental appointments.

PENSIONS.

No. 812.—Brevet pay of rank is continued to Subadar-Major Noor Ahmed, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, admitted to pension in G. G. O. No. 335 of 1877.

No. 813.—Jemadar Luchmun Thappa, late 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem, instead of that notified in G. G. O. No. 1182 of 1874, with effect from the date of his transfer to the pension establishment.

No. 814.—Duffadar Ahmed Ally Khan, of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is granted the increased rate of pension, Rs. 12 per mensem, instead of that notified in G. G. O. No. 656 of 1877.

No. 815.—Jemadar of Camel Drivers, Harsukh, of the 6th Punjab Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab circle.

No. 816.—Wuzeerun, widow of late Duffadar Mahomed Ummi Khan, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is admitted to the Sowar's rate of 3rd class Order of Merit Pension, *viz.*, Rs. 2-10-8 per mensem, for three years, from the 18th July 1876, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 817.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Futteh Ollah, admitted by G. G. O. No. 501 of 1870, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 19th July 1877.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 818.—In view to encourage industry and application in the Hospital Apprentice class, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to

direct that the position on the list of a Passed Hospital Apprentice, and his consequent promotion to the warrant grade, will depend on the place he takes at the penultimate and final examination at the Medical College.

2. This rule, however, will not be enforced in the case of students enrolled in the military class of the Medical College prior to the commencement of the present session in June last, but will be carried out in the case of all subsequent admissions to the class.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 819.—The services of Major A. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 820.—The services of the undermentioned warrant officers of the Subordinate Medical Department are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, for special duty :—

1st Class	Assistant	Apothecary	T. Tranfield.
,,	,,	,,	W. Thompson.
,,	,,	,,	M. Toomey.
,,	,,	,,	A. Gates.
2nd Class	,,	,,	T. Chamberlain
,,	,,	,,	W. J. Adams.
,,	,,	,,	D. A. Elkins.
,,	,,	,,	W. Hutton.
,,	,,	,,	J. A. Bailey.
,,	,,	,,	C. Carroll.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th September 1877.

No. 386.—The following alterations are made in the temporary grading of superior officers of the Accounts Branch :—

(1.) In consequence of the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. C. Prior, Examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade, the undermentioned reversions take place with effect from the 25th May 1877 :—

Captain E. A. Trevor, R. E., from temporary rank of Examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to substantive rank of Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade.

Major P. Lambert, R. E., from temporary rank of Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade, to substantive rank of Executive Engineer 2nd grade, in the Executive Branch, but to *officiate* as Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade.

(2.) And the following *temporary* promotions are made with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To temporary rank of	Date from which the promotion takes effect.	REMARKS.
Mr. J. Douglas ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	Deputy Examiner ...	29th May 1877...	*Vice* Captain Sargeaunt, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer.
Mr. W. H. Marten ...	Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade.	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	8th June 1877 ...	*Vice* Mr. Macpherson, on furlough.
Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E.	Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade.	Examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade.	4th July 1877 ...	*Vice* Mr. Palmer, on furlough.
Major P. Lambert, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer 2nd grade, and Officiating Examiner.	Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade.	Ditto ...	
Mr. P. Phillips ...	Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade.	Examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade.	15th July 1877...	*Vice* Mr. Trotter, on furlough.
Mr. W. R. Newman ...	Examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade.	Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade.	Ditto ...	

No. 387.—The services of Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), Bombay, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment under the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is transferred to Bombay as a temporary arrangement.

The 6th September 1877.

No. 388.—Sergeant T. Hearlihy, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to military duty.

No. 389.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, on the establishment attached to the Central System of State Railways, is granted 4 months' leave in India on

medical certificate from 24th May, under Rule IX, note 2, of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868.

No. 390.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 326 of 19th July 1877, Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer 1st grade, held charge of the current duties of the office of Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, from the 30th April 1877, during the absence of the Engineer-in-Chief on special duty, until relieved by Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan.

Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, officiated as Executive Engineer Durbunga Division, from the 3rd May 1877 to 31st July 1877, both dates inclusive.

The 7th September 1877.

No. 391.—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Depaartment:—

Military Department General Order No. 670 of 27th July 1877.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that in future non-commissioned officers of Departments on the Unattached List, who may be granted furlough out of India on medical certificate, will be allowed the British pay of the rank they hold on that list, and 6 pence a day ration money during the whole period of their absence, in addition to half staff pay for the first 6 months. Non-commissioned officers of Departments, who draw Infantry, Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery, or the Engineer rates of pay in India, will draw the British pay of those arms while on furlough.

2. In the case of non-commissioned officers in receipt of consolidated salaries, half staff pay will be a moiety of the difference between such consolidated salaries and the pay of their rank on the Unattached List for a month of 30 days. Last pay certificates should show that the half staff pay has been calculated on this principle.

No. 392.—Mr. H. Rainier, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is transferred temporarily to the charge of the accounts of the Rajpootana State Railway as Officiating Deputy Examiner.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 37.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877. [Registered No. 58.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*Establishments.*

Simla, the 11th September 1877.

No. 755.—Mr. H. A. Mangles is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 14th September 1877.

No. 771.—Leave of absence during the Doorgah Poojah vacation of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted to the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Advocate General for Bengal.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 10th September 1877.

No. 92.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in April 1878 are published for general information:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF EASTER, 1878.

N.B.—The Regulations are applicable to this Examination only.

1. On April 9th, 1878, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than [redacted] Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, [redacted] will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [redacted] for the Upper Provinces, and [redacted] for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and [redacted] for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this Examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February, 1878, evidence showing:—

(*a.*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(*b.*) That his age, on the 1st March, 1878, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]

(*c.*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

(*d.*) That he is of good moral character.

He must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.‡

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter. It will probably be about half the usual number.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1878.

‡ The fee for this Examination will be £6, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries, as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
*** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1, 1878, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—†

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular‡ Languages of India (each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

June, 1877.

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, *including Mathematics*.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(1.) *Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose,* according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or Government of India deem it necessary.*

(2.) *No Candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.*

(3.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4.) *It is the intention of the Secretary of State to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first half years of probation, and £150 after the last half year, to each selected Candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected Candidates.*

(5.) *All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a Candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(6.) *After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1.*

(7.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1880 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** *This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of February*, 1878.

*Date*_____

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I desire to be a candidate at the forthcoming Examination for the Civil Service of India.

As required by the Regulations, I transmit herewith—

(1). A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on March 1, 1878, will be above 17 years (complete), and under 21 years.

(1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2). A certificate signed by of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(2.) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st January, 1878.

(3). Proof of my moral character, *viz.*:—
(1). A testimonial from
(2). A testimonial from

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st January, 1878. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4). A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, *viz.*:—

(4.) If mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed, or both are intended; if natural science be mentioned, state which branches.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*a*), of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

*Address*_____

_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

* This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other Candidate *not producing the Certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism, from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.

2. To Candidates, who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates:—

(*a*). The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b*). If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*c*). If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d*). Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N. B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

MEDICAL.

The 12th September 1877.

No. 500.—The services of the undermentioned 3rd grade Assistant Surgeons are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Madras Government for employment on famine duty.—

Assistant Surgeon Mohendranath Biswas.
" " Amirto Lal Das.
" " Pramatha Nath Mookerjee.
" " Onoocool Chunder Chatterjee.
" " Kunjalal Sanyal.
" " Chunder Bhoosun Bose.
" " Durga Nunda Sen.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 11th September 1877.

No. 1177F.—With reference to Notification No. 975F, dated the 14th ultimo, Mr. A. L. Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, made over charge of the office of Assistant Comptroller General, "Forests," to Mr. J. McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 20th August 1877, and proceeded on the three months' privilege leave granted to him in the above notification.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 12th September 1877.

No. 363.—His Honour the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Order, dated the 11th of July 1877, issued by Her Majesty the Queen in Council:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 11th day of July 1877.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, it is (among other things) enacted, that where the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the examination of and grant of certificates of competency to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons, and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council,—

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said Order.

3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

And that upon the publication in the *London Gazette* of any such Order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such Order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any Order made as aforesaid.

And whereas the Governor General of India in Council has by an Act, entitled "An Act for Amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Seamen, No. 1 of 1859," and the Governor of Bombay in Council has by an Act entitled "An Act to amend Bombay Act No. 2 of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels, and to provide for the Examination of Engineers of Steam Vessels, No. 4 of 1873," provided in the Presidency of Bombay for the examination of and grant of certificates of competency for foreign ships to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner:

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said first recited Act, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, is pleased,—

1. To declare that the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Governor of the said British Possession of Bombay shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency for the foreign trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the 10th Section of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the third paragraph of the 23rd Section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such certificate, if cancelled or suspended, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the same Section shall apply to such colonial certificates of competency.

3. To impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respectively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned:—

Form of Certificate.

1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding Certificate of Competency for the Foreign Trade granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

Name of Possession to be inserted.

2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said possession of Bombay inserted prominently on its face and back.

Certificates to be numbered consecutively.

3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

Lists of Certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar General of Seamen.

4. The Government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar General of Seamen in London, from time to time, with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by the Governor of the said possession as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed, or re-issued, and shall also furnish him with duplicates of the applications for examination made by the persons to whom such certificates are granted.

Three Years Domicile or Service necessary.

5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who, for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such Colonial Certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in, or has served in a ship or ships registered in any part of Her Majesty's Indian dominions.

Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled.

6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade, or by the Government of a British Possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade or the Government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted, to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such Board or Government; and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

Colonial Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation.

7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears from information subsequently acquired, or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Government of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation, under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade or the Government of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds in the United Kingdom, or five hundred rupees in India, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Cancellation, &c., of a Certificate shall involve Cancellation of all the other Certificates possessed by its Owner.

8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate pronounced by any board, naval or other court, or tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made, as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded.

9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar General of Seamen, or any of his officers, or a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, or a consular officer, or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such certificate for a reasonable period for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession, and any person who, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds or two hundred rupees, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Suspended Certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted.

10. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in Bombay or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Governor of Bombay.

This Order shall take effect in the said Possession of Bombay from and after the date hereof.

C. L. PEEL.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 8th September 1877.

No. 2535*G.*—With reference to Notification of this Department, No. 1350G, dated 24th May 1877, Mr. R. B. Shaw, Officiating Political Agent 2nd class, and British Joint Commissioner, Ladakh, is granted subsidiary leave from the 1st to 4th February 1877 on his proceeding on leave, and from the 10th to 18th August 1877 on his return from leave.

No. 2537*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Keays, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Harris on furlough, or until further orders.

The 13th September 1877.

No. 2597*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. W. B. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in the Naga Hills, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class as described in Section 20, Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Simla, the 14th September 1877.

No. 3166.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—*

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877.						
31st August	Calcutta	5,31,67,720	46,35,672	27,44,447	2,54,32,466	3,28,12,585
,,	Madras	1,54,87,015	1,32,08,360	..	60,00,000	1,92,08,360
,,	Bombay	3,25,86,605	1,92,84,470	89,30,630	1,58,00,000	4,40,15,100
,,	Allahabad	60,06,330	61,32,730	..	31,00,000	92,32,730
,,	Lahore	60,67,170	28,82,030	..	33,00,000	61,82,030
,,	Calicut	29,80,953	30,54,125	..	7,00,000	37,54,125
,,	Coconada	8,69,600	3,96,015	..	5,00,000	8,96,015
,,	Nagpore	10,34,435	5,88,895	..	6,00,000	11,88,895
,,	Kurrachee	24,92,900	16,01,725	..	12,00,000	28,01,725
,,	Akola	7,89,770	11,00,375	..	3,00,000	14,00,375
,,	TOTAL ..	12,14,91,940	5,28,84,397	1,16,75,077	5,69,32,466	12,14,91,940

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &C.

The 14th September 1877.

No. 3162.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Section 1 (*b*), Exception 4, (page 210).

Insert the following before the words "An Artificer":—

"An Engineer of the Marine Department, or"

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 38 (*a*), (page 241).

Insert the following as case (*a* 3) *under this section:—*

(*a* 3). A Chaplain officiating as Archdeacon is entitled to an acting allowance of Rs. 166-10-8 a month in addition to his pay as Chaplain.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th September 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 821.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain James Calder Stewart,—4th September 1877.

No. 822.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps,—2nd September 1877.

No. 823.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," 14*th August* 1877, *page* 4692.
War Office, Pall Mall, 14*th August* 1877.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Grant, retired full pay, late Madras Staff Corps, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 18th November 1871, in lieu of that of Colonel as stated in the Gazette of 17th November 1871, he having been subsequently gazetted to the rank of Colonel with date of 16th September 1871.

No. 824.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain J. A. Miley, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, during the absence on leave of Captain C. F. Thomas, or until further orders.

Major H. G. Saunders, Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.
Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.
} Consequent upon the absence on furlough to Europe of Major W. S. Hunt, or until further orders.

No. 825.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, para. 10, Sub-Conductor Owen Maguire, who was appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department in G. G. O. No. 154 of 1877, is confirmed in his present grade of Sub-Conductor,—23rd January 1877.

No. 826.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 197, *dated* 17*th August* 1877.—Directing Captain J. G. D. Walker, Officiating Squadron Commander, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to assume command of the regiment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Watson, on leave.

No. 827.—NATIVE ARMY—

1*st Bengal Cavalry.*

Kote Duffadar Meer Umeer Ullee to be Jemadar, *vice* Uzeemoodeen, invalided,—1st May 1877.

4*th Bengal Cavalry.*

Ressaldar Jyegopal Sing to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Shahzada Abdul Kassim, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Ressaidar Goolbaz Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Shahzada Abdul Kassim, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Ali Ahmed Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Goolbaz Khan, promoted; Duffadar Roostum Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ali Ahmed Khan, promoted,—6th August 1877.

34*th* (*The Futtehgurh*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Nundoo Misser to be Subadar, *vice* Jowahir Singh, invalided; Jemadar Khanan Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Namn Singh, invalided; Havildar Ameera to be Jemadar, *vice* Nundoo Misser, promoted; Havildar Hazara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khanan Khan, promoted,—1st May 1877.

No. 828.—The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made:—

16*th* (*The Lucknow*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Gobin Persad Misser to be Jemadar, on probation, with effect from date of joining, *vice* Ramsurn Sing, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 829.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Adam Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 830.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 326 of 1876 and 478 of 1877, Major H. M. Repton, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere, Rajputana Agency, is granted an extension of furlough to the 21st July 1877.

No. 831.—Leave of absence in India on private affairs is granted to Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Ryan, Ordnance Commissariat Department, preparatory to his transfer to the pension establishment.

No. 832.—The furlough granted to Sub-Conductor Adolphus Freeman, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, is to be considered as taken under Rule 8 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of his embarkation.

Sub-Conductor Freeman has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months.

No. 833.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Major H. M. Repton, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere, Rajputana Agency,—Bombay, 21st July 1877.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 834.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops":—

Article 1241, clause *a*, page 235. At the end of this clause insert the following:—

G. L. No. 69-71 C. of 3rd July 1877.

"NOTE.—An officer serving at Thayetmyo is allowed a free passage by river steamer to Prome, and one serving at Tonghoo a free passage to the coast when entitled to a free passage thence by sea."

Article 2012. The two clauses of this article to be lettered *a* and *b* respectively. To clause *a* add the following:—

G. L. Nos. 21-6 of 2nd July 1877.

"Should it be considered expedient that the families should not accompany the regiments, &c., but proceed separately to their destination, no claims to additional carriage will be thereby established." To clause *b* add the following:—

G. L. Nos. 21-6 of 2nd July 1877.

"The provisions of this clause are not applicable to the families of detachments proceeding to convalescent depôts who are only allowed carriage on the scale prescribed in the preceding clause."

Article 60, clause *d*, page 20. For "Remount Agent, Madras" substitute "Remount Agent, Bengal and Madras."

G. L. No. 96 of 4th May, and Nos. 512-13 S. of 18th May 1877.

Article 1734, Clause XIV, page 330. Immediately above the Note insert the following:—

G. L. Nos. 135-8 S. of 5th May 1877.

"For the company of Royal Engineers at Roorkee, an assistant nurse is allowed on the above rate of pay, provided the number of women present with the company exceed that usually present with two companies of infantry."

Article 1162. To be re-constructed as follows:—

G. L. No. 661 S. of 25th July 1877.

"An officer entitled to the mileage rate of travelling allowance when travelling on duty connected with his office, cannot draw that rate when he is removed to another station or charge. If entitled to conveyance at the public expense on such occasions, he must obtain an order for free conveyance, or draw the actual expenses of the journey under Article 1157, provided they do not exceed the authorised mileage rate."

Article 1074. Add "This article is applicable to the Hyderabad Contingent."

G. L. Nos. 781-8 S. of 30th July 1877.

Article 2468 *a*. Add "The provisions of this article are to be strictly observed except in cases where the absence of the parent or parents is not to exceed one year, when the child or children may be retained on an approved guarantee that they will be removed without expense to government or the asylums, &c., in the event of their parents not returning to India on the expiration of that period."

G. L. Nos. 533-6 of 20th July 1877.

Article 1341*a*. Add the following:—

G. L. No. 177-94 C. of 9th August 1877.

"NOTE.—Leave granted to priests by their ecclesiastical superiors does not count as service qualifying for the higher allowances."

Insert the following article:—

G. L. Nos. 63-4 C of 3rd August 1877, and 493 S to Bom. of 20th idem.

"581*a*. No extra remuneration is admissible to a veterinary surgeon who may be required to aid the commissariat department in treating diseased cattle."

Article 1734, Clause III, page 328. In the sixth line, for the words "and infantry" substitute "and two for each regiment of infantry."

G. G. O. No. 230 of 1873.

Article 124, page 43. Enter the following:—

G. L. Nos. 413-4 C of 21st August 1877.

"Officer commanding Fortress Gwalior, Rs. 25."

Article 120, clause *l*, page 41. Add—

Financial Resolution No. 2118 of 31st July 1877.
G. L. Nos. 361-71 of 18th August 1877.

"The half staff pay will commence from the date on which the officer makes over charge of his office, and he will not again receive full staff pay until he resumes charge of his office in India."

To the foot-note at page 45 add—

G. L. Nos. 652-4 S of 28th July 1877.
Bengal Controller's letter No. 6897 of 28th August 1877, to Accountant General, Military Department.

"But when a lancer regiment or the 17th Bengal cavalry is provided with and required to keep up a range, half the allowances sanctioned for a Native cavalry regiment armed with rifled carbines is authorized, *viz.*:—For butts and targets Rs. 2, and for musketry appliances Rs. 5 per mensem."

Article 1158, page 219. To the Note add—

Bengal Controller's letter No. 5481 of 17th August 1877, to Accountant General, Military Department.

"In all calculations of distance the shortest eligible route will be taken."

Article 1596, clause (*c*), is reconstructed as follows:—

G. G. O. No. 670 of 1877.

"(*c*.) While absent on furlough out of India on medical certificate,—British pay of the rank the man holds on the unattached list. Non-commissioned officers of departments who draw infantry, cavalry, horse artillery, foot artillery, or the engineer rates of pay in India, will draw the British pay of those arms while on furlough (see article 1630)."

Article 1630. In the third line after the word "rank" insert the words "on that list (article 1596);" in the fourth line substitute the word "pay" for "salary."

At the end of the article add the following:—

G. G. O. No. 670 of 1877.

"In the case of a non-commissioned officer in receipt of a consolidated salary, the half staff pay will be a moiety of the difference between such consolidated salary and the pay of his rank on the unattached list for a month of 30 days."

Article 1608. Expunge the words commencing "his half staff," &c., to the end of the article, and substitute "his half staff pay will be calculated as prescribed in article 1630."

G. G. O. No. 670 of 1877.

Article 937. Add—"An officer may, at his option, take furlough on the above conditions, or receive furlough pay on the understanding that, should he not return to India, he will have to refund the difference between it and English pay less the regulated amount of passage money: the officer's choice must be made at the time of applying for furlough, and should be noted on his last pay certificate."

G. G. O. No. 741 of 1877.

Article 1707 is reconstructed as follows:—

G. G. O. No. 766 of 1877.

"1707. A schoolmaster absent on leave, except during the authorized vacations, is not entitled to staff pay which is only admissible when present with his regiment and in performance of his duties—see article 1999."

Article 1999 is reconstructed as follows :—

"1999. A schoolmaster will be granted an allowance of one rupee and twelve annas daily in addition to the actual and necessary travelling expenses by railway or road, under the following circumstances :— G. G. O. No. 766 of 1877.

(*a*).—When travelling on duty without troops to join his regiment.
(*b*).—When visiting detachment schools.
(*c*).—During transfer from one station to another.
(*d*).—When proceeding to or from a hill depôt.

Staff pay is not admissible for the above periods."

No. 835.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops" :—

Page 115. To foot note *o*, add the following :—

"A monthly allowance of Rs. 2 each is granted to 3 syces per horse artillery battery, 2 syces per field battery, 3 syces per mountain battery of six guns, and 2 syces per mountain battery of four guns, employed in the repair of line gear." G. G. O. No. 541 of 1877.

Article 571. Add the following :—

"Tent lascars, when detached singly or in small parties, are entitled to extra batta without the submission of the usual certificate that carriage has been maintained." G. L. Nos. 1—2 C of 1st August 1877.

Article 98, clause *f*, page 28. Immediately under the entry "School allowance" and above the words "Malwa Bheel Corps" insert :—

"Punjab Frontier Force (grant-in-aid to each regiment of cavalry, infantry and battery of artillery) ... ... Rs. 20." G. L. Nos. 525-8 S of 20th July 1877.

Article 559, page 114. To foot-note *p*, add—

"The bheesties at the Darjeeling depôt receive Rs. 8 each inclusive of hill-batta and compensation for dearness of food." G. L. Nos. 37-8 S. of 2nd August 1877.

Article 385. In the Note, expunge the words "the allowance is granted to the 4th Punjab Cavalry," and add the following at the end of the article :—

"The above allowance for the school-room or shed is also sanctioned for each regiment of cavalry, infantry and battery of artillery of the Punjab Frontier Force." G. L. Nos. 525-8S of 20th July 1877.

Article 343, clause (*c*.) Expunge the portion of the first note to this clause, which reads "exclusive also of trumpeters, drummers," &c., and substitute the following :—

"Trumpeters, drummers, and buglers are allowed to participate in the rewards for good shooting and judging distance." G. L. Nos. 342-58 of 15th August 1877.

Article 343, clause (*a*), page 66. In the seventh and eighth lines, after the words "regiments armed with the rifled carbine," *add* G. L. Nos. 729-30S of 28th August 1877.

"To the best shot of each of the three squadrons (when practised) of the 17th Bengal Cavalry."

Article 637. For "Government steamers" substitute "Government river steamers." G. L. Nos. 225-8S of 10th October 1877.

Articles 5*a* and 340*a*. Add "The allowance is not admissible to muleteers, drivers and mahouts of British and Native artillery." G. L. Nos. 731-5S of 28th August 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 836.—1st Class Hospital Assistant Bhowanee Sing, of the 1st Sikh Infantry, is granted a pension of Rupees twenty per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 837.—Syce Geoljar of A. Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is granted an injury pension in the 2nd degree of Re. 1-14-0 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 838.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 839.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. W. Osborne, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 840.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Keays, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 841.—The services of Surgeon A. E. R. Stephens are, with reference to Notification in the Home Department, No. 286, dated the 5th September 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 19th June 1877.

No. 842.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Subordinates are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, for special duty :—

Assistant	Apothecary	W. F. Connor.
,,	,,	S. T. Dean.
,,	,,	W. Heathcock.
,,	,,	F. Bradley.
,,	,,	T. Traynor.
,,	,,	W. H. Robinson.
,,	,,	W. G. Carleton.
,,	,,	R. Lewis.
,,	,,	J. Prentie.
,,	,,	B. E. D. Yates.
,,	,,	A. DeSilva.
,,	,,	R. T. Darwin.
Hospital Assistant,	2nd class,	Mokund Lall.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Azim Hussain.
,,	,, 3rd class,	Ashan Ahmud.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Gobabur Sing.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Mahomed Kabeerul Hossein.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Hamid Hossein.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Sheu Narain.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Ram Chandra.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Jaswunt Roy.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Damodur Mul.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Shaikh Abdool Razak.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Mahomed Hoosain.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Abdool Guffoor Khan.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Ram Lal.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Shaikh Shahabood Deen.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th September 1877.

No. 393.—The undermentioned Accountants are transferred to Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmar Railway :—

From Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. J. O'Connor, Accountant 3rd grade.

From Military Works Branch.

Mr. J. A. Ellis, Accountant 3rd grade.

No. 394.—The undermentioned individuals are appointed Accountants 4th grade on probation, and posted to the Dhond and Manmar Railway :—

Promonath Ghose.
Suttya Churn Chatterjee.
Futteh Chand Mhatta.
Sridhar Balkristna Apte.

No. 395.—Messrs. L. O'Connell and R. J. Partridge are appointed to the Public Works Department as Travelling Inspectors of Accounts on probation, with the rank of Accountant 3rd grade, and posted to the Central System of State Railways.

The 10th September 1877.

No. 396.—Mr. C. W. Berrill, Supervisor 2nd grade, attached to the North-Eastern System of State Railways, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 11th September 1877.

No. 397.—Honorary Captain D. McLeod, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is granted furlough in India for 8 months under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The 12th September 1877.

No. 398.—Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, attached to the Central System of State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmar Railway.

No. 399.—The following officers attached to the Central Provinces are transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on famine works :—

Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.
Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.
Mr. E. Culliford, Supervisor 1st grade.
Mr. C. Wells, Supervisor 1st grade.

No. 400.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 392, dated 7th September 1877, regarding Mr. H. Rainier, for "Rajpootana State Railway" read "Western Rajpootana State Railway."

No. 401.—Mr. O. Chalk is appointed a Travelling Inspector of Accounts, with the rank of Accountant 3rd grade, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.

The 13th September 1877.

No. 402.—Colonel R. H. Sankey, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in the Public Works Department, is appointed, temporarily, an Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, R.E., Superintending Engineer 2nd grade (temporary rank), is appointed, temporarily, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer 3rd class.

No. 403.—The following individuals are appointed Travelling Inspectors of State Railway Accounts, and posted to the several Railways referred to :—

Mr. W. B. Yerbury, to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, with rank of Accountant 4th grade, on probation.

Baboo Peary Mohun Sandel, to the Tirhoot State Railway, with rank of Accountant 4th grade, on probation.

Baboo Kedar Nath Doss, Accountant 4th grade, Office of Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to the Northern Bengal State Railway, with rank of Accountant 3rd grade, on probation.

No. 404.—Mr. F. W. Ficke is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 405.—Mr. J. W. Huntley, Accountant 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces, is transferred to the Military Works Branch with the temporary rank of Accountant 2nd grade.

The 14th September 1877.

No. 406.—Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer 4th grade (temporary rank), Western System of State Railways, temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, is transferred to Rajpootana.

No. 407.—Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant 3rd grade, British Burmah, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 39.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 39.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th September 1877.

No. 806.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave, on the 30th June 1877, is published for general information :—

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	Hon'ble F. B. Kemp ...	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ...	April 15, 1877 ...	August 14, 1877 ...	Since returned.
2	Hon'ble Sir R. H. Davies, K. C. S. I.	None	April 10, 1877 ...	April 9, 1879.	
3	E. F. Harrison	Comptroller General	March 19, 1877 ...	January 18, 1879.	
4	Hon'ble G. G. Morris ...	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ...	June 12, 1877 ...	September 17, 1877 ...	Since returned.
5	H. A. Mangles	Accountant General, Bengal ...	March 5, 1877 ...	April 4, 1878 ...	Since resigned.
6	C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I. ...	Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	February 11, 1876 ...	October 10, 1877.	
7	F. R. Hogg	Post Master General, Bengal ...	April 24, 1876 ...	April 23, 1878	
8	R. Taylor	Inspector of Local Offices of Account ...	March 13, 1877 ...	October 12, 1878 ...	Since resigned.
9	J. Westland	Accountant General, Central Provinces	April 10, 1876 ...	November 9, 1877.	
10	C. E. B. Girdlestone ...	Resident, Nepal	Furlough for 1 year and 10 months.	.....	Date of departure not known.
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS
		LOWER PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	A. Money, C. B.	Member, Board of Revenue ...	April 30, 1877 ...	November 29, 1877.	
2	H. L. Dampier	Ditto, ditto ...	April 11, 1876 ...	November 25, 1877.	
3	W. LeF. Robinson ...	Commissioner of Chota Nagpore ...	May 1877 ...	November 1877.	
4	E. Grey	District and Sessions Judge, Gya ...	April 7, 1877 ...	November 6, 1877.	
5	W. J. Money, C. S. I. ...	District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh.	March 24, 1876 ...	November 23, 1877.	
6	Sir Stuart S. Hogg ...	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.	March 1, 1877 ...	November 30, 1878.	
7	L. R. Tottenham	District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore	May 16, 1877 ...	January 15, 1879.	
8	H. W. Alexander	Opium Agent of Behar	April 9, 1877 ...	March 28, 1878.	
9	H. Hankey	Inspector General of Police ...	April 10, 1877 ...	April 9, 1878.	
10	E. D. Lockwood	Magistrate and Collector, Noakholly ...	May 1877 ...	January 1879.	
11	A. T. Maclean	District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.	April 10, 1877 ...	April 9, 1878.	
12	J. S. Drummond	.....	April 26, 1875 ...	October 25, 1877.	
13	W. Wavell	Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad.	May 9, 1876 ...	August 8, 1877 ...	Since granted an extension of 4 months and 11 days.
14	J. Geoghegan	Secretary, Board of Revenue ...	October 23, 1876 ...	June 22, 1878 ...	Has applied to retire under the recent retirement scheme.
15	F. Jones	.....	March 29, 1875 ...	September 28, 1877.	
16	R. D. Hime	Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom ...	April 15, 1877 ...	June 3, 1878.	
17	T. T. Allen	District and Sessions Judge ...	April 7, 1876 ...	March 14, 1878.	
18	L. B. B. King	Junior Superintendent of Survey ...	March 1, 1877 ...	September 30, 1878.	
19	J. C. Geddes	District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore.	May 21, 1877 ...	May 20, 1878.	
20	E. G. Glazier	Magistrate and Collector	March 21, 1877 ...	November 20, 1877.	
21	A. C. Brett	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan.	May 1, 1877 ...	April 30, 1878.	
22	F. Wyer	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	March 16, 1876 ...	August 15, 1877 ...	Since returned.
23	J. A. Hopkins	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle ...	March 17, 1876 ...	March 16, 1878.	
24	G. E. Porter	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	April 23, 1877 ...	October 22, 1878.	
25	W. M. Clay	Ditto ditto ...	May 1877 ...	January 1878.	
26	T. W Gribble	Ditto ditto ...	April 5, 1877 ...	December 4, 1877.	
27	F. W. R. Cowley	Ditto ditto ...	June 30, 1876 ...	January 29, 1878.	
28	H. Mosley	Ditto ditto ...	May 30, 1877 ...	December 29, 1878.	
29	G. K. Webster	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	October 1, 1875 ...	September 30, 1877 ...	Has applied to resign the service.
30	W. H. Verner	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	March 27, 1876 ...	September 26, 1877 ...	Granted an extension for one month.
31	R. F. Rampini	Assistant and Joint Sessions Judge, Darjeeling and Julpigoree.	February 9, 1877 ...	February 8, 1878.	
32	W. F. Meres	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	February 16, 1876 ...	December 15, 1877.	
33	C. H. Vowell	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad.	March 11, 1876 ...	November 10, 1877.	
34	A. W. Cochran	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 11, 1876 ...	April 10, 1878.	
35	A. W. B. Power	Political Agent, Hill Tipperah ...	May 7, 1876 ...	May 6, 1878.	
36	J. C. Veasey	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	May 15, 1877 ...	May 14, 1878.	
37	J. E. B. Jeffary	Ditto ditto ...	April 1, 1876 ...	October 31, 1877.	
38	P. Nolan	Ditto ditto ...	March 13, 1876 ...	November 12, 1877.	
39	J. Whitmore	Ditto ditto ...	March 21, 1877 ...	December 20, 1877.	
40	W. Fiddian	Ditto ditto ...	November 1876 ...	November 1878.	
41	G. E. Manisty	Ditto ditto ...	June 9, 1876 ...	December 8, 1877.	
42	W. R. Millar	Ditto ditto ...	June 16, 1876 ...	December 15, 1877.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	T. B. Lane ...	Collector of Customs, Calcutta ...	June 10, 1877 ...	December 9, 1877.	
2	J. H. Rivett-Carnac ...	Opium Agent, Benares	May 1, 1877 ...	October 31, 1877.	
3	R. H. Pawsey	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh.	May 16, 1877 ...	November 15, 1877.	
4	J. Nugent	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	May 1877 ...	November 1877.	

NOTE.—Total absent 46

Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces 232

Percentage of absentees ... ... 19·8

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	Hon'ble R. A. J. Drummond..	Commissioner	April 18, 1877 ...	October 7, 1877.	
2	Sir T. D. Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I.	Commissioner, Fyzabad Division ...	February 20, 1876 ...	February 19, 1878.	
3	G. Palmer	Judge	April 23, 1877 ...	October 22, 1877.	
4	A. R. S. Pollock	Commissioner	May 21, 1877 ...	November 20, 1877.	
5	H. W. Dashwood	Judge	January 15, 1877 ...	August 14, 1878.	
6	J. Simson	Magistrate and Collector	April 10, 1876 ...	November 9, 1877.	
7	E. G. Jenkinson	Commissioner, Jhánsi Division ...	May 7, 1877 ...	November 6, 1877.	
8	C. W. Moore	Magistrate and Collector	April 15, 1877 ...	April 14, 1878.	
9	R. M. King	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	March 15, 1876 ...	December 14, 1877.	
10	R. G. Currie	Magistrate and Collector	April 23, 1877 ...	October 22, 1878.	
11	W. Oldham	Ditto ditto	April 15, 1877 ...	November 21, 1877.	
12	C. J. Powlett	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	December 1, 1876 ...	November 30, 1877.	
13	J. R. Reid	Settlement Officer, 1st Grade ...	April 18, 1877 ...	February 17, 1879.	
14	F. S. Growse	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	April 15, 1877 ...	November 14, 1877.	
15	C. F. Hall	Ditto, ditto ...	March 15, 1877 ...	December 14, 1877.	
16	M. S. Howell	Ditto, 2nd Grade ...	May 21, 1877 ...	November 20, 1877.	
17	A. H. Harington	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	March 21, 1877 ...	December 20, 1878.	
18	J. H. Twigg	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	May 20, 1877 ...	March 19, 1878.	
19	H. F. D. Moule	Ditto, ditto ...	February 27, 1877 ...	February 26, 1878.	
20	R. J. Crosthwaite	None	June 9, 1876 ...	December 8, 1877.	
21	T. F. Harkness	Assistant Magistrate	April 5, 1877 ...	December 4, 1877.	
22	W. Blennerhassett... ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	May 7, 1877 ...	May 6, 1878.	
23	R. S. Aikman	Assistant Magistrate	March 6, 1876 ...	November 5, 1877.	
24	H. F. Evans	Employed in the Settlement Department previous to departure on furlough.	April 8, 1876 ...	November 7, 1877.	
25	W. C. Benett	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 15, 1876 ...	April 14, 1878.	
26	E. White	Assistant Magistrate	November 6, 1876 ...	November 5, 1877.	
27	J. A. Marcel	Ditto ditto	March 1, 1877 ...	February 28, 1878.	
28	W. Lambe	Ditto ditto	February 6, 1877 ...	November 4, 1877.	
29	D. T. Roberts	Ditto ditto	April 3, 1877 ...	November 2, 1878.	
30	T. Benson	Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade	June 21, 1877 ...	December 20, 1877.	
31	R. D. Alexander	Assistant Magistrate	March 21, 1877 ...	November 20, 1878.	
32	F. Baker	Ditto ditto	March 23, 1875 ...	August 21, 1877 ...	Granted an extension for two months.
33	J. W. Harris	Ditto ditto	April 8, 1876 ...	April 7, 1878.	
34	H. G. Pearse	Ditto ditto	April 15, 1877 ...	November 14, 1877.	
	R. Scott	Ditto ditto	April 18, 1877 ...	April 17, 1879.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	W. B. Benson	Judge	February 12, 1877 ...	August 11, 1877 ...	Has applied to resign the service.
2	C. J. Connell	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 16, 1877 ...	October 15, 1877.	

NOTE.—Total absent 37

Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... 196

Percentage of absentees ... ... 18·8

PUNJAB.

FURLOUGH.

1	J. S. Campbell	Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ...	May 1, 1877 ...	April 30, 1878.	
2	D. G. Barkley	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	April 9, 1877 ...	April 8, 1878.	
3	T. W. H. Tolbort	Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade ...	March 29, 1876 ...	March 28, 1878.	
4	C. B. Hawkins	Ditto, ditto ...	March 21, 1877 ...	November 20, 1878.	
5	H. W. Steel	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	May 19, 1877 ...	August 18, 1878.	
6	P. deL. H. Johnstone ...	Ditto ditto, 3rd ,, ...	November 1, 1875 ...	October 31, 1877.	

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.

PUNJAB,—*contd.*

SPECIAL LEAVE.

1	W. O. Clark	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	April 2, 1877 ...	October 1, 1877.	
2	A. F. D. Cunningham ...	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	June 8, 1877 ...	December 7, 1877.	
3	D. B. Sinclair	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	May 2, 1877 ...	November 1, 1877.	

NOTE.—Total absent 9

Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab 85

Percentage of absentees ... ... 10·5

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FURLOUGH.

1	G. J. Nicholls	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	July 29, 1875 ...	July 28, 1877 ...	Since returned.
2	F. C. Anderson	Ditto ditto (Supernumerary)	February 12, 1877 ...	February 11, 1878.	
3	A. U. Fanshawe	Ditto ditto	January 3, 1877 ...	January 2, 1878.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

NOTE.—Total absent 3

Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces 26

Percentage of absentees ... ... 11·5

BRITISH BURMA.

FURLOUGH.

1	S. F. A. Smith	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade ...	April 18, 1876 ...	October 17, 1877.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

NOTE.—Total absent 1

Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma 19

Percentage of absentees ... ... 5·26

MYSORE AND COORG.

Nil.

HYDERABAD.

Nil.

ASSAM.

FURLOUGH.

1	A. L. Clay	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	Furlough for 15 months	.....	On subsidiary leave on 30th June 1877.
2	O. G. R. McWilliam ...	Ditto ditto, 3rd ,, ...	April 24, 1876 ...	November 23, 1877.	
3	H. Luttman-Johnson ...	Ditto ditto, 3rd ,, (Supernumerary.)	April 1, 1877 ...	March 31, 1878.	
4	A. Forbes	Assistant Commissioner, 1st ,, ...	May 23, 1876 ...	January 21, 1878.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

NOTE.—Total absent 4

Total of Civil Servants employed in Assam 14

Percentage of absentees ... ... 28·5

NOTE.—Grand total of absentees 110

Grand total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 633

Percentage of absentees ... ... 17·6

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 28th September 1877.

No. 2270P.—With reference to Notification No. 1772P., dated 23rd July 1877, Monsieur le Chevalier Charles Grondona, Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on 12th September 1877.

No. 2272P.—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon R. Raghunath Rao, Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Indore, G.C.S.I., the title of "Diwan Bahadur," as a personal distinction, in recognition of his good and faithful services.

GENERAL.

The 22nd September 1877.

No. 2683G.—APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, to appoint Captain John Biddulph, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officer on special duty at Gilgit in Kashmir territory.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Simla, the 27th September 1877.

No. 3436.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year* 1877 :—

	Bullion or Coin received.		
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	Coined and examined.
In the month of Aug. 1877—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	34,69,630	1,237	24,98,083
Bombay	61,01,779	..	49,38,634
TOTAL ..	95,71,409	1,237	74,32,667
First eight months—			
Calcutta	1,85,05,089	1,968	2,12,69,383
Bombay	5,67,06,916	..	5,75,85,133
TOTAL ..	7,52,72,005	1,968	7,88,55,016

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of August ..	12,80,370	34,23,933	—21,33,563 Net imports.	98,07,219	8,33,016	89,74,303	1,10,97,589	42,56,949	68,40,740
First eight months ..	1,46,51,288	51,56,059	94,95,229	7,97,52,805	90,49,495	7,07,03,310	9,44,03,593	1,42,06,454	8,01,97,139

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 27th September 1877.

No. 3399.—The President in Council directs that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

RESOLUTION.—The President in Council is pleased to rule that in calculating travelling allowances at mileage rates, fractions of a mile shall be omitted from the calculation.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 28th September 1877.

No. 3439.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following addendum to the Civil Leave Code of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Section 1 (*b*), (page 209).

Add the following after the second sentence of this section :—

The absentee allowance of the substantive incumbent must not exceed what remains from the pay of the appointment after provision is made for the efficient discharge of his duties during his absence.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th September 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 859.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Goodson Adye, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—26th July 1876.

Lieutenant Algernon George Arnold Durand, 65th Foot, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—21st August 1876.

Lieutenant John Haughton, 72nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—2nd September 1876.

No. 860.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain John Francis FitzGerald Cologan. } 20th September 1877.
Captain Ninian Lowis. }

No. 861.—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Remmington, Bengal Staff Corps,—22nd September 1877.

No. 862.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Temporary.			
Sub-Conductor J. Routleff.	Officiating Conductor.	14th June 1877.	Conductor J. H. Senior, on furlough.
Sergeant John Blake ..	Officiating Sub-Conductor.		

No. 863.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Veterinary Surgeon I. Matthews, 4th Hussars, officiated as Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, from the 1st May to the 20th June 1877, during the absence on leave of Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd.

No. 864.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Surgeon-Major C. P. Costello, officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 7th July 1877, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, M. D.

No. 869.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Hospital Assistants who have passed their septennial professional examinations are advanced to the next higher grade with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	DATE OF COMPLETION OF 14 years' service.	DATE OF COMPLETION OF 7 years' service.	Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.				
Emam Khan ...	6th January 1872...	...	16th April 1877 ...	16th April 1877.
Tilluck Ram ...	17th November 1870	...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Abdool Juleel A ...	14th April 1876 ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Lutchmun Sing ...	5th November 1876	...	Ditto ...	6th November 1876.
Suntgolam ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rajjub Khan B ...	9th Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	10th ditto.
Kashee Singh A ...	15th December 1876	...	Ditto ...	16th December 1876.
Choonnee Lall ...	14th April 1877 ...	...	Ditto ...	15th April 1877.
Hafeezoollah A ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.				
Buldeo A ...	...	14th April 1873 ...	16th April 1877 ...	16th April 1877.
Sadoollah Khan ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ammeen-ool-lah Khan ...	...	Ditto 1874 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ellahee Bux ...	...	30th September 1874	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mohamed Aukrum ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Motee Lall E ...	...	26th January 1875	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Hasunda Ram ...	...	1st March 1875 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sheikh Hafiz Ally ...	...	4th Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dad Ally ...	...	8th March 1876 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mohamed Jaun G ...	...	10th April 1876 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Futtehur Rohman 1st ...	...	16th Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mahee Oodeen D ...	...	9th July 1876 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Runjeet Singh C ...	...	11th October 1876	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Koonjee Beharee Lal F ...	...	31st March 1877 ...	Ditto ...	1st April 1877.
Rampersad ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Joomun Khan ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sadat Hoosein ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Abdool Curreem ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Abdool Ruzack Khan ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kefayutoollah Khan H ...	...	10th April 1877 ...	Ditto ...	11th Ditto.
Hussun Khan ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

A. Passed an examination in English, *vide* G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.
B. Ditto ditto ditto No. 729 of 1871.
C. Ditto ditto ditto No. 896 of 1873.
D. Ditto ditto ditto No. 622 of 1874.
E. Ditto ditto ditto No. 974 of 1874.
F. Ditto ditto ditto No. 697 of 1875.
G. Ditto ditto ditto No. 1302 of 1875.
H. Ditto ditto ditto No. 1001 of 1876.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 865.—The temporary promotions in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry in room of Major A. Vivian, notified in G. G. O. No. 452 of 1877, will have effect from the 14th April 1877.

No. 866.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Noor Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mahomed Khan Syud, invalided; Kote Duffadar Mehboob Ally Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Noor Khan, promoted,—1st May 1877.

42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Utter Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Afsur Ali Khan, deceased; Havildar Bholah Bhajoo to be Jemadar, *vice* Utter Singh, promoted,—9th August 1877.

No. 867.—Jemadar Ahmed Khan, appointed on probation to the 10th Bengal Lancers in G. G. O. No. 9 of 1876, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 13th September 1875.

No. 868.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Duffadar Heera Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Wahidoola, invalided,—1st May 1877.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Shanker Singh, invalided; Color Havildar Chaggat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh, promoted,—1st May 1877.

No. 870.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 800 of 1877, passed Medical Pupil Behari Lal is promoted to the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistant, as supernumerary to the fixed establishment, and will at once report himself to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, at Fort William.

CLOTHING.

No. 871.—To G. G. O. No. 1294 of 1876 add the following:—

NOTE.—The period of duration of cloaks and capes of the mounted branches and of schoolmasters, should be ten years in connection with service both in England and India, without any difference being made in reckoning one year in England as equivalent to two years in India, as in the case of great coats and capes of Infantry and dismounted men of Artillery and Engineers.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 872.—The services of the undermentioned Native Medical Pupils who were admitted into the service by G. G. Orders noted against their respective names, are dispensed with:—

General No.	Names.	General Orders.	Attached.
641	Afzul Hossein.*	No. 1054 of 1873.	Temple School of Medicine, Patna.
725	Nund Kishore.		
777	Mohomed Ushruf Alli.		
802	Kefiat Nubby.		
818	Lall Muhan.		
829	Misri Lall.		
861	Mahomed Busseer Oddeen.		
832	Mohomed Shafayet Hossain.	No. 1023 of 1874.	
773	Keefaetoollah.		
699	Man Piyaray Lall.		
814	Elahie Bux.		
756	Mohomed Ishaq.		
749	Mohamed-Yaseen.		
786	Munsoor Ally.		
750	Mahamed Fakhur Oddeen.		
897	Abdool Karim.		
903	Shahadoo Ali.		
919	Abdool Rohoman Khan.		
921	Ameer Ali Khan.	No. 1046 of 1875.	
1016	Sheikh Ameer Ali.		
1049	Shaikh Abdool Ghafoor.†		
967	Ramroop.		
911	Shaikh Allahdad.		
1253	Buctowar Khan.	No. 841 of 1876.	

* With effect from the 3rd August 1877.
† With effect from the 2nd July 1877.

General No.	Names.	General Orders.	Attached.
532	Teharut Hoossein.*	No. 1054 of 1873.	Agra Medical School.
622	Muthun Lall.*		
627	Thomas Kurim Buksh.*		
1232	Abool Hossein.	No. 841 of 1876.	
871	Parem Sing.	No. 1046 of 1875.	Lahore Medical School.
864	Ramkishen.		
1174	Kania Lall.	No. 841 of 1876.	Nagpur School of Medicine.

* With effect from the 13th April 1877.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 873.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 874.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. Thomson, Infantry, Officiating Political Agent, 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General with the *ex* King of Oude and Superintendent of Political Pensions, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India leave in England on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he quitted India on privilege leave, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 875.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 542 of 1877,—*Australia*, 27th July 1877.

Major R. B. Lockwood, General List, Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 807 of 1877,—*Italia*, 15th August 1877, from Bombay.

Major F. Gellie, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 758 of 1877,—*Bangalore*, 17th August 1877, from Bombay.

Major C. G. Gunning, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 703 of 1877,—*Surat*, 31st August 1877, from Bombay.

Captain A. R. Wilkinson, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 630 of 1877,—*India*, 5th September 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. F. Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 573 of 1877,—*Surat*, 31st August 1877, from Bombay.

Conductor J. H. Senior, Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 807 of 1877,—*Indus*, 5th September 1877, from Calcutta.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 876.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer

good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel EDMOND FRANCIS BURTON, *Madras Staff Corps.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign, 18th September 1839.
Lieutenant, 31st March 1842.
Captain, 7th March 1848.
Major, 18th February 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th September 1865.
Brevet-Colonel, 18th September 1870.

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster and Interpreter, 13th Native Infantry, 3rd June 1845.
Adjutant, 13th Native Infantry, 7th July 1846.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Southern District, 24th July 1855.
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Nagpore Force, 1st December 1857.
Commandant, 13th Native Infantry, 1st November 1865.
Commandant, 4th Native Infantry, 15th March 1866.
Commandant, 8th Native Infantry, 11th September 1874.

WAR SERVICES.

Colonel E. F. Burton was employed with a field force against rebels in the Tondiman Rajah's country from 22nd to 31st July 1854.

From the 1st April 1877, in room of Colonel T. C. Longcroft, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

Colonel FRANCIS MARDALL, *Madras Staff Corps.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign, 8th February 1840.
Lieutenant, 21st December 1844.
Brevet-Captain, 8th February 1855.
Captain, 3rd March 1855.
Brevet-Major, 18th February 1861.
Major, 12th September 1866.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th February 1866.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th September 1866.
Brevet-Colonel, 8th February 1871.

APPOINTMENTS.

Adjutant, 16th Native Infantry, 25th February 1845.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, 19th September 1851 to 25th November 1856.
Acting Quartermaster and Interpreter, 16th Native Infantry, 6th January 1860.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, 1st October 1861.
Acting Judge Advocate-General, 23rd October 1875 and 31st January 1876.
Judge Advocate-General, 1st December 1876.

WAR SERVICES.

Colonel F. Mardall served in the Southern Mahratta Country 1844-45 and formed part of Colonel Outram's escort to Kolapore; was present at the storming of the fort of Samunghur, 18th December 1845; attack and capture of the heights of Budderghur, 7th, and surrender of that fort, 10th November 1844; storm and capture of the forts of Punalla and Powenghur, 1st December 1844; during the whole of the operations at Sasedroog, and at the attack on the stockades in December 1844; led the descent of the Elephant rock, 8th January 1845; present at the attack and capture of the village of Seerapoor and at the attacks on the forts of Munohur and Munsintosh in January 1845; was slightly wounded at Punalla.

From the 18th June 1877, in room of Colonel E. J. Lawder, Madras Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

From the 18th June 1877, in room of Colonel E. J. Lawder, Madras Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 877.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The admission of the following Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India, notified in G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, is cancelled :—

1st Class, Madras.

Subadar-Major Appiah, 7th Regiment, Native Infantry.

2nd Class, Madras.

Subadar-Major Abdool Nubby, 1st Regiment, Light Cavalry.

Subadar Syed Ahmed, 36th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Subadar Syed Abdool Cawder, 10th Regiment, Native Infantry.

PENSIONS.

No. 878.—In G. G. O. No. 656 of 1877, opposite the name of Sowar Mustafa Khan, 7th Bengal Cavalry, under the head "Circle of payment," for "Punjab" read N.-W. P.

No. 879.—In G. G. O. No. 767 of 1877, under No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, opposite the name of Naick Mushtak, for "Naick Rs. 7," read Gunner Rs. 4, and for "Trumpeter Bootah Rs. 4," read Trumpet-Major Bootah, Rs. 7.

No. 880.—In G. G. O. No. 704 of 1877, opposite the names of Jemadars Sheik Homed and Dabeedial Bajpai, of the 2nd and the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, respectively, for "Rs. 12" read Rs. 12-6-4.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 881.—Captain Alexander Strand, late of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, who resigned his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment.

No. 882.—Lieutenant T. H. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 35th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, appointed a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 778 of 1877, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Army Commissariat Department.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 883.—The services of the undermentioned officers have been placed temporarily at the dis-

posal of the Government of Fort St. George, for special duty :—

Captain H. H. Rankin, General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant H. K. Cavaye, 40th Foot.

„ W. A. Campbell, 54th Foot.

„ J. Haughton, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. M. Rose, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. F. Vyse, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. J. Money-Simons, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

No. 884.—The services of 1st class Assistant Apothecary W. Hyde are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th September 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 25.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

London Gazette, 24th August 1877, *page* 4957.

Admiralty, 22nd August 1877.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure * * * * has been promoted to be an Admiral of the Fleet, vice Sir Henry John Codrington, K. C. B, deceased, to date from the 5th instant; and the following promotions consequent thereon have also been made from the same date:—

* * * *

Captain John Bythesea, V.C., C.B., to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd September 1877.

No. 415.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Central India, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Central System.

No. 416.—Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer 3rd grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, with effect from 30th July 1877.

No. 417.—Mr. E. Marval, Probationary Accountant 2nd grade, is appointed Paymaster of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on probation, with the rank of Assistant Examiner 3rd grade.

The 24th September 1877.

No. 418.—Baboo Kali Churn Sen, Apprentice Overseer, is appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as an Overseer 3rd grade, and posted to Rajpootana.

No. 419.—Gunesh Janardhun Gokle, Overseer 3rd grade, is permanently transferred to Bombay.

No. 420.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from the Central System of State Railways to Bombay, for employment on the Dhoond and Manmar Railway :—

Mr. D. Campbell, Sub-Engineer 2nd grade.
„ T. J. Browning, „ 3rd „

No. 421.—The undermentioned Engineers and Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal Irrigation Branch to Madras, for employment on famine relief works :—

Engineers.

Searle, Colonel G. A., M. S. C., Executive Engineer 1st grade.

Mr. J. P. Armstrong, Executive Engineer 2nd grade.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.E., Executive Engineer 2nd grade.

Mr. G. H. Faulkner, Executive Engineer 2nd grade.

Mr. W. J. Fahie, Executive Engineer 3rd grade.

Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Executive Engineer 3rd grade.

Mr. R. A. Oldham, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, temporary.

Mr. W. G. S. Cotton, Executive Engineer 4th grade.

Mr. T. R. Roberts, Executive Engineer 4th grade, temporary.

Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

Lieutenant A. C. Foley, R.E., Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

Mr. C. Taylor, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

Mr. G. F. Moore, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

Subordinates.

Sergeant C. J. Clarke, Supervisor 2nd grade.
Mr. J. W. Kehoe, „ „ „
„ T. H. Girling, „ „ „
„ R. D. Ewing, „ „ „
„ O. W. Palmer, „ „ „
Sergeant G. Austin, Overseer 1st grade.
Mr. R. B. Claudius, „ „ „
„ W. W. H. Leslie, „ „ „
„ C. Ruthnum Pillay, „ „ „
„ P. Grieff, Probationary Overseer 2nd grade.

The 26th September 1877.

No. 422.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

The 27th September 1877.

No. 423.—With reference to G. O. C. C. of 19th September 1877, Major-General J. D. Campbell, R.E., Superintending Engineer 1st grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from 1st July 1877.

No. 424.—Muthusami Iyer, B.A., is appointed an Accountant 4th grade on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 425.—Mr. H. C. Barnes, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, British Burmah, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Examiner 2nd grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

The 28th September 1877.

No. 427.—Mr. S. G. Wood, Accountant 1st grade in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 13th October 1877.

No. 428.—The resignation of his appointment by Mr. T. Sunderland, Accountant 4th grade, British Burmah, is accepted with effect from 17th August 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IV

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 40. SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877. Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 40.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October 1877.

No. 31.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

40 & 41 VICT., CHAPTER 37.

An Act for extending the time for the Registration of Trade Marks, in so far as relates to Trade Marks used in Textile Industries.

[*6th August* 1877.]

Whereas by section one of the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876, it is provided that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent or to recover damages for the infringement of any trade mark as defined by the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875 (referred to in such Amendment Act and in this Act as the principal Act), until and unless, with respect to any device, mark, name, combination of words, or other matter or thing in use as a trade mark before the passing of the principal Act, registration thereof as a trade mark under the principal Act shall have been refused, as is in the said Act thereafter mentioned :

39 & 40 Vict., c. 33.

38 & 39 Vict., c. 91.

And whereas by reason of the difficulties attending the registration of trade marks used in the textile industries it has been found impossible to complete the registration of such trade marks within the time specified by the said section, and it is therefore expedient to prolong such time as aforesaid :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Extension of time for registration of trade marks used in textile industries.

1. In so far as relates to the registration of trade marks used in the textile industries, but not further or otherwise, section one of the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876, shall be construed as if for the words "from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven" there were substituted the words "from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, or such further time as Her Majesty may by Order in Council determine."

Definition of "trade marks used in the textile industries."

2. The expression in this Act "Trade marks used in the textile industries" means the trade marks relating to goods comprised in classes 23 to 35, both inclusive, of the First Schedule to the rules under the Trade Marks Registration Acts, 1875-76, dated September 1876.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Trade Marks Registration Extension Act, 1877," and this Act and the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876, and the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, may be cited together as the "Trade Marks Registration Acts, 1875-77."

Short title of Act.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SANITARY.

Simla, the 3rd October 1877.

No. 190.—Privilege leave of absence for six weeks is granted to Surgeon D. D. Cunningham, M.B., Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the 24th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st October 1877.

No. 1471.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Province of Sindh.

No. 1472.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) to the Province of Sindh, except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said Province.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th October 1877.

No. 324.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 30th June 1877, is published for general information:—

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave.	REMARKS.
			FURLOUGH.		
1	Revd. S. H. Beamish, B. A. ...	Senior Chaplain	Feb. 23, 1876	Feb. 22, 1878	
2	„ W. W. Nicholls ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, 1876	Feb. 28, 1878	Has obtained leave to return in October 1877.
3	„ A. Robinson, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	April 5, 1876	Oct. 4, 1877	Medical leave.
4	„ F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli, D.D.	Ditto ...	Jan. 18, 1876	June 17, 1878	Ditto.
5	„ C. S. P. Parish, B.A. ...	Ditto ...	June 20, 1876	Sept. 29, 1877	Mr. Parish's 25 years of service expires September 29th, on which date his furlough ends.
6	„ T. Moore, B.A. ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 21, 1876	Nov. 20, 1878	Medical leave.
7	„ B. Sharpe, B.A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 5, 1877	Feb. 4, 1879	
8	„ W. Drawbridge, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 26, 1877	Sept. 25, 1878	Medical leave.
9	„ P. J. Jarbo, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	...	...	Allowed one year's furlough with subsidiary leave from 1st April 1877.
10	„ M. S. Laing ...	Ditto ...	April 15, 1877	April 14, 1879	
11	„ W. J. Burdett, B.A. ...	Junior Chaplain	Dec. 1, 1874	July 31, 1877	Reported return to duty on the 23rd July.
12	„ M. E. Mills ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1875	Dec. 14, 1877	
13	„ B. Morrell, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1875	Dec. 14, 1877	
14	„ F. Orton, B.A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 17, 1876	Dec. 4, 1877	
15	„ J. S. Sandys, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 29, 1877	Mar. 28, 1879	Medical leave.
16	„ C. C. T. Fagan ...	Ditto ...	May 16, 1877	May 15, 1879	Ditto.
			ON LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH.		
17	Revd. A. W. Irwin, M.A. ...	Senior Chaplain	April 23, 1877	Oct. 22, 1877	
18	„ T. D. Gray, M.A. ...	Junior Chaplain	Mar. 26, 1877	Sept. 25, 1877	

Total absent 18
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency 90
Percentage of absentees ... ... 20.

PATENTS.

The 1st October 1877.

No. 8 *S.*—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 29 of 1877.—Mr. B. W. Blood, Executive Engineer, Sambar Division, Rajputana State Railway, residing at Jeypur, for a self-acting adjustment for expansion and contraction of railway and other signal wires.

No. 32 of 1877.—Mr. H. B. Harrison, of No. 140, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, merchant and agent, and Mr. C. E. Stewart, of 15 Clive Row, in Calcutta, mechanical engineer, for improvements in hydraulic presses for pressing and baling hides, cloth, bags, cotton piece-goods and such like similar materials as do not require to be confined in closed boxes.

No. 50 of 1877.—Mr. A. H. Wallis, of No. 13, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, a member of the firm of Manton and Company, gunmakers, Calcutta, for an improved canteen.

No. 58 of 1877.—Mr. J. B. Blythe, of Bordeaux, France, for improvements in treating wood and vegetable fibre in general to preserve same from decay and in apparatus employed therein.

No. 68 of 1877.—Mr. C. A. Jebens, a native of Hamburg, in Germany, at present in Calcutta, for an improvement in the planting, transporting and transplanting from and into nurseries, pots or any other vessels, and the open ground or any other soil, of seeds, seedling, and all parts of plants and all plants generally without injury to roots, or impeding the growth of any other parts of plants.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FIBRES AND SILK.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost

of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars :—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—FAMINE.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 244.—His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, having decided that the administration of famine relief shall be a branch of the business of the Public Works Department, Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., is transferred as Additional Secretary to the Government of India from the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department to the Public Works Department.

STATISTICS.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 410.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to change the designation of Mr W. W. Hunter, L.L.D., from Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, to that of Director General of Gazetteers.

EMIGRATION.

The 2nd October 1877.

No. 175.—Under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the GovernorGeneral in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for rules 136, 140, and 141 of the rules relating to emigration from the port of Madras to British and Foreign colonies, which were published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th November 1874, Part I, page 541 :—

RULE 136. Return emigrants who are entitled under their contract to a free return passage at the expense of the colony shall immediately on their landing be properly lodged and provided for by the Agent of the colony whence the coolies have returned, and they should not be detained in Madras longer than is necessary to arrange everything for their return. The sick should be sent to hospital at once, and all who are paupers returned to their homes at the expense of the colony. In all cases care must be taken that those who are blind, lame, or otherwise helpless, are sufficiently provided with such additional assistance for the journey home as their condition or circumstances may render necessary.

RULE 140. The Protector of Emigrants, in the case of emigrants landed at Madras, shall, if such emigrants are under their contract entitled to a free return passage at the expense of the colony, then forward them to the Emigration Agent for the colony from which they have returned, to be kept by him in the depôt under his charge, board and lodging gratis, until the occurrence of the earliest suitable opportunity for their despatch to the presidency or province to which they belong.

RULE 141. The Emigration Agent for such colony shall then forward the emigrants as aforesaid to such presidency or province, as the case may be, paying their passage and making provision for their food, &c., under the supervision of the Protector of Emigrants, in the same manner as is done in the case of emigrants shipped to such colony.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 19 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—COROMANDEL COAST.

Santipilly Light-house.

Notice is hereby given that Santipilly Light-house is wrongly marked on the Admiralty Charts; it stands one mile and a half north-eastward of its hitherto assigned position.

(The correct Geographical position, as determined by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is as follows :—

Latitude	... ...	18° 4′ 56″	N.
Longitude	... ...	83° 37′ 35″	E.

From the shoalest part of the Santipilly Reef, where there is a depth of only 7 feet, the Light-house bears N. 52° 30′ W., or N. W. ⅝ W., distant 6¼ nautic miles, and Santipilly Peak bears N. 46° 30′ W., 11 miles).

(*All bearings are Magnetic*: *Variation* 1° 15′ *East in* 1877.)

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 25th September 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late* I. N.),
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts—Coromandel Coast, No. 71*a*; and Bay of Bengal, No. 70*a*: *also* Admiralty Light list, East Indies, page 12.

[*See also* Indian Marine Survey Light list for 1877, page 22, and Taylor's Sailing Directory Vol. I., page 466.]

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

No. 20 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.

The following telegram has been received from the Master Attendant at Madras :—

"Warn vessels not to anchor inside of three buoys moored in six and quarter fathoms in the Madras Roads."

Commanders of vessels are therefore warned not to anchor inside the buoys referred to.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 25th September 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late* I. N.),
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—Coromandel Coast, No. 71*d*; *also* Indian Marine Survey of Madras Roadstead, Office No. 105, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

No. 392.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers have been appointed by the Governor General in Council to receive the reports and statements and perform the duties mentioned in Sections 21 and 23 of Act VIII of 1876 (The Native Passenger Ships Act):—

At the Port of Bombay.

The Superintendent of Preventive Service for the time being.
The Deputy Superintendent of the Preventive Service for the time being.

At the Port of Kurrachee.

The Port Officer for the time being.

At the Port of Aden.

The Port Officer for the time being.

At the Ports in the Bombay Presidency under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue.

The officers in charge of the Custom Houses.

No. 394.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers have been appointed by the Governor General in Council to receive the reports and statements and perform the duties mentioned in Sections 21 and 23 of Act VIII of 1876 (The Native Passenger Ships Act).

The Port Officer in Calcutta.
The Conservator of the Port in Chittagong.
The Port Officer at False Point and Pooree.
The Port Officer at Balasore and Chandballi.

No. 396.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers have been appointed by the Governor General in Council to receive the reports and statements and perform the duties mentioned in Sections 21 and 23 of Act VIII of 1876 (The Native Passenger Ships Act):—

The Port Officer at Rangoon.
The Port Officer at Moulmein.
The Port Officer at Akyab.
The Port Officer at Bassein.
The Senior Civil Officer at Mergui.
The Senior Civil Officer at Tavoy.
The Senior Civil Officer at Kyoukphyoo.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 1st October 1877.

No. 152J.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (The Code of Civil Procedure) to the Scheduled Districts of the Punjab, except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said Scheduled Districts.

POLITICAL.

The 1st October 1877.

No. 2275P.—With reference to Notification No. 640P., dated 22nd March 1877, Mr. S. E. Voigt, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on 17th September 1877.

The 3rd October 1877.

No. 2291P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Henri de Closets as Vice-Consul for France at Madras.

GENERAL.

The 1st October 1877.

No. 2747G.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, August the 17th, 1877, is published for general information:—

Convention between the British and Egyptian Governments for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, being mutually animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the extinction of the Traffic in Slaves, and having resolved to conclude a Convention for the purpose of attaining this object, the Undersigned, duly authorized for this purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Government of His Highness the Khedive having already promulgated a law forbidding the trade in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) within the countries under His Highness' authority, engages to prohibit absolutely from henceforward the importation of any slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) into any part of the territory of Egypt or her dependencies, or their transit through her territories, whether by land or sea; and to punish severely, in the manner provided by existing Egyptian law, or in such manner as may hereafter be determined, any person who may be found engaged, directly or indirectly, in the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians). The Government of His Highness the Khedive further engages to prohibit absolutely any negroes or Abyssinians from leaving the territory of Egypt or her dependencies, unless it be proved indubitably that such negroes or Abyssinians are free or manumitted.

It shall be stated in the certificates of manumission or passports which shall be delivered to them by the Egyptian authorities before their departure that they may dispose of themselves without restriction or reserve.

ARTICLE II.

Any person who, either in Egypt or on the confines of Egypt and her dependencies towards the centre of Africa, may be found engaged in the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians), either directly or indirectly, shall, together with his accomplices, be considered by the Government of the Khedive as guilty of "stealing with murder" ("vol avec meurtre"); if subject to Egyptian jurisdiction he shall be handed over for trial to a court-martial; if not he shall immediately be handed over for trial according to the laws of his country to the competent tribunals, with the depositions (*procès-verbaux*) drawn up by the Egyptian superior authority of the place where the traffic has been proved, and all other documents or evidence ("éléments de conviction") handed over by the said authority, and destined to serve as proofs at the trial of the traders, so far as those laws may admit of such proof.

All slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) found in the possession of a dealer in slaves shall be liberated and dealt with in conformity with the provisions of Article III and of Annex (A) to the present Convention.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive d'Egypte, mutuellement animés du sincère désir de co-opérer à l'extinction du Trafic des Esclaves, et ayant résolu de conclure une Convention afin d'atteindre ce but, les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet sont convenus des Articles suivants:—

ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive ayant déjà édicté une loi à l'effet d'interdire dans les états soumis à son autorité la traite des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins, s'engage à prohiber dorénavant, d'une manière absolue, l'importation sur tout le territoire de l'Egypte et de ses dépendances, et le transit par voie de terre et par voie de mer à travers ce territoire des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins; et à punir sévèrement, d'après les lois Egyptiennes en vigueur ou selon qu'il sera fixé ci-après toute personne qui sera trouvée se livrant directement ou indirectement à la Traite des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins. Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive s'engage, en outre, à porhiber, d'une manière absolue, la sortie hors du territoire Egyptien ou de ses dépendances de tous nègres ou Abyssins quelconques, à moins qu'ils ne soit établi d'une manière certaine que ces nègres ou Abyssins sont libres ou affranchis.

Il sera constaté, dans les lettres d'affranchissement ou les passeports qui leur seront délivrés par l'autorité Egyptienne, avant leur départ, qu'ils pourront disposer d'eux-mêmes sans restriction ou réserve.

ARTICLE II.

Tout individu qui, sur le sol Egyptien ou sur les confins de l'Egypte et de ses dépendances, vers le centre de l'Afrique, sera trouvé se livrant directement ou indirectement au Trafic des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins sera, ainsi que ses complices, considéré par le Gouvernement du Khédive comme coupable de vol avec meurtre; s'il relève de la juridiction Egyptienne il sera traduit devant un conseil-de-guerre; dans le cas contraire il sera immédiatement déféré, pour être jugé, d'après les lois de son pays aux tribunaux compétents, avec les procès-verbaux dressés par l'autorité supérieure Egyptienne du lieu où le trafic aura été constaté et tous autres documents ou éléments de conviction remis par la dite autorité, et devant servir comme preuves au jugement des trafiquants, en tant que ces lois le permettent.

Tous les esclaves nègres ou Abyssins trouvés en possession d'un trafiquant seront mis en liberté et traités conformément aux provisions de l' Article III ci-après, et de l' Annexe (A), qui fait partie de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE III.

Taking into consideration the impossibility of sending back to their homes slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) who may be captured from slave-dealers and liberated, without exposing them to the risk of perishing from fatigue or want, or of falling again into slavery, the Egyptian Government will continue to take and apply in their favour such measures as they have already adopted, and which are hereinafter enumerated in Annex (A) to the present Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

The Egyptian Gouvernment will exert all the influence it may possess among the tribes of Central Africa, with the view of preventing the wars which are carried on for the purpose of procuring and selling slaves.

It engages to pursue as murderers all persons who may be found engaged in the mutilation of or traffic in children; if such persons are amenable to Egyptian jurisdiction they will be brought before a court-martial; if not, they will be handed over to the competent tribunals to be dealt with according as the law of their country directs, together with the depositions (*procès-verbaux*) and other documents or evidence ("éléments de conviction") as laid down in Article II.

ARTICLE V.

The Egyptian Government engages to publish a special Ordinance, the text of which shall be annexed to the present Convention, prohibiting altogether all Traffic in slaves within Egyptian territories after a date to be specified in the Ordinance, and providing also for the punishment of persons guilty of violating the provisions of the Ordinance.

ARTICLE VI.

With the view to the more effectual suppression of the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) in the Red Sea, the Egyptian Government agrees that British cruizers may visit, search, and, if necessary, detain, in order to hand over to the nearest or most convenient Egyptian authority for trial, any Egyptian vessel which may be found engaged in the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians), as well as any Egyptian vessel which may fairly be suspected of being intended for that Traffic, or which may have been engaged in it on the voyage during which she has been met with.

This right of visit and detention may be exercised in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, on the coast of Arabia, and on the East Coast of Africa, and in the maritime waters of Egypt and her dependencies.

All slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) captured by a British cruizer on board an Egyptian vessel shall be at the disposal of the British Government, who undertakes to adopt efficient measures for securing to them their freedom.

The vessel and her cargo, as well as the crew, shall be handed over for trial to the nearest or most convenient Egyptian authority.

Nevertheless, in all case where it may not be possible for the commander of the cruizer making the capture to forward the captured slaves to a British depôt, or where from any other circumstances it may appear desirable and in the interest of the captured slaves (negroes or Abyssinians)

ARTICLE III.

En égard à l'impossibilité de renvoyer chez eux les esclaves nègres ou Abyssins délivrés des mains des trafiquants et affranchis, sans les exposer à succomber de fatigue ou de misère, ou bien à retomber en esclavage, le Gouvernement Egyptien continuera à prendre envers eux et à leur appliquer les mêmes mesures qu'il a déjà prises, et qui sont énumérées dans l' Annexe (A) susmentionnée.

ARTICLE IV.

Le Gouvernement Egyptien usera de toute l'influence qu'il pourrait avoir parmi les tribus de l'Afrique Centrale, dans le but d'empêcher les guerres qu'elles se font, pour se procurer et pour vendre des esclaves.

Il s'engage à poursuivre comme assassins tous les individus qui seront trouvés se livrant soit à la mutilation, soit au trafic des enfants; si ces individus relèvent de la juridiction Egyptienne, ils seront traduits devant un conseil-de-guerre; dans le cas contraire, ils seront déférés aux tribunaux compétents, pour être jugés suivant les lois de leur pays, avec les procés-verbaux et autres documents ou éléments de conviction, comme il est dit à l'Article II.

ARTICLE V.

Le Gouvernement Egyptien s'engage à publier une Ordonnance spéciale, dont le texte sera annexé à la présente Convention, interdisant entièrement tout Trafic d'esclaves dans le territoire Egyptien, à partir d'une date spécifiée dans l'Ordonnance, et réglant la punition des personnes coupables de contravention aux dispositions de l'Ordonnance.

ARTICLE VI.

Dans le but de rendre plus efficace la répression de la Traite des esclaves négres ou Abyssins dans la Mer Rouge, le Gouvernement Egyptien consent à ce que les croiseurs Britanniques visitent, recherchent et, au besoin, détiennent, pour le remettre ensuite à l'autorité Egyptienne la plus rapprochée ou la plus convenable, afin qu'il soit jugé, tout bâtiment Egyptien qui sera trouvé se livrant á la Traite des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins, de même que tout bâtiment Egyptien qui sera justement soupçonné d'être destiné à ce trafic, ou qui s'y sera livré pendant le voyage dans lequel il aura été rencontré.

Ce droit de visite ou de détention pourra être exercé dans la Mer Rouge, le Golfe d'Aden, le long de la côte d'Arabie, et de la Côte Orientale d'Afrique, et dans les eaux maritimes de l'Egypte et de ses dépendances.

Tous les esclaves négres ou Abyssins capturés par un croiseur Britannique à bord d'un bâtiment Egyptien, resteront à la disposition du Gouvernement Britannique, qui s'engage à prendre des mesures efficaces dans le but d'assurer leur liberté.

Le bâtiment et la cargaison, ainsi que l'équipage, seront livrés, pour être jugés, à l'autorité Egyptienne la plus rapprochée ou la plus convenable.

Néanmoins, dans tous les cas où le commandant du croiseur qui aura effectué la capture se trouverait dans l'impossibilité de consigner à un dépôt Britannique les esclaves capturés, ou quand, sous d'autres circonstances, il paraîtrait être opportun et dans l'intérêt des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins

that they should be handed over to the Egyptian authorities, the Egyptian Government engages, on an application being made to them by the Commander of the British cruizer, or by an officer deputed by him for that purpose, to take over charge of the captured negroes, or Abyssinians, and to secure to them their freedom with all the other privileges stipulated for on behalf of negroes or Abyssinians captured by the Egyptian authorities.

The British Government, on its part, agrees that all vessels navigating under the British flag, in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, along the coast of Arabia, and the East Coast of Africa, or in the inland waters of Egypt and her dependencies, which may be found engaged in the traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians), may be visited, seized, and detained by the Egyptian authorities; but it is agreed that the vessel and its cargo shall, together with its crew, be handed over to the nearest British authority for trial.

The captured slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) shall be released by the Egyptian Government, and shall remain at their disposal.

If the competent tribunal should decide that the seizure, detention, or prosecution was unfounded, the Government of the cruizer will be liable to pay to the Government of the prize a compensation appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Convention shall come into operation from the date of the signature hereof for Egypt proper as far as Assouan, and within three months from the date of signature for the Egyptian possessions in Upper Africa and on the shores of the Red Sea.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Alexandria, this fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

(L.S.) C. VIVIAN.

(L.S.) CHÉRIF.

Annexe A faisant partie de la Convention conclue entre le Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne et le Gouvernement de l' Egypte, le 4 Août, 1877, pour la Suppression du Trafic des Esclaves.

La police était jusqu'à présent chargée de tout ce qui concernait les esclaves, leur affranchissement, l'éducation des enfants, &c.

Désormais ce service sera confié à Alexandrie et au Caire à un bureau spécial établi au Gouvernorat respectif, qui pourvoira à tout ce qui regardera les esclaves et leur affranchissement.

Dans les provinces le bureau sera placé sous la direction des Inspecteurs-Généraux.

Il y aura dans ce bureau un registre destiné à la consignation de tous les détails intéressant l'esclave affranchi.

En cas de plaintes présentées par des autorités Consulaires ou par des particuliers, le bureau procédera à l'information nécessaire.

Si l'information établit la légitimité des plaintes présentées, l'affaire sera délérée à l'autorité compétente, afin qu'il soit pourvu à l'application des dispositions relatives à l'affranchissement.

crpturés qu'ils soient remis aux autorités Egyptiennes, le Gouvernement Egyptien s'engage, sur la demande qui lui en sera faite par le Commandant du croiseur Britannique ou par un officier député per lui à cet effet, à se charger des négres ou Abyssins captures et à assurer leur liberté, avec tous les autres priviléges réservés aux nègres ou Abyssins capturés par les autorités Egyptiennes.

Le Gouvernement Britannique, de son côté, consent à ce que tout bâtiment naviguant sous pavillon Britannique dans la Mer Rouge, dans le Golfe d'Aden, et le long de la côte d'Arabie, et de la Côte Orientale d'Afrique, ou dans les eaux intérieurs de l'Egypte et de ses dépendances, qu' sera trouvé se livrant à la Traite des esclaves négres ou Abyssins, puisse être visité, saisi, et détenu par les autorités Egyptiennes; mais il est convenu que le bâtiment et sa cargaison, ainsi que l'équipage, seront livrés pour être jugés à l'autorité Anglaise la plus rapprochée.

Les esclaves nègres ou Abyssins capturés seront libérés par le Gouvernement Egyptien et resteront à sa disposition.

Si le tribunal compétent juge mal fondée la saisie, la detention, ou la poursuite, le Gouvernement du croiseur sera exposé à payer au Gouvernement du bâtiment adverse une compensation appropriée aux circonstances.

ARTICLE VII.

La présente Convention entrera en vigeur à partir du jour de la signature pour l'Egypte proprement dite jusqu'à Assouan et dans un délai de trois mois à dater de la signature pour les possessions Egyptiennes da la Haute Afrique et le littoral de la Mer Rouge.

En foi de quoi les Soussignés ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait à Alexandrie, le quatre Août, mil huit cent soixante dix-sept.

(L.S.) C. VIVIAN.

(L.S.) CHÉRIF.

Au surplus tout ce qui concernera l'éducation de ces enfants sera spécialement confié à la direction des Gouverneurs d'Alexandrie et du Caire, qui se concerteront avec le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, en vue des meilleures dispositions à adopter.

Pour les enfants du sexe masculin qui se trouveront dans les provinces, les Inspecteurs-Généraux les placeront dans les écoles des provinces. Quant aux filles, elles seront envoyées au Caire.

Au Soudan les esclaves libérés seront également employés, suivant les circonstances et à leur choix, au service agricole, domestique, ou militaire.

Ainsi fait à Alexandrie le 4 Août, 1877, pour être appliqué à partir de la même date que la susdite Convention.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Nous, Ismail, Khédive d'Egypte, vu l'Article V de la Convention passé entre les Gouvernements de la Grande Bretagne et d'Egypte, le 4 Août,

Si les plaintes sont présentées par l'esclaves lui-même, le bureau, après constatation, lui dèliverera des lettres d'affranchissement détachées d'un livre à souche, spécialement affecté à cet usage.

Quiconque aura pris à un affranchi ses lettres d'affranchissement, ou bien l'aura privé ou aura contribué à le priver de sa liberté par des moyens subreptices ou violents, sera traite comme trafiquant d'esclaves.

Le Gouvernement pourvoira aux besoins des esclaves et des affranchis.

Les esclaves du sexe masculin seront employés, suivant les circonstances et à leur choix, au service domestique, agricole, ou militaire.

Les femmes auront une occupation domestique, soit dans des établissements, dépendant du Gouvernement, soit dans des maisons honnêtes.

Les enfants mâles continueront à être reçus dans les écoles ou ateliers du Gouvernement, et les filles dans les écoles destinées à leur sexe.

Art. 3. Le Trafic des Esclaves blancs ou blanches sera et demeurera prohibé sur toute l'étendue du territoire Egyptien et dépendances. Cette prohibition prendra effet dans sept ans à dater de la signature de la Convention susrappelée. Toute infraction à la dite prohibition sera punie conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 2 qui précède.

1877, pour la suppression de la Traite des Esclaves, avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit :—

Article 1. La vente des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins, de famille à famille, sera et demeurera prohibée en Egypte d'une manière absolue, sur tout le territoire compris entre Alexandrie et Assouan. Cette prohibition aura effet dans sept ans, à partir de la signature de la dite Convention, dont la présente Ordonnance fera partie intégrante. La même prohibition s'étendra au Soudan et aux autres provinces Egyptiennes, mais seulement dans douze ans, à dater de la signature précitée.

Art. 2. Toute infraction à cette prohibition de la part d'un individu quelconque, dépendant de la juridiction Egyptienne, sera punie de la peine des travaux forcés à temps, dont la durée pourra varier d'un minimum de cinq mois à un maximum de cinq ans, suivant la décision du Tribunal compétent.

Art. 4. Notre Ministre de la Justice reste chargé de pourvoir en temps utile à l'exécution des présentes.

(Signé) ISMAIL.

Pour ampliation :
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) CHERIF.
Alexandrie, le 4 Août, 1877.

No. 2748 *G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, August the 17th, 1877, is published for general information :—

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 13th day of *August*, 1877.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for amending the law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," and also by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1870," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the 20th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, to which Treaty the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament were applied by an Order in Council of the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six:

And whereas a declaration was concluded on the twenty-third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, between the Government of Her Majesty and the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, extending the provisions of the above-mentioned Treaty to certain additional crimes, which declaration is in the terms following :—

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient, with the view to the more complete prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of certain crimes in addition to those enumerated in Article I of the Treaty between Great Britain and Belgium for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, of the

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant jugé opportun, afin de mieux assurer la répression des crimes dans leurs territoires respectifs, de se livrer réciproquement, sous les conditions établies par le Traité conclu le 20 Mai, 1876, entre la Grande Bretagne et la Belgique pour l'extradition mutuelle des malfaiteurs, les personnes accusées ou condamnées du chef de

20th of May 1876, shall, under the provisions of that Treaty, be reciprocally delivered up, have agreed as follows :—

Persons charged as principals or accessories with or convicted of the undermentioned crimes committed in the territories of the one Party and who shall be found within the territories of the other party, shall be reciprocally delivered up to each other under the circumstances and conditions stated, in the Treaty between Great Britain and Belgium for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, of the 20th of May, 1876 :—

1. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
2. Bigamy.
3. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.
4. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train.

5. Receiving any chattel, money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or feloniously obtained.

The provisions of the present Declaration shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, the 23rd day of July, 1877.

(L.S.) DERBY.
(L.S.) SOLVYNS.

certains crimes autres que ceux énumérés dans le dit Traité, sont convenus de ce qui suit :—

Les personnes accusées ou condamnées, comme auteurs ou complices du chef des infractions ci-dessous énumérées commises dans le territoire de l'une des Parties, et qui seront trouvées dans le territoire de l'autre Partie, seront réciproquement livrées dans les circonstances et conditions établies par le Traité du 20 Mai, 1876, conclu entre la Grande Bretagne et la Belgique pour l'extradition des malfaiteurs :

1. Administration de drogues ou usage d'instruments en vue de provoquer l'avortement.
2. Bigamie.
3. Délaissement, exposition ou recel d'enfants.

4. Tout acte punissable commis avec l'intention méchante de mettre en danger des personnes se trouvant dans un train de chemin de fer.

5. Recèlement frauduleux d'argent, valeur ou objets mobiliers provenant d'escroquerie, vol ou détournement.

La présente Déclaration entrera en vigueur dix jours apres sa publication dans les formes prescrites par la législation des pays respectifs.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont dressé la présente Déclaration, qu'ils ont revêtue du cachet de leurs armes.

Fait, en double expédition, à Londres le 23 Juillet, 1877.

(L.S.) DERBY.
(L.S.) SOLVYNS.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Declaration with the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians as fully to all intents and purposes as in the case of the said recited Treaty.

C. L. Peel.

No. 2749 *G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Tuesday, August the 21st, 1877, is published for general information :—

TREATY WITH DAHOMEY.

Treaty between Captain George Lydiard Sullivan, of the Royal Navy, Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and the Avogah of Dahomey, Saheloca, the second Avogah of Dahomey, Chodatong, on behalf of Gelele, King of Dahomey.

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that there shall be henceforth peace and friendship between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty Gelele, of Dahomey, in Africa, and their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be to the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, complete liberty of commerce, and they shall have entire right and liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places and ports in the dominions of His Majesty Gelele, to reside and trade in any part of the said dominions, to hire, occupy and possess any houses or warehouses for the purpose of commerce, and enjoy the most complete protection and security from His Majesty the King of Dahomey, the Governors and people of his dominions.

ARTICLE III.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty being or residing or trading in the country of Dahomey shall receive special protection from all annoyance and inconvenience in their various occupations or trades from any and all of the subjects of His Majesty Gelele, and from foreigners residing in that country, and they shall be permitted to hoist on their houses and factories a flag of the Kingdom of Dahomey alone, or in concert with the flag of England; and the King Gelele engages herewith to issue a proclamation to His Majesty's subjects, and to all foreigners in his dominions, never again to molest, interfere with, or threaten the lives or persons of British subjects, on pain of severe punishment.

ARTICLE IV.

The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King of Dahomey, and the law made and proclaimed in accordance with a former Treaty between Her

Majesty the Queen of England and King Gezo of Dahomey, dated January 13th, 1852, shall continue in force for ever.

ARTICLE V.

No British subject shall henceforth be compelled to attend any of the customs of the country of Dahomey where any human sacrifices are held.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas, in consequence of insult and violence towards one of Her Majesty's subjects in the country of Dahomey, a fine has been imposed of 500 puncheons of oil on that kingdom, and a blockade established to enforce payment of the same, it is herein agreed, on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty, that the fine shall be reduced to 400 puncheons of oil and the blockade immediately raised, under the following conditions: that 200 puncheons of oil are paid at once, and the remainder within twelve months from this date; and His Majesty King Gelele agrees to these conditions, and promises herewith to complete the payment of the 400 puncheons of oil by the time given.

Signed at the Pacooteh Whydah, at Whydah, this 12th day of May 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE LYDIARD SULIVAN, Captain and Senior Officer, West Coast of Africa.

SACHLOCA, the Avogah of Dahomey.

CHODATONG, the Second Avogah of Dahomey.

Mark

KING × GELELE.

of

Witnesses to Treaty:

(Signed) ARTHUR H. ALINGTON, Commander, H.M.S. "Boxer."

FREDERICK MAXWELL HERON, Commander, H.M.S. "Seagull."

No. 2750 *G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Tuesday, August the 21st, 1877, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, August 20, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople the following telegram relative to merchant vessels passing through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea:—

"To ensure efficiency of its means for prevention of trade in contraband of war, the Porte has decided that merchant vessels, passing through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, must hand to the Captain of the Port of Anatoli Kavak the Firman with which they must be provided for the passage of the straits. Every vessel infringing this order will be stopped by the forts."

The 2nd October 1877.

No. 2752 *G.*—The following temporary appointments are made in the Mysore Commission:—

Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner 1st class, Bangalore District, to be an Additional Sessions Judge for the Nundydroog Division, under the provisions of Section 17 of Act X of 1872.

Captain F. H. T. G. Cumming, Deputy Commissioner 3rd class, Shimoga District, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 1st class, Bangalore District, *vice* Mr. Ricketts.

Major C. S. Blair, Officiating Assistant Commissioner 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd class, Shimoga District, *vice* Captain Cumming.

B. Krishnaiengar, Judicial Sheristadar, Commissioner's Office, Nundydroog Division, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 6th class, Roll B.

The 4th October 1877.

No. 2777 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. H. L. Greenfield, Officiating Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as Commandant of the Mhairwara Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Gunning on furlough.

No. 2778 *G.*—The following extract from Regimental order issued by the Officiating Commandant, Mhairwara Battalion, dated 17th August 1877, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant, Mhairwara Battalion, assumed command of that Corps in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th August 1877, *vice* Major Gunning on furlough.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 2804 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon R. Caldecott, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate temporarily as Residency Surgeon, Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Beaumont on leave on medical certificate.

No. 2805 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon J. E. Ferguson, 24th Bombay Native Infantry, to be in temporary medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Western Malwa Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon R. Caldecott.

No. 2806 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon D. F. Keegan, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Indore, from the date of taking over charge from Dr. Caldecott.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 3rd October 1877.

No. 3484.—*Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of August* 1877, *compared with those on the same date in* 1876 *and* 1875:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,45,23,509	3,24,49,207	1,85,42,079
Bengal ...	1,82,95,065	1,05,43,074	90,85,098
Assam ...	34,08,014	31,32,282	20,06,834
British Burmah	35,66,282	30,75,220	34,67,724
N.-W. Provinces	2,23,12,615	2,24,97,408	2,23,21,342
Oudh ...	65,99,579	60,08,393	53,70,730
Punjab ...	1,27,53,687	1,34,29,955	1,11,41,518
Bombay ...	1,73,47,775	2,41,21,737	2,49,02,019
Central Provs.	46,74,522	45,51,973	53,17,372
Madras ...	2,53,92,874	1,66,74,327	1,69,12,859
TOTAL ...	14,88,73,922	13,64,83,576	11,90,67,575

No. 3574.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State*, 1877-78:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year.	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1s. 9·23d.	1,60,00,000
In the month of Sept.	617,115	71,10,000	1s. 8·83d.	9,38,850
To the end of the month of Sept.	6,009,091	6,91,67,939	1s. 8·85d.	90,77,029
Remains to make estimate good.	6,240,909	6,93,32,061	1s. 9·60d.	69,22,971

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £6,009,091 @ 1s. 9·23d. ..	Rs.	78,48,608
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £6,009,091 @ 1s. 8·85d. ..	,,	90,77,029
Expenditure in excess of estimate ...	Rs.	12,28,421

EXPENDITURE.—ADMINISTRATION.

The 3rd October 1877.

No. 3532.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Stuart Colvin Bayley, C.S.I., to be *pro tempore* Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy for famine affairs with effect from the 27th September.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 3576.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addendum to the Civil Leave Code of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 37, (page 141).

Insert the following as Rule 1B under this section together with the Note appended:—

1B.—If the Local Government decides before an officer whom it has the power to remove from the service leaves India, that he shall not be permitted to return to duty in India, notice should be given to him before he leaves India, so that any remonstrance which he may wish to make, may be considered on the spot by an authority fully cognisant of the facts of the case. Such notice should not be postponed until after the officer's departure and then communicated to him through the Secretary of State. But if the question to be determined is the propriety of removing an officer for incapacity, whether mental or physical, which is of such a nature that it is not possible to say before his departure whether it will be permanent or temporary, the Local Government should report the circumstances fully to the Government of India for communication to the Secretary of State for India.

[NOTE.—These Rules (1A and 1B) must not be understood to authorise the grant of furlough to an officer who ought to be dismissed or removed from the service for misconduct or general incapacity.]

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 3580.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year* 1877-78:—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				SEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND SIX MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Bengal ...	45,92,000	51,10,725	5,18,725	...	3,21,44,000	3,50,31,705	28,87,705
Bombay ...	23,78,460	11,15,400	...	12,63,060	1,29,59,000	1,39,84,250	10,25,250
TOTAL ...	69,70,460	62,26,125	...	7,44,335	4,51,03,000	4,90,15,955	39,12,955

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Simla, the 1st October 1877.

No. 885.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to appoint Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to be Honorary Colonel of the 10th Bengal Lancers. Dated 2nd June 1877.

No. 886.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, 1st class Veterinary Surgeon George Kettlewell is promoted to the grade of Staff Veterinary Surgeon.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 887.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 747, dated the 16th August 1877, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877:—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
23	Lieutenant-Colonel Addington Taylor.	Staff Corps	292 0 0	257 5 0	.....	1st October 1877.	England.

The 5th October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 888.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Neville Francis FitzGerald Chamberlain, 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,— 25th July 1876.

Lieutenant Reginald Campbell Hadow, 55th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—26th July 1876.

Lieutenant James Loughnan O'Bryen, 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—28th August 1876.

No. 889.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" 31*st August* 1877, *pages* 5039, 5040 *and* 5041.

India Office, 31st August 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 10th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward John Wild, Bengal Infantry. Dated 13th June 1877.

To be Majors.

Captain Atwill Curtois, Madras Cavalry, in succession to General W. N. T. Smee, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 8th February 1877.

Captain Irvine Low, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General F. Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 23rd March 1877.

Captain George Charles Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 28th March 1877.

Captain Henry Charles Kemble, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 10th June 1877.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Siddons Young. Dated 13th June 1877.

Major Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke. Dated 13th June 1877.

Major Thomas Walter Rutherfurd. Dated 14th June 1877.

Major Willoughby Henry Garton. Dated 14th June 1877.

To be Majors.

Captain Edwin Colnett Corbyn. Dated 6th May 1877.

Captain Lorne Macdonald. Dated 8th May 1877.

Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin. Dated 12th June 1877.

Captain William Jackson Stewart. Dated 12th June 1877.

Captain Fitzherbert Coddington. Dated 12th June 1877.

Captain Marshall Pritchard Moriarty. Dated 13th June 1877.

Captain Henry Charles Anthony Szczepanski. Dated 13th June 1877.

Captain Stephen Beckett. Dated 13th June 1877.

Captain Thomas Augustus Scott. Dated 13th June 1877.

Captain Travers Dodgson Madden. Dated 13th June 1877.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Campbell Ross. Dated 19th June 1877.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Abercrombie. Dated 25th April 1877.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edwin Henry Hayter Collen. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant Lyndon Bolton Irwin. Dated 16th May 1877.

Lieutenant John Corse Scott. Dated 16th May 1877.

Lieutenant Charles Francis Massy. Dated 26th May 1877.

Lieutenant Robert Alexander Swetenham. Dated 26th May 1877.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Charles Batchelor. Dated 1st June 1877.

Late 3rd Light Cavalry.

To be Major.

Captain (Major-General) Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C.B., K.C.S.I. (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June 1877.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Henry Willoughby Osborne. Dated 9th June 1877.

To be Majors.

Late 44th Native Infantry.

Captain William Stephen Alexander Lockhart. Dated 9th June 1877.

Late 57th Native Infantry.

Captain Henry Campbell Garden. Dated 9th June 1877.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Robert Harvey. Dated 31st March 1877, to stand immediately below Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, M.D.

The names of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as given in the *London Gazettes* named:—

London Gazette, 26th January 1877, Captain Mansel Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps.

London Gazette, 16th February 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Vander-Gucht, Bengal Staff Corps.

London Gazette, 27th March 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Tatham Hitchins, Bengal Staff Corps.

London Gazette, 27th March 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Howe Bramley, Bengal Staff Corps.

London Gazette, 27th March 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Henry Planta De Hochepied Larpent, Bengal Staff Corps.

London Gazette, 27th March 1877, Major Reymond Hervey de Montmorency, Bengal Staff Corps.

The date of rank of Captain Norton Charles Martelli, Bengal Staff Corps, should have been stated in the *London Gazette* of the 12th January 1877, to be 11th October 1876.

"*London Gazette,*" 4*th September* 1877, *pages* 5100 *and* 5101.

War Office, Pall Mall, 4th September 1877.

BREVET.

Senior Apothecary J. M. De Souza, Bombay Medical Establishment, to have the local and honorary rank of Surgeon. Dated 5th September 1877.

Apothecary William Francis Browne, Retired List, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Surgeon. Dated 5th September 1877.

The following officers to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

Lieutenant-Colonels and Brevet Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 5th September 1877.

Henry Ferrers Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps.
John Alfred Brereton, Bengal Staff Corps.
James Puckle, Madras Staff Corps.
John Elphinstone, Madras Staff Corps.
Alexander James Bruce, Madras Staff Corps.
Arthur Francis, Madras Staff Corps.
John Frederic Berthon, Bombay Staff Corps.
James Hyde Champion, Bombay Staff Corps.
John Pitcairn Sandwith, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels. Dated 5th September 1877.

George Charles Lloyd, Bengal Army.
Frederic Nicholas Miles, Bengal Staff Corps.
George Massey Payne, Madras Staff Corps.
Edward Cave, Madras Staff Corps.
Newman Burfoot Thoyts, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to be granted a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To have the honorary rank of Captain:—

Deputy Commissary James Lever, Madras Establishment. Dated 1st May 1877.

Deputy Commissary Patrick Walsh, Bombay Establishment. Dated 2nd May 1877.

To have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, junior of that rank for one year:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Joyce, Madras Establishment. Dated 1st May 1877.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles McMillan, Bombay Establishment. Dated 2nd May 1877.

No. 890.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Lieutenant L. W. Christopher, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on return from furlough, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from the 22nd September 1877.

No. 891.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 778 of 1877, the appointment of Lieutenant G. Wingate as a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, will have effect from the 7th August 1877.

No. 892.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

3rd Cavalry:

Lieutenant E. C. Gubbins, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Cummins, appointed to the 4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Gubbins.

4th Cavalry.

Captain J. T. Cummins, Officiating Squadron Commander, 3rd Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hill, on furlough.

No. 893.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 210, *dated* 31*st August* 1877.—Directing Lieutenant H. M. Mason, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Adjutant of the regiment in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain H. C. Hamilton, officiating as Squadron Commander.

No. 894.—NATIVE ARMY—

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Oodit Pandy to be Subadar, *vice* Davee Sing, invalided; Havildar Khooman Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Oodit Pandy, promoted,—1st May 1877.

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Umrit Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Rambaccus Sing, dismissed; Havildar Hurburrun Pandy to be Jemadar, *vice* Umrit Singh, promoted,—24th August 1877.

No. 895.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Jhunda Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Churtoo, deceased; Havildar Deedoo to be Jemadar, *vice* Jhunda Sing, promoted,—23rd June 1877.

No. 896.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. James Henry Elias Beer to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant C. G. Smyth, permitted to resign his appointment at his own request.

Subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 897.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William James Heaviside, Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 898.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P. G. Scot, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 718 of 1877,—*Khedive*, 19th September 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain (Brevet Major) R. Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 718 of 1877,—*Australia*, 1st September 1877, from Bombay.

Captain C. W. Babington, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 630 of 1877,—*Australia*, 1st September 1877, from Bombay.

PENSIONS.

No. 899.—Matthew Walter Robins, late 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 900.—First Class Hospital Assistant Ameer Khan, 1st, of the 45th Regiment, Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 20-0-0 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presideney circle.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 901.—Lieutenant Charles Swaine Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is permitted to resign the service from the 26th September 1877, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 902.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 883 of 1877, the services of the undermentioned officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, for special duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Bartleman, Infantry.

Captain A. T. Wintle, R.A.

„ C. H. Stevenson, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot.

„ W. B. Butlin, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot.

„ R. H. Salkeld, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.

„ C. H. Forster, General List, Infantry.

„ J. Fraser, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. R. Thackeray, R. A.

„ A. P. Williamson, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot.

„ H. R. L. Holmes, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot.

„ F. H. Probyn, 40th Foot.

„ L. A. C. Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 903.—In G. G. O. No. 883 of 1877, omit the name of Lieutenant H. K. Cavaye, 40th Foot.

No. 904.—The services of Lieutenant L. J. A. Chapman, Royal Horse Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 8th September 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th September 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 15th to 28th September 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, 12th Foot.	Lieutenant Q. H. Thompson ...	25th August 1877.	Cashmere.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 4th August to 28th September 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
John Gillespie (*a*) ...	Lieut.-Colonel	Bengal Staff Corps.	7th February 1877.	Will left ...	303 3 0	.....	.....

(*a*).—*Next-of-kin.*—*Mother.*—Mrs. Gillespie.
Brother and Executor.—Charles Gillespie, Esq., Tacksman.
Sisters.—Mrs. Sophia Adam.
Miss Christina Mary Gillespie.
Tulloch House—Kingussie—Inverness-shire.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 26.—Mr. Frederick Farlow to be a 3rd grade Engineer, on probation, from date of joining.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st October 1877.

No. 429.—The following permanent promotions are made in the establishment of Accountants in the State Railway Branch with effect from the 4th June 1877:—

To be Accountant 2nd grade.

V. Balakistna Moodelliar, Western Rajpootana State Railway.

To be Accountant 3rd grade.

Mr. W. Ogden, Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 430.—Major R. Home, R. E., temporary Superintending Engineer 1st grade, is temporarily promoted to Chief Engineer III class from the date he assumed charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 2nd October 1877.

No. 431.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, Assistant to the Manager, Rajpootana State Railway, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Manager's Office during the absence of Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., on privilege leave, and while specially attached to the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India.

The 3rd October 1877.

No. 432.—The following changes and appointments are ordered in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department:—

Kattalco Naidoo, Accountant 4th grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Baboo Soshee Bhosun Bose, Punjab, and Kullyan Singh, North-Western Provinces, Accountants 4th grade, are transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. E. A. Wood, Accountant 3rd grade, Central India, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Baboo Ram Chunder Bhate, Apprentice Accountant, and Mr. C. E. B. Ross, are appointed Accountants 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

No. 433.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, S. C., Executive Engineer 3rd grade, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the North-Eastern to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 434.—Mr. J. H. Vaughan is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

No. 435.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 402, dated 13th September 1877, Colonel R. H. Sankey, R.E., assumed charge of his duties as Additional Deputy Secretary in the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India on the 28th September 1877.

The 4th October 1877.

No. 436.—The undermentioned Engineers and Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred to Mysore for employment on famine relief works:—

From Madras Famine Relief Works.

Colonel G. A. Searle, S. C., Executive Engineer 1st grade.

From Central System of State Railways.

Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, B. S. C., Assistant Engineer 1st grade.
Corporal W. J. Otterson, Overseer 1st grade.
Gunner W. Martin, „ 1st „
Private J. Litchfield, „ 1st „
Mr. J. Corkery, „ 2nd „
„ H. C. Woods, „ 3rd „

From Public Works Department Secretariat Government of India.

Sub-Conductor George Wallace, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 437.—The undermentioned Engineers and Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from the Military Works Branch to Madras and Mysore for employment on famine relief works:—

To Madras.

Captain G.T.Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer 2nd grade.
Mr. M. Birkbeck, Temporary Executive Engineer 4th grade.
Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Temporary Executive Engineer 4th grade.
Mr. J. D. Davies, Temporary Assistant Engineer 1st grade.
Mr. J. G. Fox, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.
„ F. Morse, „ „
„ J. Purdie, „ „
Lieutenant M. Martin, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.
Mr. J. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.
Sergeant W. Beevers, Supervisor 2nd grade.
Mr. J. McCarthy, „ „
„ W.Delahay, Temporary „ „
„ A. Passanah, Overseer 1st grade.
„ E. C. O'Sullivan, Overseer 1st grade.
Corporal V. H. Swann, „ „
Gooroo Dass Chutterjee, „ „
Shama Churn Dey, Overseer 1st grade.
Dowlut Ram, Overseer 2nd grade.

To Mysore.

Mr. A. Penny, Temporary Executive Engineer 1st grade.
Major D. C. Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer 2nd grade.
Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Temporary Executive Engineer 2nd grade.
Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer 4th grade.
Mr. T. H. Jewett, Temporary Assistant Engineer 1st grade.
Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.
Mr. O. Hœrnle, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.
„ J. Hogan, „ „

No. 438.—The undermentioned Engineers and Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal Provincial Establishment to Madras, for employment on famine relief works:—

Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer 2nd grade.
„ F. Sills, „ „ 4th „
„ E. J. Meara, „ „ 4th „ temporary.
„ B. Clark, Assistant Engineer 1st „
„ J. C. G. Keddie, „ „ 1st „
Conductor S. S. Saunders, Sub-Engineer 2nd grade.
Mr. T. Smith, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade.
„ H. O. Lange, „ „
Sergeant D. Dallas, Supervisor 2nd grade.
„ J. Gray, Overseer 1st grade.
Mr. D. McCarthy, „ 1st „

No. 439.—ADDENDUM.—To Public Works Department Notification No. 410 of the 15th September 1877, after "State Railway Establishment" add "with effect from 1st January 1877."

No. 440.—The following changes are ordered in the postings of officers of the Superior Account Establishment:—

Major I. P. Westmorland, R. E., Examiner of Accounts, Western System of State Railways, is transferred to the Military Works Branch, *vice* Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. J. Hopkins, Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Central Provinces, *vice* Major Trail.

Major D. H. Trail, R. E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Examinership of the Western System of State Railways, *vice* Major Westmorland.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 41.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th October 1877.

No. 823.—APPOINTMENTS.—Moung Htine, Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class 1st grade, in British Burma, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st class 2nd grade, *vice* Moung Kyau Zan Hla, retired:

Moung Hpo, Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class 1st grade, *vice* Moung Htine:

Ikrim Ally, Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd class 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class 3rd grade, *vice* Moung Hpo.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 1565.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Lakhmi Lál Baruá, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the district of Kámrúp.

POLICE.

The 6th October 1877.

No. 306.—Consequent on the reversion of Mr. T. F. Fforde, Superintendent of the Municipal Police of the town of Rangoon, to the Provincial Police, the following arrangements are sanctioned with effect from the 27th July last:—

Mr. T. F. Fforde, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th grade;

Mr. J. C. Perreau, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and Officiating District Superintendent of the 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 5th grade;

Mr. W. A. Banbury, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and Officiating District Superintendent of the 5th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th October 1877.

No. 591.—Mr. R. Wehlisch, Mathematical Instrument Maker, is allowed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, 15 months' furlough on medical certificate under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 11th October 1877.

No. 1359*F.*—With reference to Notification No. 137, dated the 2nd February last, it is hereby notified that Mr. B E Hutchins, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, was on leave on medical certificate from the 24th September 1876 to the 29th July 1877, and that subsidiary leave is granted to him from the 30th July to the 3rd August 1877, the day on which he assumed charge of his Division.

CUSTOMS.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from all duties of Customs, wooden railway sleepers, current coin and bullion when they are imported into British India.

GENERAL.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 715.—Mr. A. B. Wilson is appointed to be Registrar of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 21 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.

Light-vessel on Krishna Shoal.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 18 of 1877, issued by this Department, respecting the destruction of Krishna Shoal Light-house,

Information, by telegram, has been received from the Master Attendant at Rangoon, that a light-vessel has been placed four miles eastward of the position of Krishna Shoal Light-house.

The vessel exhibits a *fixed* white light, elevated 48 feet above the sea level, and is visible from every direction.

A blue light is burnt every hour, commencing at 7 P. M.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 2nd October 1877.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.)*;
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,
G. H. M. PATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Martaban, No. 823; Bay of Bengal, No. 706; Indian Ocean, No. 748*b*; *also* Admiralty Light list, East Indies, &c., page 16, No. 96; Indian Marine Survey Light list No. 87; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 498.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 12th October 1877.

No. 160*J.*—Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate within the limits of the cantonment of Mhow, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, under Section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

POLITICAL.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 2352*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1242P., dated 29th May 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Adolphe Aubert as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2354*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1244P., dated 29th May 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Adolphe Aubert as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2356*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1373P., dated 13th June 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Adolphe Aubert as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2358*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1157P., dated 22nd May 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. William Thorburn as Consular Agent for Italy at Kurrachee, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 9th October 1877.

No. 2846*G.*—With reference to notification of this Office, No. 1498G., dated 5th June 1877, the following appointments in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are made permanent, with effect from the 13th April 1877:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Hall, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Martin.

Captain J. Colledge, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hall.

Captain M. G. Gerard, 1st Squadron Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Colledge.

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 1st Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Gerard.

Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain attached, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Daly.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 2903*G.*—Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the Agency from 21st August to 10th September 1877, both dates inclusive, during the absence of Mr. Melvill on special duty.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Simla, the 12th October 1877.

No. 3709.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—*

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
1877.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th Sept.	Calcutta	6,27,76,410	57,32,007	1,09,27,042	2,84,32,516	4,50,91,565
,,	Madras	1,67,87,705	1,17,68,520	..	60,00,000	1,77,68,520
,,	Bombay	2,56,74,295	78,39,175	1,31,95,070	1,58,00,000	3,68,34,245
,,	Allahabad	45,74,090	44,60,045	..	31,00,000	75,60,045
,,	Lahore	58,93,385	35,04,080	..	33,00,000	68,04,080
,,	Calicut	34,76,905	25,23,460	..	7,00,000	32,23,460
,,	Coconada	8,68,665	3,90,925	..	5,00,000	8,90,925
,,	Nagpore	10,47,225	6,11,705	..	6,00,000	12,11,705
,,	Kurrachee	26,05,985	17,26,125	..	12,00,000	29,26,125
,,	Akola	12,12,775	13,06,755	..	3,00,000	16,06,755
	TOTAL ..	12,39,17,430	3,98,62,802	2,41,22,112	5,99,32,516	12,39,17,430

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 3743.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 38 (page 18).

Add the following as Rule 10A *under this section:—*

10A. The rules of this Code apply to an officer appointed to the Kolhapore School before the 22nd October 1875; but the British Government is not responsible for any pension or gratuity to which he may become entitled. Such pension or gratuity is payable only from the Fund described in Rule I (*b*), Appendix D. If such an officer is transferred to service under the British Government, any pension or gratuity to which he may become thereafter entitled, is payable according to the rule of proportions by the British Government and from the said Fund.

Section 52 (page 27).

Insert the following as Rule 2A *under this section:—*

2A. Whenever it appears from the certificate prescribed by Rule 2 that a person has been admitted to the public service whose age according to his own statement or in the opinion of the examining medical officer exceeded twenty-five years, the Accountant General should report the case for the orders of the Local Government, reminding it of the Resolution by the Government of India No. 423, dated 20th January 1871, quoted as a foot-note to Section 60.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 83A (page 137).

Substitute the following for the last sentence:—

Nor does this rule apply to a military officer who either vacates his appointment in the Civil Department when going on leave and reverts to the Military Department, or receives only English furlough pay, or to a Covenanted Civil Servant who receives only subsistence allowance: in these cases, the allowance admissible is charged to the British Indian revenues.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 905.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Francis George Lawrence Mainwaring, 63rd Foot, Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd May 1876.

No. 906.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Charles Richard Pennington. } 4th October 1877.
Captain Charles Albert Dodd ... }

No. 907.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel J. L. Nation, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 38th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., whose tour of staff service has expired.

No. 908.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Surgeon-Major John Cardy Shaw, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 909.—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Gunput Rao to be Jemadar, *vice* Enait Khan, invalided, 1st May 1877.

15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Jewun Sing to be Subadar Major, *vice* Subadar Major Ram Rutton, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Bhag Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Rutton "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Anoke Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Bussawah Sing, invalided; Havildar Abloo Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Sing, promoted; Havildar Khosial Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Anoke Sing promoted; Havildar Saida Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jye Sing, invalided; Havildar Khosial Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhugwan Sing, invalided; Havildar Boota Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jewun Shah, invalided,—1st May 1877.

No. 910.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned passed medical pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistant as supernumeraries to the fixed establishment, with effect from the 18th September 1877, and their services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, for special duty:—

Names.	Date of passing the English qualification examination.
Dajiram Chandra ...	17th May 1878.
Affiz Syed Abdool Vadhoodh.	
Abid Hussen.	
Maghan Raghoba.	
Emam Khan.	
John Mathew ...	17th May 1878.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 911.—The following corrections are to be made in G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877 :—

TABLE No. 148 (PUBLIC WORKS).

(*Page* 20.)

For "Bedsteads, iron (Broome's pattern), 6½ feet long × 3¼ broad and 2¼ high,"

Read *Bedsteads, iron (Broome's pattern), length 6 feet 6 inches, breadth 3 feet 3 inches, height of frame 1 foot 9 inches, height to top of head and foot rails 2 feet 3 inches.*

(*Page* 21.)

Opposite the item "Padlocks and keys, iron (English)," and in the scale column next after the word "cupboards" insert *pettarrahs.*

TABLE No. 148 (COMMISSARIAT.)

[CANTONMENT EQUIPMENT, PAGE 27.]

Section I.—Miscellaneous Articles.

The item "Gumlah, earthenware, glazed, 1 per iron urinal," to be expunged, and not "Gumlahs, earthen, glazed, for native latrines," as directed in G. G. O. No. 805 of 1877.

[MARCHING EQUIPMENT, PAGE 32.]

Omit the words "and G. O. No. 19 of 1877" in the second line of Note I.

This cancels a corresponding entry in G. G. O. No. 805 of 1877, under "Section V.—Hospital clothing (Women)."

TABLE No. 148 (COMMISSARIAT.)

[HOSPITALS FOR NATIVES, PAGE 50.]

Under letter P above the entry "Purdahs with ropes for hanging and tying," enter *Pettarrahs for medicines, pairs.* Scale of supply, *Native Cavalry*, 1—*Native Infantry*, 1.—The rest of the columns blank.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 912.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major Fitzherbert Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Revenue Survey of India,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 3rd class, Rajputana Agency, Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,—private affairs, for one year, five months and twenty-six days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Allan Harden, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Furlough Rules of 1875. (See ruling, Rule 6, G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1876.)

Captain James Robert M'Cullagh, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—private affairs, for one year and three days, unde Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 28th October 1877.

Lieutenant John William Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the Furlough Rules of 1875. (See ruling, Rule 6, G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1876.)

No. 913.—The furlough to Europe granted to Captain C. Crawford, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, in G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877, has effect from the 6th January 1877, the date on which his subsidiary leave expired, instead of the date previously notified.

G. G. O. No. 359 of 1877.

No. 914.—The furlough to Europe granted to Surgeon W. Finden, in G. G. O. No. 735 of 1877, has effect from the 7th July 1877, the date on which his subsidiary leave expired, instead of the date previously notified.

G. G. O. No. 848 of 1877.

No. 915.—The following extract from List No. 17, dated the 14th September 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Conductor G. Bailey.
Major R. M. Skinner, S.C.
Captain Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., S.C.
Captain R. O. Vyvyan, General List, Infantry.
Lieutenant C. W. Monypenny, S.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Worsley, Infantry.
Deputy Surgeon-General E. C. Thorp, M.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Webster, S.C.
Major W. E. Chambers, S.C.
Lieutenant G. W. Martin, S.C.
Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, S.C.
Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A.
Surgeon W. N. Keefer.

The permissions to return to duty granted to the undermentioned officers have been cancelled :—

Surgeon-Major L. F. Dickson, M.D.
Captain W. L. Samuells, S.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Venour, Infantry.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain G. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry,—1 month, private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Venour, Infantry,—6 months, medical certificate.

Major H. G. Waterfield, S.C.,—6 months, medical certificate.

Major A. Seagrim, S.C.,—4 months, private affairs.

Captain R. S. Robinson, R.A.,—3 months, private affairs.

No. 916.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Captain G. MacCall, General List, Infantry,—Bombay, 25th September 1877.

Conductor J. Johnston, Superintendent, Thomason College Press, Roorkee,—Bombay, 19th September 1877.

No. 917.—REGULATIONS—

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that in future military officers in politieal employ will be allowed to share in common with other officers the privilege of counting as service leave on

medical certificate in or out of India, consequent on wounds or illness contracted in the field, necessitating the immediate departure of the officer.

This order will not have retrospective effect.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 918.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

MILITARY *No.* 248. INDIA OFFICE, *London, 6th September* 1877.

To

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I have the pleasure to inform Your Lordship, in reply to your letter No. 129, dated 24th May 1877, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 32nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers) wearing on its equipment the motto "Aut viam inveniam aut faciam."

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) SALISBURY.

PENSIONS.

No. 919.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Thomas Ryan, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in India.

No. 920.—The undermentioned widows are admitted to the Order of Merit pensions specified below :—

Names.	Rank, name and corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Class of Order of Merit.	Circle of payment.
Sooruj Koour ..	Havildar Surnam Sing, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.	20th April 1875.	3rd class, Rs. 3 per mensem. For three years.	N.-W.P.
Kabeer Kattu ...	Sowar Sadoolla Khan, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	12th December 1875.	3rd class, Rs. 4-2-1 per mensem. For three years.	Do.
Goolab Koer ..	Duffadur Hurdeo Singh, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.	8th April 1876.	3rd class, Rs. 3-5-4 per mensem. For three years.	Do.

No. 921.—Bheestie Peer Bux, of the 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 922.—ERRATA—

In G. G. O. No. 656 of 1877, under 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, for Sepoy "Mozaem Sing" read *Molaim* Sing; and under 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, omit the name of Sepoy Kulloo.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 27.—Mr. Frank Henry Smith is appointed to officiate as a 2nd grade officer, on probation, from date of joining.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 28.—Mr. Thomas Burns, 3rd grade Engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 10th October 1877.

No. 442.—Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Executive Engineer 4th grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works.

No. 443.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 436, dated 4th October 1877, for "Mr. H. C. Woods, Overseer 3rd grade," read "Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade."

No. 444.—In continuation of Notification No. 437, dated 5th October, Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works.

The 11th October 1877.

No. 445.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 6th October 1877, or any subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 446.—Mr. R. Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engineer 1st grade, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 447.—Captain W. J. LeBreton, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, and now officiating as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. F. Morrison, (temporary) Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be (temporary) Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

No. 449.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers and permanently posted as follows, but as a temporary arrangement they are attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Mr. J. T. Farrant, Punjab Irrigation Branch.

„ W. A. Bagley } Punjab Provincial Branch.
„ B. C. Bensley }

„ W. A. R. Swinnerton, Hyderabad.

„ E. Foy, Rajputana.

Lalla Mohan Lall Kateha, N.-W. P. Provincial Branch.

„ Sohan Lal, Central Provinces.

„ Sham Nath, Central India.

No. 450.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer 4th grade, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 451.—Sergeant J. Sharp, R. E., Overseer 1st grade, Rajpootana, is permitted to revert to military duty at his own request.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42. SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. **Register No. 53.**

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

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individual and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Panjab Courts Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Stamp Bill, 1877.
The Madras District Judges Bill, 1877.
Preliminary Report of Select Committee and Negotiable Instruments Bill (No. II), 1877.
The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act Amendment Bill, 1877.
Report of Select Committee and Indian Forest Bill (No. II), 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th October 1877.

No. 32.—Mr. Amir Ali made over charge of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, before noon on the 25th September 1877.

No. 33.—Mr. T. A. Pearson received charge of the office of Officiating Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, before noon on the 26th September 1877.

The 18th October 1877.

No. 34.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble D. Cowie to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 13th instant.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th October 1877.

No. 861.—Mr. W. R. Benson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 12th August last.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 19th October 1877.

No. 116.—Mr. R. M. Dane of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

MEDICAL.

The 18th October 1877.

No. 578.—The services of the undermentioned Second grade Assistant Surgeons are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:—

Assistant Surgeon Nundo Coomar Mitter.
„ Muhammad Sudrool Huq.

The 19th October 1877.

No. 580.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Promotha Nath Mookerjee is dismissed from the service of Government with effect from the 8th ultimo.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 19th October 1877.

No. 141.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the exemption from export duty of all rice exported by sea and entered outwards for either of the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal, or passing by land into any of the French Settlements situate on the line of coast within the Presidency of Fort St. George, which was accorded in Notification No. 19, dated the 19th January 1877, and extended to the 21st instant by Notification No. 331 of the 20th July last, shall continue in force for a further period of three months, *i. e.*, until the 21st January next inclusive.

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhömeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th October 1877.

No. 169J.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

No. 171J.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend the undermentioned Acts to the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Mhairwarra:—

Act XXVII of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions).
Act XX of 1863 (The Native Religious Endowments Act).
Act III of 1865 (The Carriers' Act).
Act XI of 1865 (The Mufassal Small Cause Courts Act), except those sections which have been repealed by Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) as specified in the first schedule annexed to that Act.
Act XXVII of 1871 (The Criminal Tribes Act).
Act XV of 1873 (The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Act).
Act XV of 1875 (The Punjab Laws Amendment Act—Rural Police), with the necessary verbal alteration for application to Ajmere and Mhairwarra instead of to the Punjab.
Act X of 1877 (The Code of Civil Procedure), except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said districts.

POLITICAL.

The 17th October 1877.

No. 2397P.—With reference to Notification No. 1518P., dated 27th June 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. W. Kennedy as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2399P.—With reference to Notification No. 1422P., dated 16th June 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Albert Restalic as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. Salmon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

REVENUE.

The 17th October 1877.

No. 99R.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Sections 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Bombay Act IV of 1868 to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

GENERAL.

The 16th October 1877.

No. 2915G.—The services of Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties under the Dholepore State.

No. 2928G.—The appointment of Assistant Political Agent, Bussorah, having been included in the 3rd class of Political Assistants in the graded list of the Political Department, Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Officiating as Political Agent 2nd Class at Muscat.

The 18th October 1877.

No. 2953G.—The following temporary appointments, with effect from the date of assuming charge, are made in the Mysore Commission :—

Captain E. P. Maltby, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

Major C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, *vice* Captain E. P. Maltby.

Captain H. M. S. Magrath, Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, *vice* Major C. S. Blair.

A. Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner 4th Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, *vice* Captain H. M. S. Magrath.

The 19th October 1877.

No. 2970G.—Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., L.L.D., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted subsidiary leave from 11th to 17th October 1877, inclusive.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 18th October 1877.

No. 3864.—The following appointments in this Department are published for general information :—

Mr. J. Westland, B.C.S., to be Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander to be Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle, but to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Syama Charan Dé, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Rule to be Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah.

Mr. J. E. Cooke to be Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

Babu Syama Charan Dé to be Assistant Comptroller General.

Mr. E. W. Kellner to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Syama Charan Dé, or until further orders.

Mr. T. H. Biggs to be Assistant to the Comptroller General, but to continue to officiate till further orders as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle.

Mr. H. S. Groves, B. A., to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, but to continue to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 18th October 1877.

No. 3912.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Chapter I.

Insert the following Note between "Chapter I" and Definitions :—

[NOTE.—No standing order not contained in this Code should be quoted or trusted in deciding or submitting for orders any question affecting Pensions. If any officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code ought to be revived, he should refer the question through the proper channel to the Government of India. Without the special authority of the Government of India, no such order has any validity.]

Section 1 (*a*) (Page 1.)

Insert the following as a Note under this section :—

[NOTE.—The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not a Local Government for the purposes of this Code.]

Section 59.

Insert the following as a Note under this section after Clause (c) on page 32 :—

[NOTE.—The Proviso under Section 60 applies to an officer invalided on account of incapacity for further service, which incapacity is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years. The attention of the examining medical officer should always be called to that Proviso in the case of an officer whose qualifying service began after he attained the age of twenty-five years in order that he may adapt his certificate accordingly.]

Section 60 Proviso (Page 32.)

For the words "admissible as invalid pension or gratuity" substitute "admissible under this section."

Insert the words :—

"See Rule 5 under Section 95, page 52. A gratuity is intended to be less valuable than a pension, and must not be awarded if it is likely to impose upon the revenue a higher charge than would arise from a pension.

As a foot-note to the word "Gratuity" in each of the following sections :—

Section 50 (page 25).
" 52 (" 27).
" 53 (" 28), and
" 56 (" 29).

Section 95 (Page 52.)

Insert the following as Rule 5 under this section :—

5. Every applicant for a gratuity should appear before a commissioned medical officer or medical officer in charge of a civil station, and if the medical officer considers that the applicant has clearly not the normal prospects of life, he should so certify in a confidential report to the head of the office explaining briefly the grounds for his opinion. In such case the Local Government should grant, in lieu of the gratuity, a pension equal to that which the gratuity would purchase according to the scale in Table A, Appendix E, for a person of the same age with normal prospects of life. But it is not intended that this rule should be employed indiscriminately, and the Government of India will be ready specially to consider any cases in which its strict operation would work serious hardship.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Chapter I (Page 113.)

Insert the following Note between "Chapter I" and "Extent of application":—

[NOTE.—No standing order not contained in this Code should be quoted or trusted in deciding or submitting for orders any question affecting Leave. If any officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code ought to be revived, he should refer the question through the proper channel to the Government of India. Without the special authority of the Government of India, no such order has any validity.]

Section 4 (*g*) (Page 118.)

Insert the following as a Note under this section :—

[NOTE.—The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not a Local Government for the purposes of this Code.]

SUPPLEMENT F.

Section 1 (*b*) Exception (4) (Page 210.)

Add the following after the words "Ordnance establishment":—

"or a syce in charge of a Government stallion."

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Chapter I (Page 223.)

Insert the following Note between "Chapter I" and "Definitions and Explanations" :—

[NOTE.—No standing order not contained in this Code should be quoted or trusted in deciding or submitting for orders any question affecting Acting allowances. If any officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code ought to be revived, he should refer the question through the proper channel to the Government of India. Without the special authority of the Government of India, no such order has any validity.]

Section 1 (*a*) (Page 223.)

Insert the following as a Note under this section :—

[NOTE.—The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not a Local Government for the purposes of this Code.]

Section 25.

Insert the following as Rule 4 on page 236 :—

4. An officer in medical charge of a civil station is entitled under this section to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month for holding visiting charge of a second station.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 923.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant D'Arcy Wentworth Thuillier, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—13th June 1876.

Lieutenant Walter Richard Pollock Hamilton, 70th Foot, Squadron Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—25th August 1876.

No. 924.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Captain W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Major R. Beadon, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 25th October 1877.

Captain G. A. White, 40th Foot, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Captain G. B. Wolseley, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 25th October 1877.

No. 925.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

Captain P. W. Watts, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain E. M. Larminie, R.E., resigned. Dated 27th September 1877.

Captain C. E. S. Parker, 73rd Foot, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain Watts, promoted. Dated 24th September 1877.

Captain H. F. Showers, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain G. W. B. Collis, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, resigned. Dated 21st September 1877.

No. 926.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 257, dated the 13th September 1877, are published for general information :—

1. The undermentioned candidates, having completed their course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 31st March 1877 :—

W. Owen.	D. Mullen.
W. Gillies.	E. L. Robinson.
D. M. Jack.	J. A. Nelis.
W. Conry.	W. B. Smyth.
G. F. Kellie.	A. M. Crofts.
J. G. Hancock.	J. Crofts.
D. Basu.	W. Coates.
A. W. Mackenzie.	J. Blood.
J. Mullane.	

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from the 31st March to the 6th August 1877, inclusive.

No. 927.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

The following *provisional* promotion is sanctioned in the Ordnance Department of the Hyderabad Contingent :—

Sub-Conductor George Brady, attached to the Military Secretary's Office, Hyderabad Residency, to be Conductor, from 5th December 1876, *vice* Quartermaster T. Gannon, promoted.

NOTE.—The promotion of Staff Sergeant H. Smith to Sub-Conductor will be in room of Sub-Conductor Brady, and not as stated in G. G. O. No. 271 of 1877.

BENGAL ARMY REGULATIONS.

No. 928.—Clause 7 (Transfers) of paragraph 950, Bengal Army Regulations, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Transfers.—Men volunteering or transferred from one regiment or battery to another at their own request, if still serving with their old corps on the 1st October, will receive the bedding due to the old corps on that date, and this bedding they will take with them when joining their new corps.

Men, who join their new corps before the 1st October, will take with them the bedding already in their possession, and will receive the bedding issuable on or after that date to the new corps.

Soldiers of short service enlisted under the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, with more than two years to serve, will receive the bedding issuable to the regiment with which they are serving on the 1st October, and after joining their new corps, will be entitled to proportionate compensation for the period each article of bedding (in their possession when transferred) is required to last beyond the prescribed period of duration. The compensation will be payable annually in arrears, and subsequent issues will be regulated according to the bedding due to their new corps.

DRESS.

No. 929.—Officers of the Commissariat Department will, in future, wear the dress of the staff as laid down in pages 9 to 12 of the British Army Dress Regulations; but without pouch belt and telescope case. The saddle cloth will also be omitted from their horse furniture.

2. The Commissary General will wear the uniform and appointments of a Deputy Adjutant General; Deputy Commissaries General, those of Assistant Adjutants General; and Assistant and Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, those of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

3. Sub-Assistant Commissaries General will also wear the uniform of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; the braid on the collar being, in their case, that laid down for a Captain holding the appointment.

4. All officers serving in the department will wear the collar badges of their *army* rank.

5. The uniform to be worn will be that of their substantive rank in the department.

6. The Hawke's pattern helmet with spike will replace the cocked hat and plume, and the departmental turban will be of alternate twisted folds of yellow and white. There will be no objection, however, to Commissariat Officers when attached to divisions or districts wearing turbans of the same colour and pattern as those of other staff officers serving within the command.

7. The staff plume will only be worn when in full dress.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 930.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 341, dated 24th March 1875, the following alterations will be made in the Equipment Tables for Native Infantry regiments :—

Names of Stores.	Period of service.	Data for calculating proportion.	REMARKS.
Page 2.	*Accoutrements.*		
Belts, leather, waist ... — Black N. I., native officers, complete.	5	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	
Belts, leather, waist ... — Brown N. I., native officers, complete.	5	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	
Belts, leather, waist ... — Buff N. I., native officers, complete.	8	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	
Frogs, leather — Black N. I., drummers ...	5	1 per drummer, bugler and musician.	
Frogs, leather — Brown N. I. ,, ...	5	1 ditto ditto.	
Frogs, leather — Buff N. I. ,, ...	8	1 ditto ditto.	
Knots, leather, sword ... — Black ... — N. I. rank and file, Bombay.	5	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	
Knots, leather, sword ... — Black ... — Native officers, staff sergeants and havildar major, Madras.	5	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	
Knots, leather, sword ... — Brown N. I., staff sergeants, Bombay.	5	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	
Knots, leather, sword ... — Buff N.I. — Staff sergeants, Bombay.	8	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	
Knots, leather, sword ... — Buff N.I. — Officers, staff sergeants and havildar major, Madras.	8	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	

Names of Stores.	Period of service.	Data for calculating proportion.	REMARKS.
Page 3.	*Accoutrements.*		
Lockets, union — Brass, native infantry, all ranks	12	1 per havildar, naick, sepoy, drummer, bugler and musician.	
Lockets, union — Gilt, staff sergeants, native infantry, Bombay.	12	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	In Bombay Presidency.
Slings, leather coat for native infantry. — Brown, Bombay ...	5	1 per havildar, naick, sepoy, drummer, bugler and musician.	Ditto.
Slings, leather coat for native infantry. — Buff, ,, ...	10	1 per havildar, naick, sepoy, drummer, bugler and musician.	Ditto.
	Arms.		
Scabbards, sword, leather ... — Brass — Havildars or drummers, N. P.	5	1 per drummer, bugler and musician.	
Scabbards, sword, leather ... — Gilt mounted, line regiments, staff sergeants.	6	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	On payment for native officers, Bengal and Bombay.
Page 4.			
Swords ... — Gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants.	12	*Bengal Presidency.* — 1 per native officer ...	On payment.
		Madras Presidency. — 1 per native officer. 1 per staff sergeant. 1 per havildar major.	
		Bombay Presidency. — 1 per native officer ...	On payment.
		1 per havildar major. 1 per quartermaster havildar. 1 per drill havildar. 1 per drum major. 1 per fife major.	
Swords ... — Iron hilt, havildars or drummers, N. P.	12	1 per drummer, bugler and musician.	
Pages 6 and 11.	*Miscellaneous.*		
Bags, canvas, kit, for native troops, painted, Bombay.	...	1 per havildar, naick, sepoy, drummer, bugler and musician ...	In Bombay Presidency only.
Clubs, practice, wood	...	16 pairs per regiment ...	In Bombay Presidency only.
Flags ... — Camp, 18″ × 18″	...	24 per regiment ...	In Bombay Presidency only.
Flags ... — Saluting, 18″ × 18″, Bombay	...	1 per regiment ...	In Bombay Presidency only.
Flags ... — Staff, wood — Camp 7′ 6″	...	24 per regiment ...	Ditto.
Flags ... — Staff, wood — Saluting 9′ 10″	...	1 per regiment ...	Ditto.
Gymnasium and fencing stores ... — Guards, hand, for single sticks, land service.	...	80 per regiment ...	Ditto.
Gymnasium and fencing stores ... — Masks, wire-fencing, for foil practice.	...	20 per regiment ...	Ditto.
Gymnasium and fencing stores ... — Sticks, fencing, male bamboo ...	...	400 per regiment ...	Ditto.
Page 7.			
Musketry instruction stores ... — Straight edge, brass ...	...	1 per regiment.	
Page 10.	*Tools armourers.*		
Tools for fixing leathers in snap caps	...	1 per regiment ...	Supplied free.
Page 26.	*Instruments.*		
Cases, drum, ticken side brass, C.P.	...	1 per side drum.	
Cords, drum, side brass, C.P.	...	1 ditto.	
Hoops drum — Cords, side brass, C.P.	...	2 ditto.	
Hoops drum — Flesh, side brass, C.P.	...	2 ditto.	
Slings, buff, side brass drums	...	1 ditto.	
Snares, catgut, side brass, C.P.	...	1 ditto.	
Sticks, drum, side brass, C.P.	...	1 ditto.	

NOTE.—Face sticks,—1 per company to be supplied by Wing officers, and 4 by the Adjutant for instruction of recruits, to last 10 or 12 years.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 931.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain John Colledge, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—for two years; one year, two months and seven days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 932.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 695 of 1877, Sub-Conductor J. Utting, Ordnance Commissariat Department, is granted an extension of leave of absence, on medical certificate, to the 21st November 1877.

No. 933.—REGULATIONS—

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that in the case of officers of the old Indian cadres of Royal Artillery and of those officers of the 12 new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry who are serving under Indian Pension Rules, the restriction now enforced by the Indian Pension Rules of deducting certain periods of leave or furlough from their service is removed, and that in the case of the officers above indicated all full pay service, past or future, will be permitted to count towards pension on retirement.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 934.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 18th May 1877, in room of Lieutenant-General T. Tapp, C.B., deceased:—

Major-General SIR HENRY DALY, K.C B., *Bombay Staff Corps.*

Served with the Bombay column army of the Punjab in 1848-49; present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of the Seikh army (medal and two clasps); commanded the 1st Punjab Cavalry at the passage of the Kohat Pass, and against the hill tribes in 1850-51-52; commanded the Corps of Guides at the siege of Delhi, 1857 (twice wounded and horse killed; Brevet-Major and C.B.); commanded Hodson's Horse at the siege of Lucknow, 1858 (Lieutenant-Colonel), and the brigade of Hodson's Horse throughout Sir Hope Grant's campaign in Oude, 1858-59, including the action at Nawabgunge, passages of the Goomtee, Gogra, &c. (medal and two clasps).

Ensign	.. 1st September 1840.
Lieutenant	... 18th June 1843.
Captain	.... 25th December 1854.
Brevet-Major	... 19th January 1858.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	... 20th July 1858.
Major	... 18th February 1861.
Brevet-Colonel	... 24th July 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1st September 1866.
Major-General	... 4th January 1870.

Was Commandant of Hodson's Horse from March 1858 to March 1860, and Commandant, Central India Horse from December 1861 to October 1871. Has been Agent to Governor General for Central India since October 1871.

No. 935.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes, respectively, of the order of British India, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, with effect from the dates specified:—

BENGAL.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Buckshee Khan, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—1st January 1877.

Ressaldar Shaheb Zaman Khan, 18th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Shaick Hoossain Bux, "Bahadur," deceased,—2nd May 1877.

Subadar Jatteram Kawar, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry), *vice* pensioned Subadar Surnam Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—1st July 1877.

Subadar Kalka Tewaree, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—19th October 1877.

Subadar Wali Mahomed, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—19th October 1877.

Ressaldar Latif Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—19th October 1877.

MADRAS.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Major Naugiah, "Bahadur," 31st Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Shaik Moideen, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—5th July 1877.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Narrainsawmy, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Naugiah, "Bahadur," promoted,—5th July 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 936.—Puckalie Davia, of the 2nd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 3 per month, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab circle.

No. 937.—In G. G. O. No. 48 of 1877, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, opposite the names of Duffadar Mir Irshad Ali and Sowar Shekh Nujjuf Ali, under the head "Circle of payment," for "Punjab" read N. W. P.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 938.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 887, dated the 1st October 1877, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877:—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
24	Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stannus Graves.	Staff Corps	292 0 0	229 8 0	.....	19th October 1877.	England.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 939.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. C. Morice are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the expiration of his present leave.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 12th October 1877.

No. 448.—The attention of Local Governments and Administrations and Heads of Departments in the Public Works Department is drawn for guidance to the Notification in the Military Department, No. 681, dated 28th July 1877, published at page 413 of the *Gazette of India* of 28th July, regarding barrack and hospital supplies.

The 13th October 1877.

No. 452.—Mr. W. Ogden, Accountant 3rd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 453.—Baboo Bisheshur Nath is appointed Pay Master on the Punjab Northern State Railway with the rank of Assistant Examiner 3rd grade.

The 16th October 1877.

No. 454.—Sergeant A. MacDiarmid, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to military duty.

No. 455.—Mr. C. D. Hawes, Accountant 3rd grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the afternoon of the 20th September 1877.

No. 456T.—Under the provisions of Section 7 of Act I of 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with effect from the 1st November 1877, the substitution of the following rule in place of Rule 45 of the Inland Telegraph Rules and Rates published in the *Gazette of India*, No. 51 of the 21st December 1872:—

Rule 45 (as revised). Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

The 17th October 1877.

No. 457.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Accountant 3rd grade, in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 19th September 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Simla on Monday the 5th November 1877 upon his autumn tour.

His Excellency will march to Mussoorie, visit Agra and Cawnpore and arrive in Calcutta by the end of November 1877.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Simla, the 22nd October 1877.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

*Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Lieut-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., Military Secy.
Dr. and Mrs. Barnett.
Mr. A. Liddell, A.-D.-C.
Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.
Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General.
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Secy., (Famine) Public Works Department.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th October 1877.

No. 879.—The following extract paragraph 1 from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 106, dated the 13th September 1877, is published for general information:—

Para. 1.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the divisions of your Government placed against their names:—

Mr. Clement Thomas Le-Hardy, Bengal.
„ Charles Stuart Bayley, Bengal.
„ Edward Branson Harris, Bengal.
„ Roderick Henry Macleod, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Thomas Edward Vaughan, Bengal.
„ Alfred Kensington, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ John Prescot Hewett, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. George Casson Walker, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Harvey Adamson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Sholto James Douglas, Bengal.
„ Herbert Thirkell White, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ George Kenneth Lyon, Bengal.
„ William Charles Macpherson, Bengal.
„ Percy Cotterill Wheeler, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Thomas Lowten Layton Jenkins, Bengal.
„ Robert Liston Harris, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Richard Townsend Greer, Bengal.
„ Henry Zouch Darrah, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Oscar Theodore Barrow, Bengal.
„ John Andrew Grant, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Edward Currie Morrison, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Richard Ebb Hamblin, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Henry Maude, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ John Edward Gill, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Herbert William Ward Reynolds, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ Duncan John Alfred Campbell, Bengal.
„ Harry Cox, Bengal.

No. 887.—The services of Mr. B. G. Geidt of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd October 1877.

No. 587.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Madras Government for employment on famine duty with effect from the dates opposite to their manes :—

Assistant Surgeon Sundar Mal,—8th September 1877.
Assistant Surgeon Rajendro Nath Ohdedar,—4th September 1877.
Assistant Surgeon Gobind Ram,—5th September 1877.
Assistant Surgeon Devi Ditta,—9th September 1877.
Assistant Surgeon Munna Lal,—17th September 1877.
Assistant Surgeon Lalita Mohan Sen,—19th September 1877.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th October 1877.

No. 333.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend J. H. Taylor, B.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Chaplain of Rangoon Town in British Burma with effect from the 15th instant.

The 26th October 1877.

No. 337.—The Venerable J. Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, reported his return on the afternoon of the 10th instant from the leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 98, dated the 27th March last.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 23rd October 1877.

No. 1424F.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. L. Huddleston, Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department, to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 23rd August 1877, the date on which he joined his appointment. Mr. Huddleston is posted to the Central Provinces.

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars :—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 26th October 1877.

No. 174J.—In supersession of Notification No. 144J., dated 20th July 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Indian Limitation Act XV of 1877 shall, on and from the 1st day of January 1878, be in force throughout the territory of Mysore, subject to the following modifications:—

For the words "1st day of October 1877" shall be read "1st day of January 1878;" for the words "High Court" shall be read "Court of the Judicial Commissioner;" for the words "Court of a District Judge" shall be read "Court of a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner;" and for the words "British India" shall be read "the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore."

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

POLITICAL.

The 24th October 1877.

No. 2451P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Raja Beer Chunder Deb Burmon, Chief of Hill Tipperah, the title of "Maharaja," as a personal distinction.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 26th October 1877.

No. 2466P.—With reference to Notification No. 1426P., dated 18th June 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Albert Restalic as Acting Vice-Consular Agent for France at Aden during the absence of Mr. J. Salmon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL.

The 23rd October 1877.

No. 2977G.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon D. R. Ross, Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Bushire, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon J. C. Lucas.

No. 2978G.—ERRATUM.—In Notification of this Office No. 413G, dated 15th February 1877, regarding the assumption by Surgeon Barclay of temporary medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, during the absence of Surgeon Keegan, for the words "on duty at Delhi," substitute "on duty with the Agent to the Governor General for Central India."

No. 2979G.—The following extract from the "*London Gazette*," dated Tuesday, September the 11th, 1877, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, September 8, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following despatch from the Right Honourable A. H. Layard, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, forwarding a notification of the closing of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta at night:—

Therapia, August 27, 1877.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inclose copy of a Note which I have received from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the closing of the Port of Prevesa at night.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) A. H. LAYARD.

Sublime Porte, August 25, 1877.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Gouvernement Imperial vient d'interdire provisoirement et jusqu'à nouvel avis l'entrée et la sortie de la Passe de Prévésa à tous navires et embarcations, après le coucher du soleil.

Tout bâtiment sans distinction qui contrairement à cette défense, cherchera a passer, sera invité à s'arrêter par un coup de canon tiré à blanc de la forteresse et si, nonobstant ce premier signal, il persiste à avancer, des coups de canon à boulet mettront obstacle à son passage.

Cette measure ayant été publiée sur les lieux, je viens prier votre Excellence de vouloir bien de son côté, en informer son Gouvernement et les navigateurs sujets Anglais.

Veuillez agréer, &c.,
(Sd.) SERVER.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Layard, &c., &c.

(Translation.)

Sublime Porte, August 25, 1877.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,

I have the honor to inform you that the Imperial Government have provisionally, and until further notice, prohibited entrance to and exit from the Straits of Prevesa to all ships and boats after sunset.

Every vessel without distinction which, in contravention of this order, shall attempt to pass will be summoned to stop by blank cannon-shot from the fortress, and if, in spite of this first signal, it persists in advancing, shots will be fired to prevent it from passing.

This measure having been published on the spot, I beg your Excellency to be good enough to inform your Government and British navigators of it.

Receive, &c.,
(Sd.) SERVER.

His Excellency
M. Layard, &c., &c.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 26th October 1877.

No. 3058G.—Mr. F. C. Daukes, B.C.S., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the forenoon of 29th October 1877.

No. 3059G.—In Notification No. 2134G., dated 15th October 1875, Sections 5, 7 and 8, wherever the words "1st Assistant" occur, after "1st" add "or 2nd," and for "Assistant" insert "Assistants."

No. 3064G.—Whereas their Highnesses Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior, Maharaja Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Dhar, the Nawab of Joura, the Raja of Rutlam, and the Raja of Sillana have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of the lands forming the Neemuch (State) Railway, including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the railway which lie within their territories: In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification:—

I.—The 1st or 2nd Assistant, for the time being, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India shall exercise the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872 and the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class as described in the same Act, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated in the Central India Agency.

II.—A Court of Session and a High Court have been already constituted within the said portions of the aforesaid lands by Notifications No. 159J., dated 7th August 1873, and No. 181J., dated 23rd September 1874.

III.—Within the said portions of the aforesaid lands, the administration of the Police shall be vested in an officer to be designated Superintendent of Neemuch (State) Railway Police, who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by District Superintendents of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory in subordination to the 1st or 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

IV.—Within the said portions of the aforesaid lands, the Superintendent of the Neemuch (State) Railway Police for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class as described in Act X of 1872 in subordination to the 1st or 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Simla, the 26th October 1877.

No. 4071.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year* 1877:—

	Bullion or Coin received.		Coined and examined.
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of September 1877—			
Calcutta	34,98,590	...	23,28,425
Bombay	44,95,281	...	57,98,550
TOTAL	79,93,871	...	81,26,975
First nine months—			
Calcutta	2,20,03,679	1,969	2,75,98,209
Bombay	6,12,62,197	...	6,33,83,682
TOTAL	8,32,65,876	1,969	8,69,81,991

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Net exports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of September ..	17,18,337	17,19,500	1,163	1,79,10,296	9,87,977	1,69,22,319	1,96,28,633	27,07,477	1,69,21,156
First nine months ..	1,63,69,625	68,76,459	94,93,166	9,76,62,601	1,00,37,472	8,76,25,129	11,40,32,226	1,69,13,931	9,71,18,295

The 26th October 1877.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

No. 4069.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 2 (page 114).

Insert the following Note under this section :—

[NOTE.—This section does not apply to a military officer employed in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, Madras or Bombay. Such an officer is subject to the rules of the Military Department for all kinds of leave.]

SUPPLEMENT E.

Section 13 (page 206.)

Substitute the following for Rule 1 *under this section* :—

A Chaplain on privilege leave may draw any local allowance attaching to his office, such as conveyance allowance, or jail allowance, provided that it is not drawn by his *locum tenens*.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Chapter IV, (page 226.)

Insert the following Note below the heading of this Chapter :—

[NOTE.—A military officer employed in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, Madras or Bombay, though drawing pay in the Civil Department, is not, for the purposes of this Code, considered to be a military officer in civil employ.]

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 940.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, W. H. Adley, to have permanent rank from the 22nd June 1877, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. P. Walker, M.D., retired.

The 26th October 1877.

No. 941.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Malcolm John Meade, 89th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—4th October 1876.

No. 942.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 21st October 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clause 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 943.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" 14*th September* 1877, *page* 5235.

War Office, Pall Mall, 14*th September* 1877.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 3rd April 1877.

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred upon Deputy Assistant Commissary John Wolfe, Madras Establishment, in *Gazette* of 22nd May 1877, to be dated 3rd November 1876, instead of 3rd March 1876, as therein stated.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 10th July 1877, of General Sir George Bell, K.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Foot :—

Lieutenant-General John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be General. Dated 11th July 1877.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 11th July 1877.

Major Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Adam George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps.

Major Charles Matthew Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major George Francis Beville, Bombay Staff Corps.

"*London Gazette,*" 18*th September* 1877, *page* 5287.

India Office, 17th September 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Bengal Staff Corps made by the Government in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant J. A. C. Wedderburn, 54th Foot. Dated 11th February 1876.

Lieutenant T. C. Pears, 70th Foot. Dated 11th February 1876.

Lieutenant C. S. Wheler, 13th Hussars. Dated 25th February 1876.

No. 944.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Permanent.

Lieutenant C. M. Keighley, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—from 27th September 1877, *vice* Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, resigned.

Captain A. R. Badcock, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.
Captain C. E. Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class (on furlough), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.
Captain R. J. H. Wyllie, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

} From 19th October 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Geaves, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, retired.

Temporary.

Colonel J. S. Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

} From 4th October 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. McKenzie, Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, on furlough.

No. 945.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd.

No. 946.—NATIVE ARMY—

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Teeka Ram, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Mowla Bux Khan, invalided; Jemadar Doorjun Sing, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Kasseeram Tewary, invalided; Jemadar Rambhunjun Singh, from the 18th Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Ramgolam Sing, deceased; Havildar Keerut Sing, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewsurrun Pattack, invalided; Havildar Maharaj Sing, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Saligram Tewary, invalided; Havildar Girdharee, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Phekoo Ram, invalided; Havildar Oojagur Sing, from the 36th Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mucktoo, promoted,—26th October 1877.

No. 947.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Reginald Augustus Donnithorne to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant W. G. Beveridge, permitted to resign his appointment at his own request.

Subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 948.—With reference to paragraph 11 of War Office Circular No. 888 of the 2nd January 1865, republished in G. G. O. No. 471 of 1865, the following Clause 45 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st April 1877, is published for general information :—

Officers' Passages.

Clause 45.—1. An officer returning from abroad on his private affairs will be liable to pay the expense of his successor's passage to the station from which he has returned, provided—

(*a*).—He retires from the service (except on full pay), or exchanges to another regiment, or to half pay, or is made supernumerary in his regiment.

(*b*).—He is transferred to the Militia (except as Adjutant) under Article 28, Royal Warrant, 24th February 1873, (Clause 21, Army Circulars, 1873).

2. Paragraph 11, page 3 of the Regulations issued with War Office Circular 888, will be amended accordingly.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 949.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule IX, Note 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor Joshua P. Hill, Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 950.—The following extract from List No. 18, dated the 28th September 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, S.C.
Captain G. Edmonds, Unattached List.
Sub-Conductor J. Ventham.
Captain F. T. Goad, S.C.
Surgeon-Major C. Hatchell.
Captain C. L. Woodruffe, S.C.
Lieutenant F. R. Ditmas, S.C.
Captain H. Paterson, S.C.
Major J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry.
Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M.D.
Colonel E. G. Langmore, S.C.
Major H. W. Gordon, S.C.
Surgeon D. F. Keegan, M.D.
Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, S.C.
Lieutenant B. C. Graves, S.C.
Captain V. Rivaz, S.C.
Major F. J. Keen, S.C.
Captain G. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., 4 months, private affairs.
Surgeon-Major H. Cayley, 4 months, private affairs.
Captain H. C. Marsh, S.C., 1 month, urgent private affairs.
Surgeon-Major J. Ewart, M.D., 5 months, private affairs.
Colonel G. M. Battye, S.C., 20 days, private affairs.

Captain C. E. Salkeld, S.C., 6 months, medical certificate.
Captain F. E. Wiggens, General List, Infantry, 2 months, medical certificate.
Major L. Wavell, S.C., 3 months, urgent private affairs.

Retirement.

Surgeon-Major F. J. Earle, 31st July 1877.

No. 951.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. J. H. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 10th October 1877.
Major J. B. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—Fort William, 11th October 1877.
Surgeon D. F. Keegan, M.D., in medical charge 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—Bombay, 10th October 1877.
Lieutenant A. J. F. Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 11th October 1877.

No. 952.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Major J. Eckford, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 491 of 1877,—*City of Edinburgh*, 13th July 1877, from Calcutta.
Captain A. R. Wilkinson, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 630 of 1877,—*Indus*, 5th September 1877, from Calcutta.
Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, G. G. O. No. 873 of 1877,—*Mongolia*, 7th September 1877, from Bombay.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 953.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, with effect from the 19th July 1877:—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Gopaulsawmy, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Abbass Ally, "Bahadur," deceased.

PASSAGES.

No. 954.—The following rules regulating the grant of passages at the public expense to officers of the Military Account Department in India, are promulgated in supersession of all previous orders:—

I. An officer appointed permanently to the post of Controller will not be allowed free passage on promotion.

II. An officer moved within the presidency in which he is serving to act as Controller, will not be allowed free passage; but if moved from one presidency to another on account of such acting promotion, he will be allowed free passage for himself, and for his family also if the duty extends over six months.

III. An officer below the grade of Controller, moved from one appointment to another in the interests of the public service, whether permanently or temporarily, will be allowed free passage for himself, and for his family also if the move is permanent, or on account of duty of a permanent nature extending over six months.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 955.—The following Notification by the Financial Department, No. 3399, dated 27th September 1877, is republished for general information:—

"PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 27th September 1877.

No. 3399.—The President in Council directs that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

RESOLUTION.—The President in Council is pleased to rule that in calculating travelling allowances at mileage rates, fractions of a mile shall be omitted from the calculation."

No. 956.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 482 of 1877, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of Articles 1078 to 1080, and 1082 to 1084 of the Pay Code for India, Vol. I, are generally applicable to a British officer (on British pay), landed under proper authority at any intermediate place while on passage to or from India, who shall receive the following rate of personal allowance for every night he may be obliged to remain on shore:—

For general officers	...	20 shillings.
„ field officers	...	15 „
„ other officers	...	10 „

No. 957.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops":—

Article 1260. Add—When it is found necessary to appoint a clergyman to accompany troops proceeding home *viâ* the Suez Canal, he will be allowed £ 50, provided the number of troops does not fall below 100, the clergyman making his own arrangements for passage. (G. L. No. 260—5 S. of 8th September 1877.)

Article 1661. The last clause is reconstructed as follows:—

"Free passage for one servant is authorized for a passed hospital apprentice when travelling by rail on duty of a permanent nature." (G. L. No. 463—4 S. of 15th September 1877.)

Article 1208. In the 6th line, after the word "baggage" substitute "is" for "in."

Article 457. To the note add—"Subaltern officers of field artillery ordered on service are allowed a second charger." (G. L. No. 312 of 8th August 1862. Controller's Instructions to Paymasters.)

Article 1595, page 299. After the words "Transport Sergeant Major", for "Bengal" substitute "Bengal and Bombay." (G. L. No. 583—4 S of 20th September 1877.)

Article 1217. Add the following:—

"NOTE.—The European servants of officers travelling on duty by rail, may be allowed 2nd class accommodation, provided the aggregate expenses for the conveyance of the servants accompanying the officers does not exceed what would be incurred if the full number of servants allowed by this article were provided with 3rd class passages." (G. L. No. 335—8 of 19th September 1877.)

Article 842. For the words "between musters" substitute "irrespective of muster." (G. L. No. 754—5 S of 27th September 1877.)

Article 1290. Add—"Passage by private steamer will not be granted during the troopship season to an officer who may be urgently ordered home on duty, unless it be specially stated in the order that he is to proceed at once by private steamer without waiting for the sailing of the next troopship." (G. L. No. 22 S of 1st June 1877. G. O. No. 193 of 1877. Bombay G. G. O. No. 537 of 1877.)

Article 1527. In the fourth line, for the word "establishment" substitute the words "actual effective strength," and add the following at the end of the article:—

"The authorized established strength of a corps must not be exceeded by the enlistment of boys: when the effective strength may be in excess of the established strength, no enlistment of boys will be permitted except when the necessity therefor is clearly proved, and then only with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency concerned—each case being reported to the Government of India." (G. L. No. 473—6 C of 28th September 1877.)

Article 1547 is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"1547. A soldier who takes his discharge on the expiration of the first term of his limited engagement, on or after the 1st June 1877, will not be permitted to re-enter the army." (Army Cir. of 1877, cl. 58. G. O. No. 154 of 1877.)

In the margin of Article 1144 enter, as an additional authority, "G. O. No. 252 of 1877."

Article 652, clause *a*. At the end of this clause add the words "nor does it apply to British regimental, artillery district and station commands." (G. L. No. 414—15 S of 16th October 1877.)

No. 958.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops":—

Article 400, clause (*d*). After the word "recruiting parties" insert "also schoolmasters on admission into the service." (G. O. Nos. 94 and 248 of 1877.)

Article 342, clause (*d*). To the note to this clause add—

"In no case shall the same duffadar or havildar obtain this prize for two years in succession; the holder of the prize may still compete annually, and if found the best instructor, can, after being 12 months without the reward, be again recommended for it." (G. O. No. 186 of 1877.)

Article 423*a*. Add the following additional clause:—

"Bullock-train passages may, in the absence of railway communication, be provided for native commissioned officers required to proceed to a distant station, when the urgency of the duty will not admit of their marching fifteen miles a day: in the absence of bullock-train, the most inexpensive mode of conveyance will be adopted, horse or dooly dâk being only allowed in very exceptional cases when no other cheaper carriage is procurable." (G. O. No. 227 of 1877.)

Article 472. Insert the following at the end of the article:—

"Note.—Degradation from a higher to a lower class of an officer's grade on account of stupidity, infirmity or physical inefficiency, does not debar him from attaining the superior pension, nor does such degradation come within the signification of 'blemished character.'" (G. L. No. 479—22 S. of 25th August 1877.)

Article 659, page 139. The 1st degree injury pension for men of and above fifteen years' service should be, for tindal Rs. 7-2-0, for tent and store lascar and bheestie Rs. 3-12-0 a month.

PENSIONS.

No. 959.—In G. G. O. No. 767 of 1877, under 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, omit the names of Sowars Khooman Singh and Bulloo Singh.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 960.—The services of the undermentioned officer have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, for special duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry.

No. 961.—The services of Surgeon W. A. C. Roe, Officiating Junior Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4B., dated the 15th October 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th October 1877.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 29.—In continuation of Marine G. G. O. No. 15, dated the 6th July 1877, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the dual duties connected with the Marine and the Port of Calcutta, hitherto performed by the Master Attendant, shall for the future be separated, the administration of the Marine service and the Dockyard being entrusted to a Superintendent of Marine, and the local port and other mercantile duties, to a Port Officer.

2. The appointment of Master Attendant is therefore abolished, and the emoluments attached to the appointment will be drawn by the Superintendent of Marine.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 30.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 29 of 1877, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Commander G. T. Robinson, late Indian Navy, Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, to be Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta.

No. 31.—Mr. W. Guthrie, Commander, Indian Government Steamer *May Frere*, to be Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, *vice* Mr. C. King, appointed Port Officer, Akyab.

Mr. E. H. Fenn, 1st Officer, Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, to be Acting Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *May Frere*, *vice* Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. M. Bean, 1st Officer, Indian Government Steamer *Dalhousie*, to be Acting Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Koladyne*, *vice* Mr. J. Niderhaim, discharged.

Mr. J. Robertson, 2nd Officer, Indian Government Steamer *Quangtung*, to be Acting 1st Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Dalhousie*, *vice* Mr. Bean.

Mr. E. C. J. Tate, Mate, Indian Government Steamer *Teesta*, to be Acting Commander, *vice* Mr. F. R. Williamson, pensioned.

Mr. J. G. Strong, Mate in charge, Indian Government Troop-flat *Gogra*, to be Mate in charge of the Indian Government Yacht *Sonamukhi*, *vice* Mr. G. D. Nash, promoted.

Mr. W. E. Jackson, Mate, Indian Government Steamer *Jaboona*, to be Mate in charge of the Indian Government Troop-flat *Gogra*, *vice* Mr. Strong.

PROVISIONS.

No. 32.—The following revised scale of provisions is to be adopted in future in all sea-going vessels belonging to the Indian Marine in regard to the native portion of the crew, *viz.* :—

Daily ...	Biscuit ...	...	lb ½
	Rice ...	...	„ 1
	Tea ...	...	oz. ¼
	Sugar ...	...	„ 2½
	Ghee ...	...	„ 2
	Salt ...	...	„ ½
Weekly	Curry stuff	...	„ 4
Daily when procurable.	Fresh meat	...	lb ¼
	Vegetables	...	„ ½
Daily when fresh meat and vegetables are not issued.	Salt fish	...	oz. 3
	Dall	...	„ 4

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th October 1877.

No. 458.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from 16th August 1877, *vice* Sergeant T. Hearlihy, Overseer 1st grade, remanded to military duty :—

Nathoo Ram, Temporary Overseer 1st grade, to Overseer 1st grade, *Permanent*.

Dowlut Ram, Overseer 2nd grade, to Overseer 1st grade, *Temporary*.

The 22nd October 1877.

No. 459.—The Government of India in the Public Works Department has no further need of the services of Baboo Shama Charn Dey, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch.

This cancels his transfer to Madras, *vide* Public Works Department Notification No. 437 of 5th October 1877.

No. 460.—With reference to Government of India Foreign Department Notification No. 2015G of the 16th October 1877, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, is posted to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 461.—The grant by the Government of Bombay of two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under Chapter IV, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, and of subsidiary leave to Mr. C. L. Bickers, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, is confirmed.

No. 462.—Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 463.—Mr. W. H. Parker, Executive Engineer 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways, and posted to the Western Rajpootana State Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd grade.

The 23rd October 1877.

No. 464.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Dhond and Manmad Railway.

The 24th October 1877.

No. 465.—Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Accountant 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 466.—The grant by the Government of Bombay of one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Mr. H. D. Pearsall, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Bengal Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is confirmed.

No. 467.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 449 of 5th October 1877, Mr. F. Barnes, Deputy Examiner, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, from the date on which Mr. Hopkins made over charge of the office, to the date of assumption of the charge by Major Westmorland.

No. 468.—Mr. A. W. D'Souza, Registrar of the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 22nd October.

The 25th October 1877.

No. 469.—Mr. A. B. Mariano is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

The 26th October 1877.

No. 470.—Mr. A. Izat, Executive Engineer 1st grade, is promoted temporarily to the rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd grade, whilst holding the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of the Dhond and Manmad Railway with effect from 30th August 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Dept.
10. 11. 77.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 44.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Simla, the 22nd October 1877.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

*Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Lieut-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B.; Military Secy.
Dr. and Mrs. Barnett.
Mr. A. Liddell, A.-D.-C.
Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.
Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General.
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Secy. (Famine) Public Works Department.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1877.

No. 35.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the sixteenth day of March 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to Ajmer and Mairwára;

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer has proposed to the Governor General in Council, a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

in pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* :—

REGULATION No. II OF 1877.

THE AJMER LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION, 1877.

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A Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to certain interests in land and to the assessment and collection of land-revenue in Ajmer and Mairwára.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law relating to certain interests in land and to the assessment and collection of land-revenue in Ajmer and Mairwára; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer and subject to the provisions of the 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 1;

And it shall come into operation on such date as the said Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Commencement.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

(*a*) "Agricultural year" means the year beginning on the first of June:

"Agricultural year."

(*b*) "Collector" means any officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Regulation in any part of the said territories, and includes a Collector when discharging the functions of a Court of Wards under this Regulation.

"Collector."

(*c*) "Revenue Officer" includes—

"Revenue Officer."

(1) the Commissioner of Ajmer when acting under this Regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation;

(2) a Collector; and

(3) any person whom the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time appoint by name or by office to do anything required by this Regulation to be done by a Revenue Officer, or anything to be done by a Government officer under this Regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Regulation:

(*d*) "Málguzár" means a person liable under section sixty-four for the payment of the revenue assessed upon an estate:

"Málguzár."

(*e*) "Section" means a section of this Regulation.

"Section."

PART II.

OF CERTAIN INTERESTS IN LAND.

(*A*).—*Of certain rights of the Government.*

3. Except in the case of lands in respect of which istimrárí sanads have been granted by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Government shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved,

Rights of Government in regard to mines and quarries.

(*a*) to be the sole owner of all mines, opened and unopened, of metal, coal and other valuable minerals, with full liberty to search for and work the same;

(*b*) to be entitled to take free, or authorize persons who have entered into any contract with it to take free, from any quarry, whether previously worked or not, as much stone, kankar, gravel, sand or other like substance as is needed for any public purpose:

Provided that whenever in the exercise by the Government of the rights herein referred to over any land, damage is caused to any person whose rights are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of such land, the Government shall pay to such person such amount of compensation for the damage so caused, as may be determined by the Revenue Officer:

Provided also, that, nothing herein contained shall affect the concession made in respect of mines and quarries in State forests by section six of "The Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874."

4. The soil of all tanks constructed by the Government, including the embankments of the same, shall be deemed to be the property of Government.

Rights in regard to tanks.

5. The Government shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be entitled to the exclusive use and control of the water of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of all natural collections of water, and of all tanks constructed by the Government.

Rights in regard to waters.

6. No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government, except with the permission of the Revenue Officer, and subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Use of Government pasturage, &c.

(*B*.)—*Of Co-ownership and Partition.*

7. Any one of the proprietary body of any village who, with the consent of a majority of such body, permanently improves any common land in such village by sinking a well, constructing an embankment, planting, draining, or otherwise, shall become the owner of such land.

Rights of villagers over common lands of village.

Unimproved common land shall be deemed to be held on a tenure-at-will from the proprietary body, unless there is a written agreement to the contrary between such body and the holder.

8. Any person recorded as a sharer in the common lands of a village may apply for partition of such lands. Every application under this section shall be presented and dealt with in the manner provided by sections ten to nineteen, inclusive.

Partition of common lands of village.

9. Any person recorded as a sharer in land, not being common land of a village, may apply for a partition of such land in the manner hereinafter prescribed, provided that the area of land in each share, after such partition, shall not be less than ten bighás of well-land; fifteen bighás of tálábí or ábí land, or thirty bighás of unirrigated land, or a proportion of such classes of land equivalent to ten bighás of well-land.

Partition of other lands.

10. Every application under section 9 shall be in writing, shall be presented to the Revenue Officer, and shall specify the area of the land, the applicant's share and the names of the other sharers.

Application for partition.

11. The Revenue Officer shall cause notice of such application to be served on the sharers named therein and published in the village in which the land is situated.

Notice to be issued.

12. If within one month from the date of the publication of any notice under section eleven, any objection is made to the partition to which it relates, on the ground that the applicant is not entitled to the share of the land of which he is recorded as owner, the Revenue Officer shall stay his proceedings for such time as, in his opinion, is sufficient to admit of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court to try such objection.

Objection that the applicant is not entitled to the share claimed.

Every Revenue Officer staying his proceedings under this section shall make an order requiring the objector or, if for any reason he deems it more equitable, the applicant, to institute such a suit within the time fixed, and in the event of such a suit not being instituted within the said time, may in his discretion disallow the objection or dismiss the application as the case may be.

13. On a suit being instituted to try any objection under section twelve, the Revenue Officer shall, with reference to such objection, be guided by the orders passed by the Court in such suit.

Revenue Officer to be guided by orders of Civil Court on such objection.

14. If within the period of one month as aforesaid any objection other than an objection of the nature referred to in section twelve is made to the partition, the Revenue Officer shall dispose of it himself; unless for any reason he thinks fit to require that it be submitted to a Civil Court for adjudication, in which event the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen shall apply to such objection.

Other objections how dealt with.

15. When the period of one month from the date of the publication of the notice issued under section eleven has expired, and the objections (if any) made have been disposed of by the Revenue Officer, or by the Civil Court, as the case may be, the Revenue Officer shall, if no such objection has been allowed, proceed to make the partition:

Proceedings of Revenue Officer after objections have been disposed of.

Provided that the Revenue Officer may in his discretion, in order to admit of the institution of an appeal from any decision regarding an objection, or for any other reason he deems sufficient, from time to time further postpone his proceedings.

16. Every Revenue Officer proceeding to make a partition shall pass an order determining the mode in which such partition is to be made.

Mode of making partition.

A partition may, in the discretion of the Revenue Officer, be made in any one of the following modes, that is to say:—

(*a*) by the sharers themselves if they agree so to make it:

(*b*) by arbitrators chosen by the sharers if they consent to choose arbitrators;

(*c*) by the Revenue Officer and his subordinates;

(*d*) by arbitrators appointed by the Revenue Officer.

17. The execution of any order passed under section sixteen shall be deferred for fifteen days to admit of an appeal being preferred against such order.

Order of partition when to be carried out.

At the expiration of the period of fifteen days, if no such appeal has been preferred, or, if such an appeal has been preferred, on its determination, the partition may be carried out.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any right to appeal hereinafter conferred.

18. On the completion of the partition, the Revenue Officer shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and in the village in which the land partitioned is situate.

Notification on completion of work.

The partition shall take effect from such date as may be fixed by such notification.

Date from which partition takes effect.

19. The cost of making the surveys requisite for and preparing the records of a partition of any land shall be determined by the revenue officer, and recovered from the sharers in such land in such proportions as he may direct.

Costs of partition.

(*C*).—*Of Istimrárí Estates.*

20. "Istimrárí estate" means an estate in respect of which an istimrárí sanad has been granted, before the passing of this Regulation, by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

"Istimrárí estate" defined.

"Istimrárdár" means the person to whom such sanad has been granted, or any other person who becomes entitled to the istimrárí estate in succession to him as hereinafter provided.

"Istimrárdár" defined.

21. All tenants of any land, whether cultivable or not, comprised in an istimrárí estate, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be tenants-at-will.

Tenants on istimrárí estates.

22. No Istimrárdár shall—

Alienation of istimrárí estates.

(*a*) permanently alienate his istimrárí estate or any portion thereof by sale, gift or otherwise, except under the law for the time being in force relative to the acquisition of land for public purposes; or

(*b*) alienate or charge such estate or any portion thereof by lease, mortgage or otherwise, for any term extending beyond his own life except by way of giving security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force relative to advances of money by Government for the improvement of land.

Any alienation made or charge created in contravention of the prohibition herein contained, shall be void.

23. When an Istimrárdár dies leaving sons, or male issue descended from him through males only, whether by birth or adoption, or when after the death of an Istimrárdár his widow has power to adopt and adopts a son to him, the istimrárí estate shall devolve as nearly as may be according to the custom of the family of the deceased:

Succession to estate where there is male issue.

Provided—

1*st*—that the descent shall in all cases be to a single heir according to the rule of primogeniture;

Rule of primogeniture.

2nd—that no adoption shall be deemed valid unless it is made by a written document deposited with the Collector or the Registrar of the district;

What adoptions valid.

3rd—that no adoption made by a widow shall be deemed valid until confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

Adoption by widow.

24. Any question as to the right to succeed to an istimrárí estate arising in a case not provided for by section twenty-three, shall be decided by the Governor General in Council, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf:

Succession to estate when there is no male issue.

Provided that the Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit, instead of deciding such question himself or appointing any officer to decide the same, may grant to any person claiming to succeed as aforesaid a certificate declaring that the matter is one proper to be determined by a Civil Court.

The person to whom such certificate is granted may institute a suit to establish his right in any Court otherwise competent under the law for the time being in force to try the same, and such Court may, upon the production of such certificate before it, entertain such suit.

25. All claims for maintenance or to hold land in lieu of maintenance against an Istimrárdár by any member of his family, shall be preferred through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be conclusive.

Claims for maintenance against Istimrárdár.

26. When land situate in an istimrárí estate is to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, for the purpose of constructing a railway, or for any other object which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner may reasonably be expected to improve the value of such estate,

Expropriation in istimrárí estates.

1st,—the determination of the Collector under section eleven of that Act as to the amount of compensation to be allowed for such land, shall be final and conclusive:

Collector's valuation final.

2nd,—in arriving at such determination the Collector, instead of taking into consideration the market value of such land as required by sections thirteen and twenty-four of that Act, shall fix the value of such land in manner following, that is to say—

Such valuation how made.

(*a*) when such land is cultivated, he shall ascertain the amount of revenue which would be assessed on such land if it were being fully assessed to land-revenue under the law for the time being in force, and shall allow twenty times the amount so ascertained, and when such land is uncultivated, he shall, notwithstanding the existence of any custom by which such land would be given free of charge, ascertain the amount of revenue which would be assessed on such land if it were cultivated, and were being fully assessed as aforesaid, and shall allow three times the amount so ascertained;

when the land is cultivated;

when it is uncultivated.

(*b*) he shall allow besides the amount allowed under clause (*a*) such further amount in respect of any trees and of any wells, tanks, embankments, houses and other works and buildings on such land as under all the circumstances of the case he may deem fair and reasonable:

when there are trees, buildings or works.

3rd,—he may determine the amount of such compensation notwithstanding that no person interested in such land has appeared before him in pursuance of the notice issued by him under section nine of the said Act:

Valuation may be made in absence of parties.

4th.—When he has determined the amount of such compensation, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances:

Vesting of land in Government.

5th.—On determining the amount of compensation, he may pay that amount to the persons whom he deems entitled thereto; but nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of such compensation to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto:

Payment of compensation.

6th.—Sections 14 to 16 (both inclusive), sections 18 to 23 (both inclusive), and sections 26 to 42 (both inclusive) of the said Land Acquisition Act, 1870, shall not apply to the cases herein referred to:

Certain sections of Act X of 1870 inapplicable.

7th.—Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions of that Act, so far as they may be applicable consistently with the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall apply to such cases.

Remainder of Act to apply.

27. No criminal proceeding against any Istimrárdár shall be instituted except in the Court of the Magistrate of the district, or in that of the Sessions Judge;

Privileges of Istimrárdárs in criminal proceedings.

and no such proceeding shall be instituted in either of the said Courts without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that a Magistrate of the district or the Sessions Judge may allow any such proceeding to be instituted in his Court without such sanction when he thinks, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, that the immediate institution of such proceeding is necessary to prevent a failure of justice.

The Chief Commissioner may quash any proceeding the institution of which has been so allowed without his sanction.

28. No Istimrárdár shall be arrested in execution of any process of any Civil or Revenue Court, except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

In civil and revenue proceedings.

29. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 203, section 210 or section 211 of the Code of Civil Procedure or in any other enactment in force at the time this Regulation is passed;

Decrees for money.

no decree for money against an Istimrárdár shall be executed after his death, and no decree for money shall be passed against any person as the representative of a deceased Istimrárdár:

not to be executed after death of Istimrárdár,

or passed against his representative.

provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the enforcement of a lien or other charge against any property not being part of an Istimrárí estate.

30. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that all or any of the provisions of sections twenty-two to twenty-nine (both inclusive), shall apply in the case of any estate in respect of which an istimrárí sanad may be granted by such Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council after the passing of this Regulation.

Estates for which Istimrárí sanads are granted after the passing of this Regulation.

(*D*).—*Of Bhúm.*

31. "Bhúm" means land in respect of which a Bhúm sanad may have been granted, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

"Bhúm."

32. No person shall be deemed to have any proprietary right in such land except the persons named in such sanad and their successors in interest thereunder.

Proprietary right in Bhúm.

33. When a Bhúmíá dies leaving sons, or male issue descended from him through males only, whether by birth or adoption, or when after the death of a Bhúmíá his widow has power to adopt and adopts a son to him, the Bhúm shall devolve according to the custom of the family.

Succession to Bhúm where there is male issue.

34. Any question as to the right to succeed to Bhúm arising in a case not provided for by section thirty-three shall be decided by the Governor General in Council, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf:

Succession to Bhúm when there is no male issue.

Provided that the Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit, instead of deciding such question himself or appointing any officer to decide the same, may grant to any person claiming to succeed as aforesaid a certificate declaring that the matter is one proper to be determined by a Civil Court.

The person to whom such certificate is granted, may institute a suit to establish his right in any Court otherwise competent under the law for the time being in force to try the same, and such Court may upon the production of such certificate before it, entertain such suit.

35. All claims for maintenance or to hold land in lieu of maintenance against a Bhúmíá by any member of his family, shall be preferred through the Commissioner, to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be conclusive.

Claims for maintenance against Bhúmíá.

36. Except under the law for the time being in force relative to the acquisition of land for public purposes, no person holding under a Bhúm sanad shall alienate or charge the Bhúm or his share thereof by sale, gift, lease mortgage or otherwise to or in favour of any person not being a co-sharer holding under the same sanad.

Restrictions on alienation and charging.

Any alienation made or charge created in contravention of the prohibition herein contained, shall be void.

(*E*).—*Of holdings wholly or partially exempt from Assessment and of Revenue Assignments generally.*

37. No person shall be deemed entitled to any exemption, total or partial, from the land-revenue assessment, or to any assignment of land-revenue, except under a sanad granting or recognizing such exemption or assignment issued by or under the authority of the Chief Commissioner as hereinafter provided.

No exemption or assignment except under sanad.

38. It shall be in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, to grant or recognize, either absolutely or subject to conditions, any such exemptions or assignments.

Power to grant or recognize exemptions and assignments.

39. If any question arises as to whether any event on which any such exemption or assignment is determinable, has occurred, or as to whether any condition subject to which such exemption or assignment may have been granted or recognized, has been fulfilled, the decision of the Chief Commissioner thereon shall, subject only to an appeal to the Governor General in Council, be conclusive.

Questions whether right to exemption or assignment has determined.

40. If in granting or recognizing any exemption from the land-revenue assessment in favour of the owner of any land the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, makes it a condition of his grant or recognition, that all or any of the rules regarding alienation, charging, succession or maintenance prescribed for istimrárí estates by sections twenty-two to twenty-five inclusive, and for Bhúm by sections thirty-four to thirty-six inclusive, or any other special rules regarding alienation, charging, succession or maintenance shall apply to such land,

Conditions regarding alienation, charging, succession and maintenance.

and the then owner of such land accepts the grant or recognition on such condition,

such rules shall thenceforward apply to such land.

(*F*).—*Of Ex-proprietary Tenants and other Tenants with Rights of Occupancy.*

41. Any person who may have, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, lost or parted with his proprietary rights in any holding, either temporarily or permanently, and has since continued in occupation of any of the lands comprised in such holding which, as proprietor, he retained under his own cultivation, shall have a right of occupancy in such lands at a rent five annas four pies in the rupee less than the prevailing rate payable by tenants-at-will for lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood.

Ex-proprietary tenants.

Such persons are hereinafter called "ex-proprietary tenants."

Any agreement executed, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation; by an ex-proprietary tenant to pay a higher rate of rent than that prescribed by this section, shall be void.

42. When the rent of an ex-proprietary or other occupancy-tenant of any land has not been fixed at settlement, or when the rent was then fixed but the term for which it was then fixed has expired such tenant or his landlord may apply to the Revenue Officer to fix the rent of such land.

Applications to fix rent.

43. On receiving such application, the Revenue Officer shall ascertain the productive powers of such land, and proceed to determine the rent payable by such tenant—

Procedure thereon.

(*a*) where such tenant is not an ex-proprietary tenant, at the prevailing rate paid by similar tenants for land of a similar quality with similar advantages, in the neighbourhood;

(*b*) where such tenant is an ex-proprietary tenant, at the rate payable by such tenant under the provisions of section forty-one.

44. When the rent of any occupancy-tenant has been fixed at settlement or under section forty-three, the landlord may, during the term for which it has been so fixed, apply to the Revenue Officer to enhance the rent of such tenant on any of the following grounds, and on no other:—

Grounds of enhancement during term for which rent is fixed.

(*a*) that the quantity of land held by such tenant has been increased by alluvion or has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him;

(*b*) that the value of the produce of such land has risen, or the productive powers of such land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant.

45. Any occupancy-tenant whose rent has been fixed as aforesaid, may, during the term for which it has been so fixed, apply to the Revenue Officer for an abatement of his rent on any of the following grounds, and on no other:—

Grounds of abatement during same.

(*a*) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion, or has been proved by measurement to be less than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him;

(*b*) that the value of the produce of such land has fallen, or the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

46. Every order for enhancement or abatement of rent made under section forty-four or section forty-five, shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of such order.

Enhancement and abatement orders when to take effect.

47. No change of the method of paying rent from money to kind, or from kind to money, shall be ordered without the consent of both the landlord and the tenant:

Changes for money to kind rents, and *vice versâ*.

Provided that the Collector may, where a dispute arises between an ex-proprietary tenant and his landlord, commute rent payable by such tenant in kind to rent in money.

(*G.*)—*Provisions for the Division of Crops and the estimating of Produce between Landlord and Tenant.*

48. When the rent of any land is payable by division of a crop grown on such land, the Revenue Officer may, on an application being made either by the landlord or by the tenant when such crop is ripe, proceed to such land on a day of which notice shall be given to both parties, and cause such crop to be cut or gathered and divided in accordance with the shares to which, upon such enquiry as he deems fit to make, it appears to him the parties are respectively entitled.

Power to divide crop.

49. If owing to an error of such Revenue Officer either party in such division receives less than the share to which he is entitled, such party may, within three months from the date on which such division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, at the price which prevailed on such date.

Remedy for error in division.

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed to have been rightly made.

50. When the rent of any land is to be determined by an estimate of a crop standing on such land, the Revenue Officer may, on an application being made either by the landlord or by the tenant when such crop is ripe, proceed to such land on a day of which notice shall be given to both parties, and determine the yield of such crop in manner following, that is to say—

Power to estimate standing crop.

(*a*) each of the parties shall appoint an arbitrator and the Revenue Officer shall appoint a third arbitrator;

(*b*) if either party fails to attend or appoint an arbitrator, the Revenue Officer may appoint an arbitrator for him;

(*c*) the arbitrators thus appointed shall inspect the crop, and if any two of them agree in their estimate thereof, the Revenue Officer shall declare the rent to be payable in accordance with such estimate;

(*d*) if no two of the arbitrators agree in their estimate the Revenue Officer shall, after inspecting the crop, make his own estimate thereof, and declare the rent to be payable in accordance therewith.

51. Either party may, within three months from the date on which a declaration is made under section fifty, institute a suit against the other party to set aside such declaration on the ground that the estimate on which it is based was made in bad faith, and on no other ground.

Remedy when estimate is made in bad faith.

If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such declaration shall be for all purposes final and conclusive.

(*H*).—*Of ejecting Tenants.*

52. No tenant with a right of occupancy or holding under an unexpired lease shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment, or as provided in section fifty-four, and no ex-proprietary tenant shall be ejected in either of these modes without the sanction of the Commissioner previously obtained.

Certain tenants to be ejected only in execution of decree.

53. If a landlord desire to eject a tenant not being a tenant of any of the classes referred to in section fifty-two, he may cause a written notice of ejectment to be served on such tenant not less than one month before the commencement of any agricultural year.

Mode of ejecting other tenants.

If the tenant does not quit the land before the commencement of such year, the landlord may present an application to the Revenue Officer for assistance to eject.

The Revenue Officer if satisfied—

(1) that the tenant is not a tenant of any of the classes referred to in section fifty-two, and

(2) that the notice of ejectment was served as hereinbefore required,

may order the ejectment of such tenant.

54. Any tenant may be ejected under an order of the Court executing a decree against him for an arrear of rent if such decree has remained unsatisfied for the period of one month from the date of any application for execution of the same.

Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.

55. No tenant shall be ejected under section fifty-two, fifty-three or fifty-four from any land on which he has effected any permanent improvement by sinking a well, constructing an embankment, planting, draining or otherwise, unless and until he has been paid by the landlord the value of such improvement at the date of ejectment; such value to be determined in case the parties differ, by order of the Revenue Officer.

Compensation claimable by tenant ejected.

(*I*).—*Of relinquishment by a Tenant.*

56. Except as may be otherwise provided by any contract, the rent paid by a tenant-at-will in any agricultural year in respect of any land shall continue payable by him during the succeeding agricultural year, unless such tenant, three months before the commencement of such succeeding year, gives notice to his landlord of his intention to relinquish such land, or unless his landlord before the end of such succeeding year ejects him from such land or lets the same to some other person.

When tenant-at-will may relinquish.

PART III.

OF LAND-REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

(*A*).—*Of the Assessment of the Land-Revenue.*

57. When the estate in respect of which a settlement is to be made is owned by one person, the settlement shall be offered to that person.

Settlement to whom to be offered when the estate is owned by one person.

58. When such estate is owned by several persons, the settlement may be offered to such persons or to their lambardárs or other representatives.

When the estate is owned by several persons.

59. The term for which a settlement is to be made shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of, or under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

Term for which settlement is to be made.

60. When the Revenue Officer in charge of the settlement has satisfied himself as to the amount at which, under such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner, an estate should be assessed, he shall declare the same to the persons to whom the settlement of such estate is to be offered.

Offer of settlement.

61. If such persons agree to the assessment so proposed, their agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed by them, and they and those (if any) whom they represent, shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the payment of the amount of such assessment.

Effect of acceptance of offer.

But no assessment shall be considered final as against the Government until it has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

Sanction of Governor General in Council requisite to bind Government.

62. If such persons refuse to accept the proposed assessment, the Revenue Officer in charge of the settlement may exclude such persons and those (if any) whom they represent from their estate, and may make a settlement of such estate, with any other persons, or may take such estate under direct management.

Exclusion of proprietors refusing to accept offer.

The period of such exclusion shall in no case extend beyond the term of the settlement.

63. All persons excluded under section sixty-two shall, during the period of their exclusion, be entitled to a yearly allowance from the Government, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not be less than five per cent., or more than ten per cent., of the nett amount realized by Government from the estate from which such persons are excluded.

A lowance to persons excluded.

64. All persons who are bound by the agreement prescribed by section sixty-one and their successors in interest shall, while they continue to be owners of land in the estate to which such agreement relates, be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the whole amount of revenue assessed upon such estate.

Joint and several liability.

No partition of the nature of that commonly called "perfect partition" shall be made except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

"Perfect partition" when allowed.

(*B.*)—*Of the settlement-record.*

65. Whenever any settlement of an estate is to be made, the Chief Commissioner may direct that, in addition to the written agreement prescribed by

Settlement-record.

section sixty-one, a settlement-record consisting of all or any of the following documents or of any other similar documents he thinks fit, shall be prepared:—

1. A pedigree-table showing all owners of land in such estate:

2. A map showing the boundaries of the village or villages comprised in such estate and the boundaries of all fields in such village or villages:

3. A statement of the owners of the fields shown in such map,

4. A statement of the occupiers of such fields, and of the status of such occupiers:

5. A statement of the amount of revenue payable as among themselves by each owner or occupier in respect of his holding:

6. A statement of persons holding land revenue-free in such estate and of the lands so held:

7. A record of any customs prevailing in such estate:

8. An abstract of the proceedings at such settlement.

Entries in such record how made.

66. Entries in the settlement-record shall be made on the basis of actual possession and existing usage, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Revenue Officer.

Proceedings to contest entry.

67. Any person who considers himself aggrieved by an entry in the settlement-record, may appeal to the authorities to whom an appeal lies under this Regulation, or when the entry is one in the first, third, fourth or seventh document mentioned in section sixty-five, may, instead of so appealing, or if he prefers an appeal and is dissatisfied with the order passed thereon by any such authority, bring a suit in the Civil Court against any other persons interested in such entry to have such entry amended.

Entries presumed to be true.

68. Entries in the settlement-record made in the course of a settlement and authenticated under section sixty-six, shall be presumed to be correct till the contrary is proved.

Record to be delivered to Collector,

69. The settlement-record shall be made over to the Collector at such time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

and kept up by him.

The Collector shall, subject to any rules made under section seventy, from time to time record, or cause to be recorded, all facts affecting any matters stated in the settlement-record, which occur subsequently to such record being made over to him.

Rules regarding maintenance of record.

70. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine—

(*a*) what facts shall be so recorded, and the manner in which, the persons by whom, and the occasions on which, such facts shall be brought to notice and recorded;

(*b*) what fees shall be payable in respect of the recording of such facts by any persons concerned in or affected by the occurrence of such facts.

(*C*). *Miscellaneous.*

Continuance of assessment,

71. If the term for which any assessment of an estate has been made, expires before a new settlement of such estate is made, all persons who continue to occupy land comprised in such estate after the expiration of such term, shall hold such land upon the conditions of such assessment until a new settlement is made.

of record of rights.

In all cases the existing record of rights shall continue in force until a new record of rights is made.

Application of sections 64, 67 to 71.

72. Section sixty-four and sections sixty-seven to seventy-one (both inclusive) shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to the settlement concluded in 1874.

PART IV.

OF THE COLLECTION OF THE LAND-REVENUE.

(*A*).—*Time and Place for Payment of Revenue.*

Rules as to instalments and times and places of payment.

73. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules as to the instalments by which, and the places and times at which, the revenue payable in respect of any estate shall be paid, and as to the mode in which notice of such instalments, places and times shall be given to the persons concerned.

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, the practice in respect of such matters prevailing at the time this Regulation comes into operation shall continue.

"Arrear," "defaulter."

74. Any sum not paid as required by section seventy-three or the rules framed thereunder, shall be deemed to be an arrear of land-revenue, and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

(*B*).—*Arrest and Imprisonment of Defaulter.*

Issue of warrant of arrest.

75. When an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the collector may issue a warrant ordering any defaulter to pay the whole or any part of such arrear within a time therein specified, and may empower an officer named in such warrant, in the event of the amount demanded not being so paid, to arrest such defaulter and bring him to the tahsíl.

Order to bring defaulter to the district headquarters.

76. If, when the time named in such warrant has expired, the defaulter is brought to the tahsíl, and does not either pay such amount or the portion thereof remaining unpaid (as the case may be), or show good reason for extending the time for payment thereof, the Collector may direct him to be conveyed to the Collector's head-quarters, and there kept under personal restraint for ten days or until he pays such amount or such portion thereof within that period.

Delegation to subordinate Revenue Officer of powers under sections 75 and 76.

77. The Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may empower any Revenue Officer subordinate to him, and not being of lower grade than that of Tahsíldár, to exercise the powers conferred on the Collector by sections seventy-five and seventy-six.

Commitment to civil jail.

78. If the amount named in any warrant issued under section seventy-five or the portion thereof remaining unpaid (as the case may be) is not paid within the period of ten days fixed by section seventy-six, and no good reason for the delay in the payment thereof is shown, the Collector may by his warrant, commit the defaulter to the civil jail, to be there detained for such period not exceeding six months, or if such amount or such portion thereof is more than five hundred rupees, for such period not exceeding one year, from the date of such warrant, as such Collector thinks fit, unless such amount or such portion thereof is sooner paid.

Discharge of defaulter on enforcement of process under sections 82, 87, or 93.

79. Whenever any of the processes provided in sections eighty-two, eighty-seven and ninety-three is taken in respect of an arrear, any defaulter whose holding has been attached, transferred or sequestered, shall, if he is in custody under section seventy-five, seventy-six or seventy-eight, be forthwith discharged.

(*C*).—*Attachment and Sale of moveable Property.*

Attachment and sale of moveable property.

80. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings authorized by sections seventy-five to seventy-eight, inclusive, the Collector may, in order to realize the whole or any portion of an arrear, order the attachment and sale of the moveable property of any defaulter with the exception of the following, that is to say—

(*a*) implements and materials used in husbandry and animals kept for agricultural purposes;

(*b*) implements of trade or of domestic industry; and

(*c*) the necessary wearing apparel of such defaulter and of his wife and children.

Procedure to be followed.

81. Every attachment and sale ordered under section eighty, shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law in force for the time being for the attachment and sale of moveable property in execution of a decree of a Civil Court.

(*D*).—*Attachment of the Estate without Cancellation of the Settlement, Leases, &c.*

Power to attach land.

82. When an arrear of revenue has accrued in respect of any land, the Collector may, in addition to, or instead of, the processes hereinbefore specified, cause such land or any part thereof to be attached and taken under the direct management of any agent whom he appoints in that behalf.

Effect of attachment.

83. During the continuance of an attachment under section eighty-two the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached, and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position, being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors, incumbrancers or tenants of, or on such land, and being entitled to manage such land, and to receive all rents and profits accruing due to such defaulters therefrom.

Profits of land how applied.

84. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue falling due upon such land during the attachment, and, next, to discharging the arrear.

Attachment when to cease.

85. The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land, or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession.

(*E*).—*Transfer to a solvent Málguzár or Incumbrancer.*

Application for transfer.

86. When an arrear accrues in respect of any estate owing to one of the málguzárs thereof failing to contribute the portion of the revenue chargeable as between him and the other málguzárs of such estate to his holding, any other málguzár of such estate, or any mortgagee or other incumbrancer of, or on such holding may present a petition to the Collector, offering to take over such holding and pay the portion of the arrear chargeable thereto either in a lump sum or by instalments.

When it may be granted.

87. If the Collector is satisfied that the arrear has accrued owing to such failure, and that such offer ought to be accepted, he may suspend the execution of any other process taken for the realization of the arrear, and transfer the holding to the applicant.

Case of several applicants.

88. Where more than one application is made under section eighty-six the Collector shall, all other things in his opinion being equal, give a málguzár the preference to an incumbrancer, and among several málguzárs shall give the preference to the applicant who, in case the defaulting málguzár's holding were sold, would have a right of pre-emption.

Conditions of transfer,

89. Any transfer under section eighty-seven may be made subject to such conditions as the Collector thinks fit, and may be either

(*a*) for a term not exceeding fifteen years, on the expiry of which the excluded málguzár shall be entitled to re-enter without making good the arrear, or

for a term,

(*b*) until the amount of the arrear paid by the transferee is repaid to him by such málguzár.

until the arrear is repaid.

Application to have a transfer under section 89 (*b*) made absolute.

90. When a transfer is made under section eighty-nine, clause (*b*), and the amount of the arrear is not repaid within twelve years from the date thereof, the transferee may apply to the Collector to publish a notification declaring that if such amount is not repaid to the transferee within one year from the date of such notification, such transfer will become absolute.

Proceedings thereon.

The Collector may, if he thinks fit, publish such notification, and if the amount of the arrear is not so repaid before the expiration of one year from

the date of such notification, the transfer shall become absolute.

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

91. No proceedings taken under sections eighty-six to ninety inclusive, shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzárs of the estate in which they are taken, for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding of the defaulting málguzár except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferee shall stand in the place of such málguzár.

(F).—Sequestration of the Estate with Cancellation of Settlement, Leases, &c.

Notification preliminary to sequestration.

92. When any arrear of land-revenue due in respect of an estate, remains unpaid for more than one month, the Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, cause to be published and served upon the persons concerned, a notification announcing that, unless such arrear is paid within fifteen days from the date thereof, he will sequester such estate or such portion thereof as may be specified in such notification.

Order of sequestration.

93. If such arrear is not paid within fifteen days from the date of such notification, the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may make an order directing that such estate or portion be sequestered, and the defaulters excluded therefrom for a period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such order, and not extending beyond the term of settlement.

Effect of such order.

94. On an order of sequestration being passed under section ninety-three, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(*a*) the execution of any other process taken for the realization of the arrear from the excluded defaulters shall be suspended;

(*b*) the settlement of the estate shall be cancelled;

(*c*) All liens, leases and other incumbrances created by such defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim over the estate or portion thereof sequestered may, at the option of the Collector, be cancelled;

(*d*) The Collector may take possession of such estate or portion thereof, and either appoint an agent to manage it or let it in farm on such terms as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe;

(*e*) all persons in occupation of any land comprised in such estate or portion thereof shall be bound to pay rent at such rates as the Collector may in his discretion from time to time think proper to fix.

Effect of period of sequestration.

95. On the expiry of the period of sequestration, the estate or portion thereof sequestered shall revert to the excluded defaulters without payment by them of the arrear for which it was sequestered.

G.—Miscellaneous.

Recovery of arrears by attachment of immoveable property other than the estate.

96. When an arrear of revenue cannot be recovered by any of the processes hereinbefore described, the Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, order the attachment under sections eighty-two to eighty-five, inclusive, of any immoveable property of the defaulters other than that in respect of which such arrear has accrued, and may apply the provisions of those sections to such property until such arrear is discharged.

Recovery of—

land-revenue due when this Regulation comes into operation,

rent on Government land, &c.

other moneys.

97. The provisions of this Part shall, as far as may be, apply to the recovery of the following, that is to say—

(*a*). land-revenue due at the time when this Regulation comes into operation;

(*b*) rent payable to the Government in respect of land owned by the Government or held under direct management in exercise of the powers conferred by sections sixty-two, eighty-two and ninety-four or otherwise;

(*c*) fees, costs or other money payable under this Regulation or under any rule made in exercise of a power conferred by this Regulation.

(H).—Recovery of revenue through Headmen.

Other Málguzárs to pay to headmen.

98. In any estate in which headmen have been appointed, the remaining málguzárs shall be bound, on demand made by the headmen fifteen days before an instalment of revenue falls due, to pay to such headmen the portions of such instalment which as between themselves are chargeable to their holdings respectively.

But no proceedings shall be instituted or maintained by a headman for the recovery of any sum so chargeable to a holding in an estate after the Collector has informed such headman that the Government demand on such estate has been remitted to an amount equal to such sum, and that such remission has been granted with special reference to such holding.

Distraint abolished.

99. The power of distraint now exercisable by village-headmen as such shall cease to exist.

Joinder of defendants in suits for arrears.

100. A village-headman may sue one or more co-sharers in the same suit for sums demandable on account of the same instalment of revenue.

PART V.

OF COURTS OF WARDS.

Functions of Court of Wards by whom discharged.

101. The Collector shall be a Court of Wards, but shall exercise the functions of such Court, subject to the control of the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

What property may be taken charge of.

102. The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, take charge of and administer any property moveable or immoveable, of any person who belongs to any of the following classes, that is to say,

unmarried females,
minors,
idiots,
lunatics, and
persons incompetent to manage their own affairs,

and who is entitled to any beneficial interest in any land assessed or assessable to land revenue, or in any revenue-free holding or assignment of land-revenue:

Provided that such Court shall not take charge of or administer any property in which several persons have a joint undivided interest, unless every such person is a person of one of the said classes.

Power to enquire into minority, &c.

and declare person subject to Court.

103. The Court of Wards may enquire into the minority, lunacy, idiocy or incompetency of any person who, there is reason to believe, would, if found to be a minor, lunatic or idiot, or incompetent, be subject to the jurisdiction of such Court, and into the circumstances and property of any such person, and may make an order declaring such person to be subject to such jurisdiction.

Appeal from order under section 103.

104. When any person so declared subject to the jurisdiction of the Court appeals to the Commissioner in exercise of the right hereinafter conferred on the ground that he is not, or has ceased to be, a minor or lunatic, or that he is not an idiot or incompetent to manage his own affairs, the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall, subject to the powers of revision and review hereinafter provided for, be final.

Provisions of Part IV to apply to arrears of rent payable to Court of Wards.

105. The provisions of Part IV of this Regulation shall, as far as may be, apply to the realization of arrears of rent payable to the Court of Wards by tenants holding directly under such Court.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

106. A Revenue Officer may, by a notice in writing, 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 such 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 such land.

Additional powers which may be conferred on Revenue Officers.

107. In addition to the powers directly conferred on Revenue Officers by this Regulation the Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any Revenue Officer by name or by office for any of the purposes of this Regulation with any of the following powers to be exercised by him in any part of the territories to which this Regulation extends, and in any specified class of cases:—

(*a*) any of the powers specified in the fourth section of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(*b*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*c*) power to refer any matter in dispute, which he is required by this Regulation to decide, to arbitration, whether with or without the consent of the parties; and to delegate to the arbitrators all powers necessary for the investigation and decision of such matter;

(*d*) power to hear appeals from the decisions of arbitrators in matters referred under clause (*c*);

(*e*) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate Revenue Officer;

(*f*) power to review any decision or order given by him which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred;

(*g*) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate 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.

Functions of Collector how discharged.

108. Except as may from time to time be otherwise directed in the exercise of a power conferred by any enactment for the time being in force, the functions of a collector under any enactment for the time being in force shall in any part of the said territories be discharged by the officer who may be appointed Collector for such part under this Regulation.

Chief Commissioner's power to revision.

109. The Chief Commissioner may call for the record of any proceedings had by any Revenue Officer, and may pass such order thereon consistent with this Regulation as he thinks fit.

Additional power to make rules.

110. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered by this Regulation to make rules, he may from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation,

(*a*) for the assessment of the land revenue;

(*b*) for the investigation of claims to exemption from such assessment or to assignments of land-revenue;

(*c*) for the appointment and removal of circle headmen, village headmen and patels;

(*d*) to determine the persons by whom, the time, place and manner at, or in which anything to be done under this Regulation and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and to regulate the procedure of Revenue Officers and arbitrators acting under this Regulation in all cases;

(*e*) for the investigation by the higher Revenue Officers of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue Officers of lower grade;

(*f*) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Regulation, and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before Revenue Officers;

(*g*) to determine the form of any notice or notification required by this Regulation to be served or published, and the mode in which such notice shall be served or published; and

(*h*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to prescribe a penalty for breaches of rules.

111. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Regulation, 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 rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or both.

112. No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall take effect until it has been published in the *Rájputána Gazette*.

Rules how to be published.

All such rules when so published shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, have the force of law.

Force of rules.

113. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all such rules still in force 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 be published in the *Rájputána Gazette*, and upon such publication, all rules previously made under this Regulation shall cease to be in force.

114. Except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, an appeal shall lie from every order and decision given under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained—

First appeals.

(*a*) when such order or decision is given by any Revenue Officer other than the Commissioner or a Collector, to the Collector or to such other officer as the Chief Commissioner may direct to hear such appeals;

(*b*) when such order or decision is given by the Collector, to the Commissioner;

(*c*) when such order or decision is given by the Commissioner, to the Chief Commissioner.

115. If in any case the order or decision given in appeal under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of section one hundred and fourteen, reverses or modifies the original order or decision on a point material to the merits of the case, and is not hereinbefore declared to be final, the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, may receive a second appeal if on perusal of the grounds of appeal, and of copies of the orders or decisions already given, a further consideration of the case appears to him to be requisite for the ends of justice.

Second appeals.

116. The period of limitation for an appeal under section one hundred and fourteen or section one hundred and fifteen, shall begin to run from the date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:

Limitation of appeals.

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, sixty days;

(*b*) in other cases, thirty days.

In other respects the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

117. Every order or decision given in first appeal confirming the original order or decision, shall, subject to the powers of review and revision conferred under section one hundred and seven and by section one hundred and nine, be final.

Order in first appeal when confirming original decision to be final.

118. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865, no certificate authorizing any person to practise as a Revenue Agent shall be granted under that Act after the passing of this Regulation.

No certificates for Revenue Agents to be granted.

119. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided—

(*a*) everything done, ordered or decided by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue Officer under this Regulation, shall be deemed to have been legally and rightly done, ordered or decided;

Proceedings under this Regulation not to be impeached.

(*b*) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application instituted or presented with a view to obtaining any order or decision, which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue Officer is under this Regulation empowered to make or pronounce.

Limitation of jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

No. 36.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the sixteenth day of March 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to Ajmer and Mairwára;

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

in pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. III of 1877.

THE AJMER LAWS REGULATION, 1877.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.—ACTS REPEALED.

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A Regulation to declare and amend the Law in force in Ajmer and Mairwára.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend certain portions of the law in force in Ajmer and Mairwára; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877:"

Short title.

It extends to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, and to which the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, cap. 3, section one, have been applied;

Local extent.

And it shall come into operation on such date as the said Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Commencement.

2. On and from such date the following shall be repealed, that is to say:—

Repeal of enactments.

(*a*) all Bengal Regulations except the Regulations referred to in section three of this Regulation;

(*b*) all Acts of the Governor General in Council which do not expressly, or by necessary implication, extend to the said territories or any part thereof, and may not prior to the said date, and in exercise of a power conferred by an Act of the Governor General in Council, have been extended thereto or declared to be in force therein;

(*c*) all rules, regulations and enactments, not being Statutes, Bengal Regulations, Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations enacted under the thirty-third of Victoria, cap. 3, section one, or rules or regulations made in exercise of a power conferred by any Statute or by any such Regulation or Act;

(*d*) the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

But nothing contained in this section shall affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fines or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, before the said date.

Saving.

3. The Regulations specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be in force throughout the said territories to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Regulations to be deemed to be in force.

But the powers and functions incident to the operation of the said Regulations, so far as such powers

and functions are referred to in the fourth column of the said schedule, shall be exercised and discharged by the authority mentioned in that column.

Rules of decision in cases of certain classes.

4. In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been by legislative enactment altered or abolished, or is opposed to the provisions of this Regulation:

Provided that, when among any class or body of persons or among the members of any family any custom prevails which is inconsistent with the law applicable between such persons under this section, and which, if not inconsistent with such law, would have been given effect to as legally binding, such custom shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be given effect to.

Rule in cases not expressly provided for.

5. In cases not provided for by section four of this Regulation, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Courts shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-EMPTION.

Right of pre-emption.

6. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons.

Presumption as to its existence.

7. Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights affecting such lands.

Its existence in towns to be proved.

8. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, or in any sub-division thereof, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is a proprietary tenure.

9. If the property to be sold or foreclosed is a proprietary tenure, or a share of such a tenure, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

1st, to co-sharers of such tenure, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor;

2ndly, to co-sharers of the whole mahál in the same order; and

3rdly, to any member of the village-community.

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot.

Notice to pre-emptors.

10. When any person proposes to sell any property or when he forecloses a mortgage upon any property in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of such mortgage, as the case may be.

Such notice shall be given through the Court or some one of the Courts (where there is more than one such Court) in which, under the law for the time being in force, a suit to recover possession of the property might be instituted, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the *chaupál* or other public place of the village or town in which the property is situate.

Loss of right of pre-emption.

11. Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell.

Right of pre-emptor on foreclosure.

12. When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of a mortgage, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section ten, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

13. Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely)—

(*a*) that no due notice was given as required by section ten of this Regulation;

(*b*) that tender was made under section eleven or section twelve of this Regulation and refused;

(*c*) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith;

(*d*) in the case of a mortgage, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market value of the property mortgaged.

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold.

If, in the case of a mortgage, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

Decree to fix time for payment.

14. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid.

Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

15. If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into the Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or mortgage, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates.

CHAPTER III.

CRIMINAL LAW AND POLICE.

Villagers to aid in tracking.

16. When an offence has been, or may reasonably be supposed to have been, committed, whether within or beyond British territory, and whether by British subjects or others, and the tracks of the persons who may reasonably be supposed to have committed such offence, or of any animal or property reasonably supposed to be connected with such offence, are followed to a spot within the immediate vicinity of any village, the residents of such village shall render every assistance in carrying on such tracks.

Duty of complainant and his trackers.

17. The trackers of the village or locality where the offence was committed and the sufferers from the same shall continue with the trail, until the tracks have been ackowledged by some village through the lands of which they pass.

Trackers of other trackers.

18. The trackers of each village within the lands of which the tracks are found, shall accompany the trail until the tracks have been acknowledged by some village further on in which the said tracks are found.

Procedure when tracks are lost.

19. When the tracks cease to be discernible, the trackers then in charge shall proceed at once to the nearest police-station, and make a report of the case.

Power to fine villager for breach of track-law.

20. If the inhabitants of any village fail to give forthwith the assistance required by section sixteen of this Regulation, or if they do not afford full opportunity for search in their houses for the offenders or property, or if it appears that they or any of them were conniving at the offence or at the escape of the offenders or at the removal or concealment of the property, and the offenders or the property cannot be traced beyond such village, the Magistrate of the District may inflict a fine upon such village not exceeding five hundred rupees, except in the case of property exceeding five hundred rupees in amount or value being stolen, when the fine may be of any amount not exceeding the value of such property.

Appeal from order under section 20.

21. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner against every order imposing a fine under section twenty of this Regulation.

Award of compensation for injury.

22. The Magistrate of the District may direct that the fine imposed under section twenty of this Regulation, or any portion of such fine, be awarded to any person injured by the offence in compensation for such injury.

Reward to tracker.

Where stolen property is recovered through the agency of a tracker, such property shall not be restored to the owner till he has paid to the tracker such reward, not exceeding one-quarter of the value of the property recovered, as the Magistrate of the District may direct.

Responsibility of landholders and farmers.

23. Landholders and farmers are responsible for maintaining the peace and for apprehending all disturbers of it in their respective estates and farms,

and they shall do all in their power to prevent the commission within their respective estates and farms, of dacoity, robbery, murder, housebreaking, theft and other such offences, and on the occurrence within such estates and farms of any such offence shall do their utmost to apprehend the offenders, and shall pursue them if they have fled.

Villagers to aid in apprehending offenders.

24. Inhabitants of villages through or near which the pursuit may lie shall join in the pursuit, and afford all possible assistance towards the apprehension of the offender and the recovery of the stolen property (if any).

Liabilities of villager.

25. The inhabitants of a village shall not as a general rule be bound to make good to any person the loss sustained by him by robbery, dacoity or theft committed within the limits of such village; but if the inhabitants of such village be found to have neglected any of the rules laid down in section twenty-three of this Regulation, they shall be liable collectively to pay to such person such sum, not exceeding the amount of such loss, as the Magistrate of the District may fix with reference to the circumstances of the case, the degree of negligence, and the capabilities of such inhabitants to pay.

Lambardár to keep a register of new cattle brought to village.

26. The lambardár of each village or, where there are several lambardárs, such one of them as the Magistrate of the District may direct, shall keep a register in which he shall enter a description of all new cattle brought to the village, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe.

Every person bringing new cattle to the village shall within twenty-four hours of their arrival there, unless prevented by some circumstance beyond his control, take them before the said lambardár for registration.

Recovery of money paid under award of the Court of Vakíls.

27. When an award is made by the Rájputána Court of Vakíls against the British Government on account of fine, blood-money or compensation, or otherwise, the Magistrate of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner where the amount of the award does not exceed one thousand rupees, and with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner where it exceeds that sum, recover the said amount or any part thereof from any person convicted, whether by the said Court or by a Criminal Court in British India, of the offence on account of which such award was made, or from any village or person liable to fine or to the payment of compensation for such offence under section twenty or section twenty-five of this Regulation.

Recovery of fines, &c., payable under this chapter.

28. All sums payable under this chapter may be recovered by the Magistrate of the District in the manner prescribed for the realization of fines by the Criminal Procedure Code.

Indian Penal Code to apply to certain offences.

29. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending it shall apply to every offence committed before the first day of January 1862, in any part of the territory to which this Regulation extends, and which at

the time such offence was committed was part of British India.

Police may apprehend members of armed band.

30. The Police may apprehend and keep in custody, pending orders from the Chief Commissioner, any person who, there may be reason to believe, belongs to a band of armed men united together for the purpose of committing an offence, whether such offence is to be committed in British territory or elsewhere.

Power to invest Istimrárdár, &c., with powers of Police officer.

31. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Istimrárdár or other person with any or all the powers which may be exercised by a Police officer under any Act for the time being in force in the territories to which this Regulation extends, and may prescribe the limits within which such powers may be exercised.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Claims under contracts of dower.

32. When any claim is made under a contract of dower entered into by a Muhammadan husband, whether such claim is made during his life-time or after his death, and whether it is a claim made by a plaintiff, or a claim by way of set-off or lien made by a defendant, the Court shall allow such amount only as appears to be reasonable with reference to the means of such husband, anything to the contrary in such contract notwithstanding.

Amount of interest to be decreed.

33. The amount of interest which may be decreed in any suit instituted in any Civil Court for the period prior to the date of the suit, shall not exceed the amount of the principal sum of money received by the defendant from the plaintiff or the persons whom the plaintiff represents.

Slaughter of kine and sale of beef.

34. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules regulating and restricting the slaughter of animals and the sale of beef or other meat.

In case of emergency the Magistrate of the District, subject to the control of the Commissioner, may issue orders of a similar nature, to remain in force for any period he may fix not exceeding one month.

Sale of flesh, shooting, &c., within limits of any religious place.

35. Where the sale of flesh or shooting or killing animals is at the time this Regulation comes into force prohibited within the limits of any religious place, by order of the Magistrate of the District with the sanction of the Commissioner, such prohibition shall continue unless or until otherwise ordered by the Chief Commissioner.

Manufacture of salt.

36. No person shall manufacture salt without taking out a license from the Magistrate of the District, and paying such fee as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe.

Any person who manufactures salt without a license or in contravention of any condition contained in his license, or knowingly permits salt so to be manufactured on his land, shall be liable for the first offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and for each subsequent offence to rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to both.

The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, grant exemptions from the provisions of this section, and revoke any exemption so granted.

Subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner and of the Governor General in Council, the Commissioner may suspend, for any period he thinks fit, the operation of any such exemption.

Confiscation of salt manufactured without license.

37. All salt manufactured in contravention of the provisions of section thirty-six, and all articles used in its manufacture, may be confiscated by the Magistrate of the District, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner.

Recovery of revenue other than land-revenue.

38. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, invest any officer by name or office with all or any of the powers conferred by the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, for the recovery of land-revenue, or for the recovery of any other revenue due to the Government.

Taxation in cantonments.

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the imposition on grain and other raw produce and on sugar imported into any cantonment and sold therein, of a tax not exceeding five per cent. *ad valorem*;

(*b*) for regulating the import and sale of such produce with a view to the better realization of such tax.

The proceeds of such tax shall be applied for the benefit of the cantonment in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Additional power to make rules.

40. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Regulation, he may from time to time make rules as to the following, that is to say—

(*a*) the maintenance of watch and ward, and the establishment of a proper system of conservancy and sanitation, at fairs and other large public assemblies;

(*b*) the imposition of taxes for the purposes mentioned in clause (*a*) of this section on persons holding or joining any of the assemblies therein referred to;

(*c*) the custody of judicial records, civil and criminal, and the destruction from time to time of such of the said records as it may be deemed unnecessary to keep;

(*d*) the appointment, duties, punishment, suspension and dismissal of all ministerial officers.

Penalty for breach of rules.

41. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Regulation, 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 rigorous or simple imprisonment for a month, or a fine of two hundred rupees, or both.

Rules how to be sanctioned and published.

42. No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and published in the *Gazette of India*.

Force of rules.

All such rules when so sanctioned and published shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, have the force of law.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2, *clause* (*d*)).

Number and year of enactment.	Title or abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
Act I of 1847 ...	An Act for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XIX of 1863 ...	Partition of estates	So much as has not been repealed

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

Number and year of Regulation.	Subject.	Extent of operation.	Powers or duties how to be exercised or performed.
1.	2.	3.	4.
I of 1798 ...	The prevention of fraud and injustice in conditional sales of land under deeds of Bai-bil-wafá or other deeds of the same nature.	The whole.	
V of 1799 ...	Estates of Intestates.	Sections IV, V and VI ...	The functions of the Court of Sadr Díwání Adálat shall be discharged by the Chief Commissioner.
X of 1804 ...	Punishment of State offences by Courts-martial.	So much as has not been repealed.	
XI of 1806 ...	Passage of troops	Sections II to VI and section VIII, with the exception of such part as authorizes Collectors and their Native officers, or Magistrates and their Police officers, to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops or the progress of travellers, and with the exception of section VIII of the words and figures "under the rules prescribed by Regulation V of 1804."	The powers of the "Governor General in Council" and of the "Board of Revenue" shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.
XVII of 1806 ..	Redemption and foreclosure of mortgages and conditional sales of land under deed of Bai-bil-wafá.	Sections VII and VIII.	
XIX of 1810 ...	Endowments, public buildings and nazul property.	So much as is not repealed by Act No. XX of 1863.	The functions of the Board of Revenue shall be discharged by the Chief Commissioner.

SECOND SCHEDULE—(*concluded*).

Number and year of Regulation.	Subject.	Extent of operation.	Powers or duties how to be exercised or performed.
1	2	3	4
XX of 1810 ...	Camp-followers and Bázárs.	So much as has not been repealed, except sections I to III, VI, XX, and in section VII the words "as described in the plans."	
XI of 1812 ...	Foreign Immigrants.	So much as has not been repealed.	The powers of the "Nizámat Adálat" shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.
V of 1817 ...	Hidden Treasure.	The whole including sections III and IV with the exception of— (*a*) the first portion of section V down to and including the words "to such treasure;" (*b*) the following words in section VIII, that is to say, "on the application of the vakeel of Government, under instructions from the Board of Revenue or the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares."	The functions of the Sadr Díwání Adálat shall be discharged by the Chief Commissioner.
III of 1818 ..	State Prisoners ...	So much as has not been repealed.	
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries ...	So much as has not been repealed with the exception of, in section VII, the words and figures "in no case exceeding, without an indispensable necessity, the rates which prevailed previous to the enactment of Regulation XIX of 1816;" and in section X the words and figures from and including "in the manner" down to the end of the section.	
VI of 1825 ...	Supply of troops on the march.	The whole	The powers of the "Board of Revenue" shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.
XX of 1825 ...	Jurisdiction of Courts-martial.	Sections I and II.	
V of 1827 ...	Administration of landed property.	So much as has not been repealed, except the words and figures "and clauses five and six, section XVI, Regulation III, 1803."	The powers of the "Board of Revenue" shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st November 1877.

No. 2032.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 3274, dated the 6th July 1871, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, as also the graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence, which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

1. Warrant of Precedence approved by the Queen, Empress of India.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India,—

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies, as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 6th day of May 1871, should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned, We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure, notwithstanding anything in Our said Warrant contained, that the following Table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, *viz.*:—

1. Governor General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab, when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.
10. Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay.
11. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence.
12. Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.
13. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
14. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baroda.
16. Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.
17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
18. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
19. Secretaries to the Government of India.
20. Commissioner in Sind.
21. Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
22. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
23. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
24. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
25. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

26. Civilians of 31 years' standing and Major-Generals.
27. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
28. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.
29. Members of the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay.
30. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
31. Judicial Commissioners, and the Recorder of Rangoon.
32. Comptroller-General of Accounts in India.
33. Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.
34. Civil and Military Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
35. Surveyor-General of India, and Director-General of the Post Office, and of Telegraphs.
36. Chief Engineers, 1st Class.
37. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
38. Brigadiers-General.

SECOND CLASS.

39. Civilians of 23 years' standing and Colonels.
40. Commissioners of Divisions and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
41. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
42. Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts,)
43. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey,
44. Commissioner of Inland Customs.
45. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
46. Superintendent of the Geological Survey.
47. Inspector-General of Forests in India.
48. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
49. Military Accountant-General.
50. Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments.
51. Accountants-General for Local Governments.
52. Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments.
53. Director of Revenue Settlement, and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras; Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Bombay; Commissioner of Settlements, Punjab.

54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burma.

55. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lahore, and Chief Engineers, Second and Third Classes, under Local Governments.

56. District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, within their respective charges.

57. Officers in the First Class, graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

THIRD CLASS.

58. Civilians of 18 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.

59. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, but less than Rs. 2,000 (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

60. Military Secretary to the Government Punjab, and Civil Secretaries to Local Administrations.

61. Private Secretaries to Governors.

62. Directors of Public Instruction under Local Administrations.

63. Administrators-General, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

64. Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, Inspectors and Conservators of Forests under Local Governments, and Post-Masters-General.

65. Accountants-General for Local Administrations.

66. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and Chief and Superintending Engineers when Secretaries to Local Administrations, or to Agents to the Governor General.

67. Inspectors-General of Police under Local Administrations.

68. Senior Chaplains.

69. Superintendent of Marine, Bombay.

70. Master Attendants.

71. Sheriffs within their own charges.

72. Officers in the Second Class, graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

FOURTH CLASS.

73. Civilians of 12 years' standing and Majors.

74. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem, within their own charges.

75. Government Solicitors.

76. Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, and Conservators of Forests under Local Administrations.

77. Officers in the Third Class, graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the Fortieth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

2. Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

FIRST CLASS—(Number 57 of the Warrant).

Deputy Comptroller General.
Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.
Deputy Surveyors General and Superintendents of Revenue Survey.
Directors of State Railways.
Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

SECOND CLASS—(Number 72 of the Warrant).

Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.
Chairman of the Town Council, Bombay.
Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay.
Deputy Accountants General to Local Governments.
Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Settlements.
Deputy Director General of the Post Office.
Deputy Director General of Telegraphs.
Deputy Inspectors General of Police.
Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical and Trigonometrical Surveys, 1st grade.
Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.
Directors of Traffic and Construction, Telegraph Department.
Educational Department Officers, 1st grade.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 1st class and 2nd class, 1st grade.
First Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes
Geological Survey Officers, 1st grade.
Government Astronomer, Madras.
Superintendent of Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

Superintendent of Marine Survey.
Superintendent of Inam Settlements, Mysore.
Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay and Mysore.
Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department.
Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

THIRD CLASS—(Number 77 of the Warrant).

Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs.
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements, and of Revenue Surveys, Madras.
Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical and Trigonometrical Surveys, 2nd grade.
Educational Department Officers, 2nd grade.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd class, 2nd grade.
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st grade.
Geological Survey Officers, 2nd grade.
Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds, Bombay.
Junior Judge of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Presidency Magistrates.
Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.
Settlement Officer, Sind.
Superintendent of the Indian Museum.
Superintendents of Stamps and Stationery.
Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades.

MEDICAL.

The 31st October 1877.

No. 602.—The services of Surgeon A. Tomes are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 1st November.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th October 1877.

No. 1634.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No. 212, dated the 24th October 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act) shall, on and from the first day of January 1878, be in force throughout the Hyderabad Assigned Districts subject to the following modifications:—

For the words "1st day of October 1877" shall be read "1st day of January 1878;" for the words "High Court" shall be read "Court of the Resident at Hyderabad," and for the words "British India" shall be read "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

No. 1635.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No. 218J., dated the 24th October 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act) shall, on and from the first day of January 1878, be in force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad subject to the following modifications:—

For the words "1st day of October 1877" shall be read "1st day of January 1878;" for the words "High Court" shall be read "Court of the Resident at Hyderabad," and for the words "British India" shall be read "the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th October 1877.

No. 341.—The services of the Reverend W. Brock, M.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 15th instant.

PATENTS.

The 31st October 1877.

No. 98.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 27 of 1877.—Mr. G. Barker, of Birmingham, England, Engineer, for "improvements in fire grates, fire stoves, and fire bars."

No. 36 of 1877.—Mr. L. Deveria and Mr. C. R. Augier, contractors, of Bulandshuhur, in the North-Western Provinces of India, for "brick-burning."

No. 63 of 1877.—Mr. H. Bell, of Agra, in the North-Western Provinces of India, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, for a "ticket or card-lock for securing railway wagons or for other purposes."

No. 69 of 1877.—Mr. W. A. Gibbs, of Gilwell Park, Sewardstone, near Woodford, in the County of Essex, in the Kingdom of England, for "improvements in apparatus for drying the leaves of tea, sumach, and other plants."

No. 78 of 1877.—Mr. J. Bowing, of No. 2 St. Michael's House, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, in the City of London, England, manufacturing chemist, for "improvements in filter presses."

No. 80 of 1877.—Mr. S. N. Drake, of New Orleans, Luisiana, United States of America, for "improvements in metal ties or bands, and in apparatus to be used in connection therewith for binding and securing bales or bundles."

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 1st November 1877.

No. 659.—Mr. P. J. Falle, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Marine Survey Department, returned from the leave granted him in Notification No. 418, dated the 17th July last, on the 13th ultimo.

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhömeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars :—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 30th October 1877.

No. 3090G.—LEAVE.—Major C. K. M. Walter, Resident 3rd Class and Political Agent, Marwar, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

The 31st October 1877.

No. 3099G.—The following Brigade Order, dated 25th September 1877, issued by the Commandant Central India Horse, is confirmed with effect from that date :—

2nd Regiment.

Captain M. G. Gerard, Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain J. Colledge, on furlough.

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, Officiating 1st Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain Gerard.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd November 1877.

No. 21.—Under the provisions of Section XXI of the Statutes, His Excellency the Grand Master is pleased to re-appoint Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., L.L.D., to be Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

By Command of His Excellency the Grand Master.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 31st October 1877.

No. 4152.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, B.C.S., resumed charge of the offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, from Mr. W. Donald, *before noon*, on the 20th October 1877.

The 2nd November 1877.

No. 4310.—*Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of the month of September* 1877, *with the corresponding figures on the same date in* 1876 *and* 1875 :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,52,12,393	3,50,18,287	1,54,28,755
Bengal ...	2,19,15,187	1,16,81,331	1,27,90,562
Assam ...	33,47,601	26,16,637	19,86,728
British Burmah	46,62,982	39,66,881	37,79,886
N.-W. Provinces	1,73,71,553	1,89,06,162	1,26,89,655
Oudh ...	53,24,779	46,76,64[illegible]	38,47,817
Punjab ...	1,22,58,38[illegible]	1,15,45,17[illegible]	1,03,57,321
Bombay ...	1,73,78,02[illegible]	2,09,25,10[illegible]	2,08,14,454
Central Provs.	40,59,74[illegible]	38,40,36[illegible]	42,06,964
Madras ...	2,28,30,77[illegible]	1,45,21,24[illegible]	1,66,37,097
TOTAL ...	13,43,61,37[illegible]	12,76,97,68[illegible]	10,25,39,239

EXPENDITURE—MEDICAL.

The 31st October 1877.

No. 4177.—The following Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

Read again—

Pay and Allowances Proceedings, July 1877, Nos. 10 to 31.

Read the following letters :—

From the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 731T., dated 21st June, asking permission to appoint an Uncovenanted Medical Officer to be Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, one of the civil stations reserved for the Covenanted Medical Service.

From the Government of India in the Home Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 451, dated 14th August 1877, refusing to sanction this appointment.

RESOLUTION.—By Resolutions No. 2185, dated 14th August 1876, and No. 3816, dated 31st October 1876, the principle was affirmed that, except for special reasons, and with the previous sanction of the Government of India, no one but a Commissioned Medical Officer should be appointed to any office reserved for the Covenanted Medical Services.

2. In applying for permission to make the appointment which has now been disallowed, the Government of Bengal pointed out that these orders of 1876 appear to conflict with certain earlier orders favoring as economical, the extended employment of Uncovenanted Medical Officers.

3. The Governor General in Council considers that there is no real conflict between the orders thus contrasted; but, to prevent future misunderstanding about a principle of much importance, His Excellency in Council deems it necessary to recite and declare afresh the policy of the Government as regards the public service in the Medical Department.

4. The Commissioned Medical Officers in the Military Department are all Members of organised Covenanted Services. The Government of India has authorised the appointment of Members of these Services to certain specified Civil Medical Charges and Appointments. These specified appointments are added to the List of Military Appointments for which provision is authorised, and the strength of the Commissioned Medical Services is regulated and maintained accordingly. Every addition to the List of Civil Medical Charges for which Covenanted Officers are authorised, involves an addition to the strength of one of the Commissioned Medical Services; and every reduction of that List involves a reduction of the strength of one of these Services.

5. The pay and pension of a Commissioned or Covenanted Medical Officer in Civil employ being higher than the pay and pension of an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, every addition to the List of Civil Medical Charges for which Commissioned Medical Officers are authorised, causes additional expense, and every reduction of this List produces a saving. Hence the orders to which the Government of Bengal has referred, favoring the extended employment of Uncovenanted, in place of Covenanted Medical Officers. The principle of these orders is still emphatically recognised: every curtailment of the List of Civil Medical Charges for which Commissioned Officers must be provided will be welcomed as conducive to economy, and no addition to this List will be allowed without the strongest evidence of necessity.

6. But, when once a Civil Medical Charge is enrolled in the List and provision is made for it by the necessary addition to the strength of one of the Commissioned Medical Services, it is impossible, except for very special reasons, to allow the appointment thereto of any one but a Commissioned Medical Officer. The appointment of an Uncovenanted Officer to an office for which provision is made in the recruitment of one of the Commissioned Medical Services would be obviously unjust to the officers of this Service, and tend to produce organic inconveniences such as the Government is now finding

it so difficult, and so costly, to remedy in the Covenanted Civil Service. It is an indispensable condition of the formation of every body of officers organised under covenant or commission, to fill certain offices, that the monopoly of these offices be jealously and rigidly preserved to them. Any departure from this course involves (1) injustice to the officers, and, as a consequence, well-founded, and, therefore, mischievous discontent among them; (2) needless expense for the pay of officers provided for offices otherwise filled.

7. Hence the Resolutions of 1876 that, except under circumstances of special necessity and with the particular sanction of the Government of India, no one but a Covenanted Medical Officer may be appointed to any office in the List of Medical Charges for which Commissioned Officers are provided. The principle of these Resolutions makes it necessary to add that they must continue to operate in respect to an office removed from that List, so long as any officer who was admitted to the service before the office was so removed, remains practically eligible for the appointment.

8. It seems necessary even to go a step further. It being necessary, for the general purposes of the Administration, to maintain organised bodies of Commissioned Medical Officers, economy plainly requires that the utmost possible use be made of them, and that, so long as any of them is unemployed, no other Medical Officer be appointed to the public service. An Uncovenanted Medical Officer is less costly than a Commissioned Officer, only if his employment enables the Government to dispense with the employment of a Commissioned Officer. It is not, however, possible to regulate the recruitment of bodies like the Commissioned Medical Services so exactly that their number shall never be excessive. Moreover, the reserve of Commissioned Medical Officers maintained for military purposes is larger than is needed for actual military duties in times of peace.

9. An Uncovenanted Officer, therefore, should never be appointed to any Medical Charge, whether it be contained in the List of Charges for which Commissioned Officers are allowed or not, until it has been ascertained that no Commissioned Officer can be spared for the post. Although the pay of a Commissioned Officer be higher, it will be cheaper and better to employ such an officer if one can be spared, rather than to leave him to draw his military pay for doing duties for which his services are not absolutely required, and to pay an additional Uncovenanted Officer though on a lower scale. The Departmental Medical Authorities will decide, in each case, whether a Commissioned Officer can or cannot be spared. The Government of India does not wish to press for the employment of Commissioned Officers in any Civil Charges not included in the List of Charges for which Commissioned Officers are sanctioned and provided; but the Heads of the Medical Department should be guided in their proceedings by the principles herein recited.

10. Briefly the policy of the Government of India is as follows:—

(1.)—The Governor General in Council has no desire to increase the number of the Commissioned Medical Officers: on the contrary, so far as the exigencies of the public service will permit, His Excellency in Council would be glad, for economical reasons, to reduce the number of such officers.

(2.)—But His Excellency in Council must insist upon the Commissioned Medical Officers in the several Services at any time, being utilised to the utmost, and he expects the Heads of the Medical Department and the Local Governments to take all precautions not only that there be no avoidable encroachment by Uncovenanted Officers upon the appointments for which Commissioned Officers are sanctioned and provided, but that not a single Uncovenanted Medical Officer be appointed to any Civil Medical Charge, unless no Commissioned Medical Officer is available for the duty.

11. As to the office of Superintendent of a Central Jail to which the Government of Bengal refers, the Commissioned Medical Services are not now recruited with a view to the provision of Members of these Services for this office. There is, therefore, no conflict between the Resolution in the Home Department No. 819, dated 16th June 1869, and the principles affirmed in this Resolution, and no objection to the continued operation of that Resolution.

12. It appears that, when ascertaining the sanctioned strength of the Commissioned Medical Service, in order to determine the number of recruits

to be added to the service from time to time, the Military authorities reckon, among the sanctioned appointments, all those actually filled by Medical Officers at the time, whether specifically sanctioned or not. This practice should now cease; no office should be admitted to the list of offices for which Commissioned Medical Officers are to be provided, unless the appointment of a Commissioned Medical Officer thereto is compulsory within the meaning of this Resolution. Any Commissioned Medical Officer who can be spared, may be appointed to any office which he can legally fill; but provision should be made beforehand for the supply of only those offices for which Commissioned Medical Officers have been specifically allowed, and to which, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, no one but a Commissioned Medical Officer may be appointed.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 2nd November 1877.

No. 4311.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following addendum to the Civil Leave Code of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 36 (*b*) (page 136.)

Insert the following as an exception under this section:—

Exception.—The absentee allowance of a military officer on furlough out of India and drawn in England who elected the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871 is paid at the rate of two shillings the Government Rupee.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 19th October 1877.

No. 3556.—The following Resolutions are published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

Read again—

Financial Notification No. 959, dated 31st May 1869, directing the receipt of copper coin in payment of Government dues, without limit of amount, and the free supply of such coin from the Government Treasuries and Sub-treasuries to all applicants for amounts of the value of not less than Five Rupees, at the rates prescribed by Sections 2 and 9 of Act XIII of 1862.

Financial Resolution, No. 3173, dated 20th November 1873, removing the limit of Five Rupees, fixed in the Notification of 31st May 1869, for the issue of copper coin from the Government Treasuries and Sub-treasuries.

Read also the undermentioned reports regarding the depreciation in the value of copper coin in the Madras Presidency and in Mysore:—

From Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, No. 2500, dated 7th August 1877.
From Accountant General, Madras, No. 5175, dated 10th August 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council learns with regret that, notwithstanding the measures recited in the preamble, legal-tender copper coin has been circulating, this year, at a discount in Southern India. Whenever this occurs, injury is inflicted especially upon the poor who can least afford to bear it, and the Administration is discredited.

2. His Excellency in Council is, accordingly, now pleased to direct the free exchange of silver for legal-tender copper coin in parcels of the nominal value of not less than Two Rupees, at every Treasury, Sub-treasury, and Currency Office throughout British India and in Mysore and Berar, and also, in anticipation of the consent of the Directors, at the Presidency Banks and their Branches. Legal-tender copper coin received by the Banks under this Resolution will be subject to the operation of the Ninth Clause of the Agreements with the Banks; and the Comptroller General or Accountant General, as the case may be, will, under the Fifth Clause of those Agreements, pass bills for the cost of remitting elsewhere any surplus legal-tender copper coin which may accumulate in any Bank or Branch Bank.

3. Wherever large bodies of men are assembled on public works under construction for purposes of Famine Relief, or otherwise, the local authorities should make special arrangements to supply silver on the spot in exchange for the legal-tender copper coin which may be collected by the purveyors or foremen at such assemblages.

4. The object of these orders is to prevent legal-tender copper coin from circulating at a discount; it is believed that, if they are carefully obeyed, such a state of things can never occur.

5. If, nevertheless, legal-tender copper coin does, at any time, or anywhere, circulate at a discount, the circumstance should be immediately reported to the Local Government, and by the Local Government to the Government of India, with full explanation of the supposed causes of the phenomenon, and of the measures taken to remedy the evil.

6. Care must be taken not to receive, whether under these orders or otherwise, at any Treasury, Sub-treasury or Currency Office, any copper coin that is not a legal-tender under the Indian Coinage Act 1870.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The 29th October 1877.

No. 3957.

Read—

Letter from Comptroller General, No. 2337, dated 27th July 1877.

RESOLUTION.—In continuation of Notification, No. 1680, dated 11th March 1874, and in supersession of Notification No. 2511, dated 6th August 1875, and all other orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following travelling allowances for ministerial and menial officers required to travel on duty by railway:—

For Officers whose service is superior under the Civil Pension Code.

If the officer's salary is not less than Rupees 50	Second-class fare.
Otherwise	Intermediate class fare, or, if there be no intermediate class accommodation in the train, third-class fare.

For Officers whose service is inferior under the Civil Pension Code.

All officers	Third-class fare.

2. If the journey involves the absence of the officer from his head-quarters or standing camp for a night, so as to make it necessary for him to carry with him servants and baggage, double the fare to which he would otherwise be entitled, may, at the discretion of his superior officer, be granted to him.

3. An officer entitled to second or intermediate class fare may, at his option, charge for the journey, in lieu thereof, at the daily rate admissible to him for ordinary journeys, but may not charge railway-fare for any day for which he receives daily travelling allowance.

4. An officer entitled only to third-class fare may draw his ordinary daily travelling allowance in addition thereto.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 2nd November 1877.

No. 4308.—1. On and after the 1st January 1878 registered letters and parcels may be insured for the actual value, as certified on them by the sender, for transmission by inland post.

2. The facility for insuring registered letters and parcels will be made available at almost all post offices; the only exceptions being a few verpacular offices. The Government will guarantee to the sender the safe transit of insured registered letters and parcels, and will give compensation to him, within the insured value, for any actual loss occurring in transit from any cause whatsoever, except in the cases described below.

The excepted cases are as follows:—

(1).—Misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender.

(2).—Wrong declaration or fraud on the part of the sender or addressee.

(3).—When the receipt or acknowledgment has been signed by the addressee or his agent: it being understood that the addressee shall fully examine the outward appearance of the letter or parcel before signing the receipt or acknowledgment. By the term agent is meant not merely a person specially authorized by the addressee but any servant or other person connected with the addressee's household

or business establishment who is accustomed to sign the receipts for registered letters or parcels arriving to his address. Any person who wishes to restrict the delivery of insured articles arriving to his address may do so by communicating with the post office.

(4).—When the sender does not give intimation of loss within three months from the date of posting.

(5).—In cases of damage as distinguished from loss; it being understood that the sender is responsible for the proper packing of articles liable to damage so as to provide sufficient protection for them.

(6.)—When there is no visible damage to the envelope or other covering or seals: it being understood that the sender must so pack the letter or parcel that its contents cannot be touched without visible damage as aforesaid being caused.

3. The compensation will be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the post office, except in cases in which the post master general or chief inspector of post offices may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending enquiry.

4. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will in ordinary course be transmitted to the sender: and in the event of the acknowledgment conveying the intimation of loss, or of the non-receipt of an acknowledgment within three months, he is expected to give intimation to the post office.

5. The sender shall on receiving compensation make over in writing to the Government the whole of his rights in the lost property, and shall give all information necessary to facilitate the search for it.

6. No letter or parcel may be insured for an amount greater or less than the actual value of its contents as certified thereon by the sender. Letters and parcels may be insured without limit as to value. The weight of an insured parcel may not exceed the usual limit of 2,000 tolas: and in respect of size also it will be subject to the ordinary conditions mentioned in the postal guide.

7. The charges for insurance will be as follows:—

When the value certified does not exceed Rs.	10	...	1 anna,
"	"	"	"	25	...	2 annas,
"	"	"	"	50	...	4 "
"	"	"	"	75	...	6 "
"	"	"	"	100	...	8 "

and 8 annas for every additional rupees 100 or fraction thereof.

8. The prepayment of postage, and in the case of letters of the registration fee, is compulsory and must be effected by postage stamps affixed to the article. The prepayment of the insurance fee is also compulsory and must be made in cash to be tendered with the article. Thus a letter weighing (say) three-fourths of a tola and insured for rupees 1,000 must be prepaid with stamps to the extent of 1 anna for postage and 4 annas for registration (the total prepayment by stamps thus being 5 annas), and in presenting it at the post office it must be accompanied by rupees 5 in cash for insurance. Similarly a parcel weighing (say) 110 tolas and insured for rupees 1,000 must be prepaid with stamps of the value of 1 rupee for postage and accompanied by rupees 5 in cash for insurance.

* *Specimen of declaration to accompany the letter or parcel.*

This letter (or parcel) addressed to
Major G. H. Grantly,
15th Hussars,
Muttra,
is declared by us, the senders, to contain the following articles, *viz.*:—

			Rs.
A gold ring, value ...	...	...	110
Three gold studs, value	...	...	72
and currency notes—			
No. $\frac{E}{13}$ 46569	...	20	
" $\frac{G}{7}$ 60339	...	10	
" $\frac{L}{19}$ 66461	...	5	
		35	35
		Total value ...	217

(Signature) HAMILTON & Co.,
8, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta.
Dated 19th March 1878.

9. A written declaration* stating the nature and value of the contents must accompany each registered letter or parcel tendered for insurance, and if currency notes form the contents or part of the contents thereof, the serial and general numbers as well as the value of each note must be written in the declaration. The signature and address of the sender must be added. This declaration will be recorded in the post office.

10. The declared value must also be certified by the sender in figures and words immediately above the address* on the envelope or cover of the letter or parcel: no correction or erasure is permissible in the writing or figures of the amount certified.

* *Specimen of writing the certified value on the envelope.*

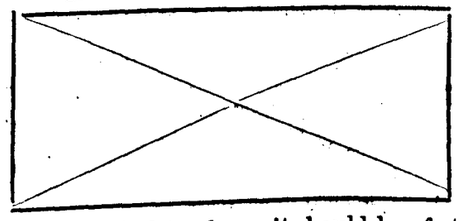
Certified value two hundred and seventeen (217) rupees.
To Major G. H. Grantly,
15th Hussars,
Muttra.

11. Any person making a false certificate will be liable to the penalty under section 43 of the post office act of 1866, as well as to penalties for cheating under the penal code.

12. Registered letters and parcels intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the post office. The hours for their reception will be the ordinary registration hours, which with a few exceptions are from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon to 5 P.M. They will not be received at all on Sundays, and they must be tendered at least one hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail by which they are intended to be despatched: otherwise they will be detained till the next despatch is made.

13. Letters and parcels intended for insurance should be closed as follows:—

In the case of a *letter* if the cover be an envelope of the ordinary kind as represented on the margin, it should be of strong paper having seals on the flap point in the centre, and on each of the four corners, with distinct impressions of some device other than that of a current coin. If the cover of the letter be other than an ordinary envelope of the kind referred to above, it should be of strong paper or other substantial material, the seals being placed along each fold or seam not more than two inches apart. A *parcel* should be securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth or tin, and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth it should bear similar seals at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing.



14. Letters and parcels not fulfilling the required conditions will not be insured.

15. As a further precaution it is recommended that in closing an envelope containing only paper enclosures, the flaps should be closed with paste as well as with seals, and that a needle and thread should be passed through the envelope and its contents, the knot of the thread being placed under the central seal: a specimen of an envelope closed in this manner can be seen at the post office.

16. The addressee of an insured letter or parcel must sign both the receipt and acknowledgment presented therewith, unless the outward appearance of the cover give rise to suspicion of tampering. In such case he should return the letter or parcel unopened, arranging with the post master to take delivery at the post office, the letter or parcel being opened there in the presence of the post master and its contents entered in an inventory which will be prepared in duplicate and must be signed by the addressee. One copy of the signed inventory will be forwarded by the post office to the sender with the unsigned acknowledgment attached to it.

17. "Value payable parcels," *i. e.*, parcels the value of which is realized from the addressee and paid to the sender under the Postal Notice of 1st November 1877 may also be insured; insurance however renders the prepayment of postage and the insurance fee compulsory. When a "value payable" parcel is insured the sender will receive from the post office two receipts, *viz.*, a value payable receipt and an insurance receipt.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 962.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain F. B. J. Jerrard, 33rd Foot, to be Inspector and Adjutant, *vice* Brevet Major A. A. LeMesurier who vacates on promotion.

The 2nd November 1877.

No. 963.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Edward Law Durand, Bengal Staff Corps,—10th October 1877.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Henry Browne, Bengal Staff Corps,—15th October 1877.

No. 964.—In G. G. O. No. 775 of 1877, in the second Christian name of Lieutenant Renny, for "Blaikston" read *Blakiston*.

No. 965.—BREVET—

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, Madras Cavalry,—20th October 1877.

No. 966.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *28th September* 1877, *pages* 5414 *and* 5415.

War Office, Pall Mall, 28th September 1877.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

William Thomas McGrigor, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th April 1877.

Richard Barter, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th April 1877.

Andrew Aldcorn Munro, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

John Alfred Brereton, Bengal Staff Corps, since retired. Dated 12th June 1877.

William Henry Paget, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3th June 1877.

Charles William Wahab, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

Charles Harry Wilson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

Edward Macalister Gilbert Cooper, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

Malcolm Robert Haig, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

James Gordon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

George Julius Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

Theodore Clayton Georges, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

William Charles Lester, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

Douglas Gordon Seafield St. John Grant, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1877.

Walter Douglas, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd June 1877.

George Andrew Walker, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd June 1877.

"*London Gazette,*" *2nd October* 1877, *pages* 5455 *to* 5462.

War Office, Pall Mall, 2nd October 1877.

The undermentioned General Officers are placed upon the Retired List from 1st October 1877, under the provisions of Article 137 of the Royal Warrant of 13th August 1877:—

Generals.

* * * *

John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Generals.

* * * *

Auchmuty Tucker, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
Edward Darvall, Bengal Staff Corps.
Henry Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps.
Philip Kearney McGregor Skinner, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

Major-Generals.

* * * *

Colin Mackenzie, C.B., Madras Staff Corps.
William George Woods, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place from 1st October 1877, consequent on the before-named General Officers having been placed on the Retired List, and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers provided for the Indian Staff Corps by Article 26 of the Royal Warrant of 13th August 1877:—

Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals.

* * * *

David Pott, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
William Edward Mulcaster, Bengal Staff Corps.
Orfeur Cavenagh, Bengal Staff Corps.
John Stafford Paton, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
Henry Joseph Pelly, Bombay Staff Corps.
James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser-Tytler, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
Robert Romer Younghusband, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.
Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
George Palmer Whish, Bengal Staff Corps.
Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.
Henry Frederick Dunsford, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

* * * *

George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps.
Henry Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps.

Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.

Stephen Charles Briggs, Madras Staff Corps.

Reynell George Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.

Albert Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.

Donald Martin Stewart, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Sir George Wade Guy Green, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Richard Hamilton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps.

Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps.

Henry James Barr, Bombay Staff Corps.

William Templer Hughes, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

John Luther Vaughan, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., V.C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Charles Cureton, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps.

Lousada Barrow, C.B., Madras Staff Corps.

Charles Arthur Barwell, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Henry Nott, Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned General Officers on the Retired List to be promoted from 1st October 1877, as follows:—

Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals.

* * * *

Auchmutty Tucker, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Edward Darvall, Bengal Staff Corps.

Henry Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps.

Philip Kearney McGregor Skinner, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

* * * *

Colin Mackenzie, C.B., Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers to be Major-Generals from the date specified against their respective names, such antedates not to carry back pay prior to 1st October 1877:—

* * * *

Local Major-General John Talbot Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Local Major-General Thomas Augustus Carey, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel William Broome Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel James Knox Spence, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel George Mytton Hill, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Thomas Stock, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel William George Woods, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel George Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Robert Napier Raikes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Edward Every Miller, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel George Verner, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel the Honourable Sir Henry Ramsay, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Alexander Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Richard Charles Lawrence, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Henry Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Crawford Cooke, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel John Wilson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Septimus Harding Becher, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Frederic Dayot Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Annesley Knox Gore, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Charles Harris, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Francis Henry Scott, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel John Samuel Drury Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel George William Russell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Molyneux Capel Spottiswoode, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Henry Man, Madras Staff Corps, Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Charles Lionel Showers, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Augustus Turner, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel William Charles Robertson Macdonald, C.B., Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Anthony Robert Thornhill, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.
Brevet Colonel John Cheap Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.
Brevet Colonel Robert Woolley, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.
Brevet Colonel Edward Tuite Dalton, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.
Brevet Colonel Robert Richards, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 1st October 1877:—

* * * *

Major Arthur Mark Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps.
Major T. O'Neill, half-pay, Madras Staff Corps.
Major William Tweedie, Bengal Staff Corps
Major Charles James Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain and Brevet Major Henry Alexander Little, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major William Henry Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major Maunsell Mark Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major C. Vanrenen Conway-Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major Charles Thomas Otway Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major George Strachan Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps.
Major Thomas Hawkins Turner, Bombay Staff Corps.
Major John Malone Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps.

No. 967.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C B., Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India, to officiate as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Colonel W. C. Russell, Royal Artillery, or until further orders, and with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment.

No. 968.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Major J. B. Smith, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from 12th October 1877, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 969.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Major B. Williams, Squadron Commander and Officiating Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Major F. Lance, wounded, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel T. G. Kennedy.

Lieutenant C. J. L. Stuart, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Major R. C. R. Clifford, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain T. Shepherd, on furlough.

No. 970.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry.

Major G. B. Farrington, Squadron Commander, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Watson, on furlough.

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. C. LeQuesne, Wing Officer and Officiating Wing Commander, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major H. A. Justice, Officiating as Commandant; but to continue with the 5th Infantry until the return of Captain F. T. Goad from furlough.

No. 971.—NATIVE ARMY—

33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mohummud Hoosein Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Ghirao, deceased; Havildar Kamta to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohummud Hoosein Khan, promoted,—8th August 1877.

No. 972.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made:—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Nissar Ally Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Abdul Hakim Khan, discharged, with effect from date of joining appointment.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 973.—The following Clause 174 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st December 1876, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information:—

Schoolmasters' Clothing.

Clause 174.—1. The allowance in lieu of boots to schoolmasters will, from the 1st April 1877, be calculated at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* a month, or £1 2*s.* a year.

2. The rates given in Appendix D (page 17) and Appendix F (page 20) to Clause 2, Army Circulars, 1874, will be amended accordingly.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 974.—The following corrections are to be made to G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877:—

TABLE No. 147 (PUBLIC WORKS.)

(*Page* 19.)

Under letter B after the entry "Beam, Great Cross," enter *Bench 4' long, 3' 9" high, and 1' 9" wide.* Scale of supply, under column "No. to be issued," 1*st Class Gymnasium*, 1; 2*nd Class Gymnasium*, 1.

TABLE No. 157 (ORDNANCE).

(*Page* 47.)

Omit the words "and Bench" after the word "Vice," in last line.

BENGAL ARMY REGULATIONS.

No. 975.—Item 1 of paragraph 949, Bengal Army Regulations, to be cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"1 thick English blanket of the War Office pattern, 7' 6" × 5', weighing 4 lbs. 12 ounces."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 976.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McKenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Albert Marc Verchere, Medical Officer, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra, and Political Assistant, 1st class, Rajputana Agency,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant George Hambley Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

That part of G. G. O. No. 647 of 1877, which refers to this officer, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Edward Pemberton Leach, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Topographical Survey of India,—private affairs, for one year and six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

GOOD CONDUCT REWARDS.

No. 977.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 225 of 1877, it is notified that the gratuity to be awarded to British Non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army and Unattached List, who have fulfilled the required conditions as to service and character, shall in no case exceed £5 in amount.

No application for a gratuity can be entertained for a man who, under previous rules, may have been granted a medal only, *without gratuity*, for long service and good conduct.

PENSIONS.

No. 978.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that had the late Sepoy Rachpal Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred on him, in consideration of his brave and faithful conduct on the occasion of the murder of the late Lieutenant Hewson, Royal Engineers, by a gang of Pathan coolies on the 26th July 1877 at Quetta.

2. Lachmi, the widow of the late Sepoy Rachpal Singh, is admitted to the pension of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit from the date of the sepoy's decease.

No. 979.—Sergeant Patrick Clyne, late Royal Horse Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, two shillings per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 980.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further active service by an Annual Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		25th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Havildar	Rambuccus ...	Havildar	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Gunnaisa Singh	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Luchmon ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Khurgay ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Khooman ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Nainsookh ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Moolloo ...	Naick...	7	„
	Naick...	Pursaudee ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Chadamie ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Buckta ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Siblall ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Baudul ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy...	Paimie ...	Sepoy...	4	„
	„ ...	Dhurmpaul ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dhurmjeet ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mudarie ...	„ ...	4	„
	Drummer	Shaick Soobhan...	Drummer	4	Presidency.

No. 981.—First Class Hospital Assistant Colly Persaud, of the Branch Dispensary, Shahgurh, is granted a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 982.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hichens, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 983.—The services of Surgeon A. Tomes are, with reference to the notification by the Home Department, No. 602, dated the 31st October 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st November 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th October 1877.

Under Clause 26. of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 29th September to 27th October 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Commissariat Department.	Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Pembroke.	15th October 1877.	Landour.		

Statement of deposits on account of estates from 29th September to 27th October 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Hubert Edward Field (a) ...	Lieutenant	73rd Foot	11th August 1877.	Intestate ...	776 11 0	.....,	27th December 1877.

(a).—Next-of-kin.—Father.—A. G. Field, Esq., Benson Wallingford or 2 Caroline Street, Bedford Square, W. C., London.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd November 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 33.—The services of Mr. C. King, Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize,* are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. Dated 26th October 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th October 1877.

No. 471.—Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

The 30th October 1877.

No. 472.—The following Apprentice Overseers are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment in the grades specified and posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch:—

Lance Corporal J. Foley,
Private W. C. Stacey,
Private G. A. Sealy, } Overseer 1st grade.
Mr. J. Mahoney, Overseer 2nd grade.

No. 473.—Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E., Superintending Engineer 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, is, on return from furlough, temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works.

The 31st October 1877.

No. 474.—The services of Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, R. E., Executive Engineer 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from 1st November 1877.

No. 475.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the grades of Superintending Engineers attached to Local Administrations:—

Colonel F. Alexander, S.C., Superintending Engineer 3rd grade, and Secretary to Resident, Hyderabad, to Superintending Engineer 2nd grade.

Major E. J. L. Twynam, M.S.C., Executive Engineer 1st grade, British Burmah, to Superintending Engineer 3rd grade.

The 1st November 1877.

No. 476.—The undermentioned Officers and Subordinate who were transferred to Bombay for employment on famine relief works are now temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on similar duties:—

Mr. W. B. Christie, Executive Engineer 4th grade, temporary rank, Bengal Provincial Establishment.

To be substituted for pages 659 *and* 660, *Part, I, Gazette of India of* 3rd *November* 1877, *which should be destroyed.*

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment.
Mr. J. H. Toogood, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Establishment.
Lieutenant R. de Villamil, R.E., Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment.
Mr. D. McMordie, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation Establishment.
Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, temporary rank, Punjab Irrigation Establishment.
Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, State Railways, Central System.
Sergeant C. Hilton, R.E., Overseer 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

No. 477.—Mr. H. Unwin, Executive Engineer 2nd grade, and Captain E. C. Elliston, S.C., Executive Engineer 4th grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works.

No. 478.—The undermentioned Engineers and Upper Subordinate are retransferred from Bombay famine relief works to the Provinces and Branches of the Public Works Department to which they are permanently attached:—

To Bengal Provincial Establishment.

Mr. W. McCullagh, Sub-Engineer 1st grade.

To Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. F. Taylor, Executive Engineer 4th grade.
Mr. G. St. A. Nixon, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment.

Mr. N. A. Graydon, Assistant Engineer 1st grade.
Captain H. A. Graves, R.A., Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

To Military Works Branch.

Honorary Lieutenant A. Connell, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

To Western System of State Railways.

Mr. E. B. Medley, Assistant Engineer 1st grade.

No. 479.—Mr. W. A. Campbell, Accountant 2nd grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways to the Dhoond and Manmad State Railway.

No. 480.—Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., Inspector General of Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 3rd December 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Major-General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., R.E., Chief Engineer, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General during the absence of Colonel Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Superintending Engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, *vice* Major-General Sir A. Taylor.

No. 481.—The following is republished for information and guidance with remark that in the case of a medical officer employed in the Public Works Department the sanction to his marching instead of journeying by dâk or railway should be given by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, or other superior officer under whom he may be employed:—

Financial Department Notification No. 75 (Pay and Allowances) of 20th April 1877.

It has been brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council that great diversity exists in the rules regarding the travelling allowance of Civil Surgeons. In some cases these officers receive mileage only, in others they draw mileage for journeys and a daily allowance for halts, and under a third system they are permitted to receive, in addition to mileage, a daily allowance for the whole period of absence from headquarters, including the period for which mileage is drawn. It is sufficiently obvious that the travelling allowances of officers employed in similar capacities should be regulated, so far as local circumstances admit, on a uniform principle. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to lay down the following rules for general adoption:—

I.—The rates of travelling allowance for Civil Surgeons are 8 annas a mile, subject to reduction under general rules for journeys by railway, and Rs. 5 a day, except in the Berars, for which a rate of Rs. 6-4-0 a day has been experimentally sanctioned for the current year.

II.—Subject to such restrictions, as the Local Government or Administration may see fit to impose, as to the duration and frequency of his journeys, a Civil Surgeon is entitled either to the daily allowance or to the mileage for the whole of each period of his absence from his headquarters on duty, unless the duty is one for which he receives no extra remuneration, in which case he is entitled to the daily allowance for halts and either to that allowance or to the mileage for journeys, provided that both allowances are not drawn for the same day, and that the allowance for journeys shall be payable only when the Civil Surgeon has the sanction of the district officer to his marching instead of going by dâk or railway.

The 2nd November 1877.

No. 482.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. Mathews, Barrack Master 2nd class, Oudh, was granted leave on medical certificate in India with effect from 5th May to 27th September 1876, and his services replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from date of expiry of the leave.

No. 483.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from British Burmah to Madras for employment on famine relief works:—

Mr. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer 1st grade.
„ G. Burnell, „ 2nd grade.
„ T. C. Beardsmore, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade.
„ J. T. Hardy, temporary Sub-Engineer 2nd grade.
Sergeant J. H. Fitzgerald, Overseer 1st grade.

No. 484.—The period of service of Mr. J. F. Stokes, Executive Engineer 1st grade, having been determined under his agreement, he ceased to belong to the Public Works Establishment on 24th October.

No. 485.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 480, dated 1st November, Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., Military Works Branch, will officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Colonel L. Russell, R.E.

No. 486.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	Present grade.		Grade to which promoted.		With effect from		Nature of promotion.	
					1876.			
Ellis, J. ..	Asstt. Engr. ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	December	26	Temporary	
					1877.			
Carter, W. B. ..	Exe. Engr. ..	2nd	Exe. Engr.	1st	January	16	Temporary ...	*Vice* Mr. Mallet, promoted to Supdg. Engineer.
Engledue, Capt. W. J., R.E.	Ditto ..	3rd	Ditto ...	2nd	,,	16	Ditto	
Cloëte, H. N. C. ..	Ditto ..	4th	Ditto ...	3rd	,,	16	Ditto	
Birkenshaw, J. F. ..	Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ...	4th	,,	16	Ditto	
Wynne, T. R. ..	Ditto ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	16	Ditto	
Luff, J. M. ..	Tempy. Exe. Engr. ..	1st	Exe. Engr.	1st	,,	27	Permanent..	*Vice* Mr. W. W. Clarke, retired.
Alexander, S. de V. H. ..	Exe. Engr. ..	3rd	Ditto ..	2nd	,,	27	Ditto	
Hyde, E. ..	Ditto ..	4th	Ditto ...	3rd	,,	27	Ditto	
Sherman, W. H. P. ...	Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ..	4th	,,	27	Ditto	
Ellis, J. ...	Ditto ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	27	Ditto	
Vigors, T. M. ..	Exe. Engr. ..	2nd	Exe. Engr.	1st	,,	27	Temporary ..	*Vice* Mr. J. M. Luff, promoted.
Birkenshaw, J. F. ..	Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ...	4th	February	22	Ditto ..	*Vice* Lieut. J. E. Nicholson, R. E., on furlough.
Braham, F. E. ...	Ditto ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	22	Ditto	
Wiseman, W. ...	Ditto ...	1st	Exe. Engr.	4th	March	1	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. F. E. Robertson, on furlough.
Wynne, T. R. ...	Ditto ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	1	Ditto	
Cloëte, H. N. C. ...	Exe. Engr. ...	4th	Exe. Engr.	3rd	,,	10	Ditto ..	*Vice* Capt. W. H. Rathborne, R. E., on furlough.
Gilchrist, W. G. ...	Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ..	4th	,,	10	Ditto	
Maxwell, Lieut. F. T., R.E.	Ditto ...	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	10	Ditto	
Johnstone, W. ..	Ditto ...	1st	Exe. Engr.	4th	,,	20	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. H. L. Monk, on furlough.
Hodson, C. W. ...	Ditto ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	20	Ditto	
Humfress, G. ..	Ditto ..	2nd	Ditto ...	1st	,,	25	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. R. McH. Ellis, deceased.
Barlow, Lieut. C.C.C., R.E.	Ditto ..	1st	Exe. Engr.	4th	,,	27	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. J. H. deRinzy, on furlough.
Duncan, P. ..	Ditto ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	27	Ditto	
Storey, H. F. ..	Tempy. Exe. Engr. ..	1st	Exe. Engr.	1st	,,	28	Permanent..	*Vice* Major A. LeMessurier, promoted to Supdg. Engineer.
Johnson, H. ..	Ditto ..	2nd	Ditto ..	2nd	,,	28	Ditto	
Sparks, Capt. J. B., S. C. ...	Ditto ..	3rd	Ditto ..	3rd	,,	28	Ditto	
Shanks, W. W. ..	Ditto ..	4th	Ditto ...	4th	,,	28	Ditto	
Deane, P. P. ...	Tempy. Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	28	Ditto	
Hunt, W. ...	Exe. Engr. ..	3rd	Exe. Engr.	2nd	April	2	Temporary ..	*Vice* Mr. J. W. Henry, on furlough.
Johnston, E. ...	Ditto ..	4th	Ditto ..	3rd	,,	2	Ditto	
Gardiner, Lieut. R., R. E. ..	Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ..	4th	,,	2	Ditto	
Ker, T. ...	Ditto ...	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	2	Ditto	
Parkes, B. ..	Ditto ...	2nd	Ditto ...	1st	,,	2	Ditto ..	*Vice* Lieut. J. F. Hewson, R. E., on special duty.
Henderson, R. M. ..	Exe. Engr. ..	4th	Exe. Engr.	3rd	,,	12	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. E. W. Blood, on furlough.
Johnstone, Lieut. W. H., R.E.	Asstt. Engr. ...	1st	Ditto ...	4th	,,	12	Ditto	
Scott, Lieut. B., R. E. ...	Ditto ...	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	12	Ditto	
Owen, T. E. ..	Exe. Engr. ..	2nd	Exe. Engr.	1st	,,	16	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. H. F. Storey, on furlough.
Jopp, Major K. A., R.E. ..	Ditto ...	3rd	Ditto ..	2nd	,,	16	Ditto	
Moore, E. J. ..	Ditto ..	4th	Ditto ...	3rd	,,	16	Ditto	
Bartlett, T. W. ...	Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ...	4th	,,	16	Ditto	
Tait, J. ..	Ditto ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	16	Ditto	
Dangerfield, P. W. ..	Ditto ...	1st	Exe. Engr.	4th	May	1	Ditto ...	*Vice* Mr. W. W. Shanks, on furlough.
Wilson, Lieut. G. F., R.E.	Ditto ..	2nd	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	1	Ditto	
Steell, J. ...	Exe. Engr. ..	2nd	Exe. Engr.	1st	,,	5	Ditto ...	*Vice* Mr. W. H. Parker, on furlough.
Rigby, V. ...	Ditto ...	3rd	Ditto ...	2nd	,,	5	Ditto	
MacIvor, C. V. ...	Ditto ..	4th	Ditto ..	3rd	,,	5	Ditto	
Chalmers, J. B. ...	Asstt. Engr. ...	1st	Ditto ..	4th	,,	5	Ditto	
Blood, E. W. ...	Exe. Engr. ...	4th	Exe. Engr.	3rd	,,	9	Permanent..	*Vice* Mr. A. J. Bell, deceased.
Vanstinart, J. P. ...	Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ...	4th	,,	9	Ditto	
Legmand, W. A. ...	Tempy. ditto ..	1st	Asstt. Engr.	1st	,,	9	Ditto	
Sargeaunt, Capt. B. A., R.E.	Examr., 3rd class, 1st grade. ...		Exe. Engr.	1st	,,	31	Temporary..	*Vice* Mr. H. Bell, promoted to Supdg. Engineer.
Tyndall, H. ...	Exe. Engr. ...	3rd	Ditto ...	2nd	,,	31	Ditto	
Warden, H. W. ...	Asstt. Engr. ...	1st	Ditto ...	4th	,,	31	Ditto	
Blair, C. ...	Exe. Engr. ..	2nd	Exe. Engr.	1st	,,	31	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. E. J. Martin, promoted to Supdg. Engineer.
Ramsay, J. ..	Ditto ...	3rd	Ditto ..	2nd	,,	31	Ditto	
Thomson, C. ...	Asstt. Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ..	4th	,,	31	Ditto	
Graham, H. C. ...	Exe. Engr. ..	2nd	Exe. Engr.	1st	,,	31	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, promoted to Supdg. Engineer.
Clarke, Capt. H. W., R.E.	Ditto ...	3rd	Ditto ...	2nd	,,	31	Ditto	
Mackinnon, M. C. ...	Asstt Engr. ..	1st	Ditto ...	4th	,,	31	Ditto	
Duns, D. A. ...	Tempy. ditto ..	1st	Asstt. Engr.	1st	July	21	Permanent..	*Vice* Mr. H. F. Marreco, deceased.
Beeston, R. C. ...	Ditto ..	1st	Ditto ..	1st	,,	31	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. W. G. T. Stace, resigned.
Brassington, J. W. ...	Tempy. Exe. Engr. ...	4th	Exe. Engr.	4th	August	27	Ditto ..	*Vice* Mr. E. B. Medley, reduced.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, the following officer reverted to his substantive grade from 30th December 1876 :—

Mr. J. Ellis to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades from 12th January 1877 :—

Mr. J. F. Birkenshaw to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.
„ T. R. Wynne to „ „ 2nd „

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major K. A. Jopp, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades from 2nd February 1877 :—

Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte to Executive Engineer, 4th grade.
„ J. F. Birkenshaw to Assistant „ 1st „
„ T. R. Wynne to „ „ 2nd „

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, the following officer reverted to his substantive grade from 2nd February 1877 :—

Mr. F. E. Braham to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 45. SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. **Register No. 53.**

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 45.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Simla, the 22nd October 1877.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

*Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Lieut.-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., Military Secy.
Dr. and Mrs. Barnett.
Mr. A. Liddell, A.-D.-C.
Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.
Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General.
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Secy., (Famine) Public Works Department.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th November 1877.

No. 37.—The services of Mr. John Jardine, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 38.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate the Rájá of Sirmur, K.C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 29th October 1877.

No. 39.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahádur, K.C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 31st October 1877.

The 6th November 1877.

No. 40.—Mr. John Jardine made over charge of the office of Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department in the afternoon of the 5th instant.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th November 1877.

No. 900.—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. S. Cunningham, Barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 908.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. L. Neill of the Bengal Civil Service is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the 1st April last.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd November 1877.

No. 1651.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

No. 1652.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) to the districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Goálpára (excluding the Eastern Duars), Sylhet and Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills), except Sections 1 and 3 which are already in force in the said districts.

No. 1653.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act 1 of 1877 (the Specific Relief Act) to the districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Goálpára (excluding the Eastern Duars), Sylhet and Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th November 1877.

No. 356.—The Venerable J. Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, obtained subsidiary leave from the 11th to the 20th ultimo to enable him to join his appointment on return from leave.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 9th November 1877.

No. 454.—Mr. C. King, Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, is appointed to be Port Officer at Akyab in succession to Mr. W. Porter, deceased.

No. 458.—The following Notification is republished for general information:—

"(S. and C. 2190.)

Board of Trade, 1, *Whitehall, October 8th*, 1877.

"The Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok, reporting that the Siamese Government have notified their intention to prohibit the exportation of rice from the 23rd September 1877 to the 13th September 1878, but that the prohibition will be withdrawn at the earliest possible date if the next crop should prove satisfactory."

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhömeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 1st November 1877.

No. 2496P.—On Tuesday the 30th October 1877, at 12 noon, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General held a Durbar at Peterhoff for the reception of the Chiefs of the Hill States between the Jumna and the Sutlej.

The usual ceremonies were observed and the following Chiefs and Native gentlemen were presented to His Excellency:—

Raja Sham-sher Parkash, K.C.S.I., Raja of Sirmur (Náhan).
Raja Hira Chand, Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur).
Raja Shamsher Sing, (Raja of Bashahr).
Raja Issri Sing, Raja of Hindur (Nalagurh).
Raja Mohander Sain, Raja of Keonthal.
Rana Dalip Singh, Rana of Baghát.
Ticca Padam Chand of Jubbal.
Rana Durga Sing, Rana of Bhajji.
Thakur Dulip Chand of Mailog.
Rana Bhop Sing, Rana of Balsan.
Rana Fateh Sing, Rana of Dhami.
Rana Jai Chand, Rana of Kothar.
Thakur Tegh Sing of Kunhiar.
Rana Jit Sing, Rana of Mángal.
Thakur Oodey Chand of Bija.
Rana Ram Saran Sing, Rana of Kotkhai.
Rana Ram Sing, Rana of Darkuti.
Tica Kedar Sing of Taroch.
Mian Hira Sing of Sangri.
Thakur Ram Sing of Ratesh.
Kunwar Surat Sing of Sirmur.
Pandit Kishen Lal, Private Secy. to the Raja of Sirmur.
Kunwar Davi Sing of Sirmur.
Mir Talib Hussein, Motamid of Sirmur.
Ticca Amar Chand of Bilaspur.
Zorawar Sing, Motamid of Bilaspur.
Mian Kan Sing of Bilaspur.
Mian Gopal Sing of Bilaspur.
Polo Mal, Motamid of Bilaspur.
Ticca Rugnath of Bashahr.
Thakur Saran Chand of Kaneti.
Thakur Sansar Chand of Delti.
Ticca Lal Chand of Kaneti.
Wazir Fatteh Ram of Bashahr.
Wazir Jowala Dass of Bashahr.
Wazir Gobardhan Doss of Bashahr.
Wazir Girja Nand of Bashahr.
Mian Bhugwan Sing of Nalagurh.
Wazir Golam Kadir Khan of Nalagurh.
Ticca Balbir Sein of Keonthal.
Ticca Bishan Chand of Koti.
Ticca Hurree Chand of Theog.
Ticca Bishun Chand of Madhan.
Ticca Kishun Sing of Ghund.
Mian Hira Sing, 2nd son of the Raja of Keonthal.
Ticca Ragbir Chand of Koti.
Ticca Shamsher Chand of Theog.
Mian Sib Saran Sing of Koti.
Wazir Pritum of Keonthal.
Mian Umur Sing of Baghát.
Pars Ram Bakshi of Baghát.
Mian Gumbhur Chand of Jubbal.
Charn Doss, Motamid of Jubbal.
Mian Persnatum Sing of Bhajji.
Wazir Dabee Doss of Bhajji.
The Ticca of Mailog.
Mian Guneshi of Mailog.
Ticca Bir Sing of Balsan.
Mian Nath of Balsan.
Mian Bir Sing of Dhami.
Mian Issri Sing of Kothar.
Ticca Shib Sing of Kunhiar.
Mian Khan Sing of Kunhiar.
Ticca Thilok Sing of Mángal.
Mian Alum Sing of Bija.
Mian Golab Sing of Kotkhai.
Ticca Ram Sarun Sing of Darkuti.
Mian Tikam Sing of Taroch.
Mian Sansar Sing of Sangri.
Bhagwan Dass, Vakil of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
Debi Ram, Vakil of His Highness the Raja of Sirmur (Náhan).
Maha Sing, Vakil of the Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur).
Shib Ram, Vakil of the Raja of Bilaspur.
Ram Sukh, Vakil of the Raja of Bashahr.
Banneh Khan, Vakil of the Raja of Nalagurh.
Padma, Vakil of the Raja of Keonthal.
Bhugwan Dass, Vakil of the Raja of Jubbal.
Moulvi Abdulla, Reader of the Office of Superintendent Hill States, Simla.
Sheo Narain, Naib Tehsildar of Simla.
Gudru Mal, Naib Tehsildar of Kotgarh.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 2552P.—With reference to Notification No. 2144P., dated 4th September 1877, Chevalier G. Gallian, Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 26th October 1877.

FINANCE.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 557F.—Whereas His Highness the Maharao Raja of Alwar (Alwar being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in Section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Calcutta silver to be coined under the said Act into two lakhs of rupees, and has requested the Governor General of India in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said coins, shall be a legal tender in British India: And whereas the said silver has been coined into rupees and their fineness is identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India, and they are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on, or coins now made or issued by the said State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of such rupees its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has for himself and his successors undertaken to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification from coining silver in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling silver coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term be struck under the authority of himself or his successors or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has formally declared that a tender of payment of money if made in silver coins of the Government of India shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in 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: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has agreed for himself and his successors 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 the said State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has also agreed for himself and his successors not to issue the said coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation: And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has also agreed for himself and his successors that if at any time the Government of India calls in its coinage of rupees, His Highness or his successors will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him:

The Governor General of India in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the Native Coinage Act, 1876, section three, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Alwar, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1876, be a legal tender in British India.

GENERAL.

The 8th November 1877.

No. 3186G.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant 2nd Class and Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 1st Class and Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Lassalle proceeding on furlough.

Captain N. C. Martelli on special duty at Ulwur, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 2nd Class and Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Robertson.

No. 3187G.—Consequent on the return of Colonel M. Thomson, Political Agent 2nd Class, from leave, the following appointments are made with effect from the forenoon of 22nd October 1877:—

Colonel M. Thomson to officiate as Political Agent 1st Class.
Mr. R. I. Bruce to revert to his substantive appointment of Political Agent 2nd Class.
Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., to officiate as Political Agent 3rd Class.
Lieutenant E. L. Durand to revert to his substantive appointment of Political Assistant 1st Class.

No. 3188G.—PROMOTION.—The following promotion is made in the Infantry branch of the Erinpoora Irregular Force with effect from the 1st October 1877:—

Havildar Punneea to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Umreea transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 3208G.—Mr. R. B. Shaw is appointed to officiate as Political Agent 2nd Class, and is placed on special duty in the Foreign Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th August 1877.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 9th November 1877.

No. 4398.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a person proceeding from one non-gazetted appointment in the public service to another is not entitled to travelling allowance unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit.

No. 4399.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the words *not less than twelve years* for the words "above twelve years" in the order of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1548, dated the 9th March 1869, regarding the travelling expenses of the wives and families of Chaplains.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 4431.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.
Supplement A (page 103).

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the following is substituted for Section 8:—

Section 8.—After thirty-five years' service counting from the date of his arrival in India, an officer shall not, except, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office or be appointed to any new office. Provided that, if such an officer has held his office for less than five years, he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term "office" in this section includes an officiating appointment.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.
Chapter VIII (page 132).

Add the following to the note within parenthesis at the head of the rules in this chapter:—

"The rules in this chapter do not apply to officers in the Forest Department, for whom also there are special departmental rules."

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 4433.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year* 1877-78 :—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				EIGHT SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 7 MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	45,92,000	55,13,083	9,21,083	...	3,67,36,000	4,05,44,788	38,08,788	...
Bombay ...	24,30,970	12,98,700	...	11,32,270	1,53,89,970	1,52,82,950	...	1,07,020
TOTAL ...	70,22,970	68,11,783	...	2,11,187	5,21,25,970	5,58,27,738	37,01,768	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 984.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Lieutenant-Colonel E. Tierney's tenure of appointment as Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore for a period of three years, from the 25th November 1877.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 985.—ROYAL ARTILLERY—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 593, dated the 30th June 1877, and subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the employment of an additional officer in the Artillery branch of the department of the Adjutant General in India, with the designation, rank, and staff allowances of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

With reference to the above the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Captain M. H. Saward, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery.

The 9th November 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 986.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Claude Frederic Gambier, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—9th October 1875.

Lieutenant William Grenville Mansel, 68th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—22nd September 1876.

No. 987.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain W. P. Hodnett, 54th Foot, is re-appointed to the department of the Adjutant General in India as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, to complete the unexpired portion of his term of staff service.

No. 988.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain H. F. Woodcock, appointed on probation to the Military Accounts Department by G. G. O. No. 1194 of 1876, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 23rd October 1877.

No. 989.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Sub-Lieutenant A. C. Batten, 34th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Sub-Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion.)

Lieutenant C. C. Chenevix-Trench, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 990.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned candidates are admitted into the service as Native Medical pupils with effect from the dates noted against their respective names :—

General Number.	NAMES.	Date of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of passing English qualification.
1254	Niaz Hussain ...	16th April 1877.	16th April 1877.
1255	Maia Dass ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Barkat Rai ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Sohail Singh ...	Ditto	
	Kurreem Buksh ...	Ditto	
	Bishasher Nath ...	Ditto	16th April 1877.
1260	Mahomed Abdul Wahid ...	Ditto	
	Motee Singh ...	Ditto	
	Emam Deen ...	Ditto	
	Paras Ram ...	Ditto	
	Deen Mahomed ...	Ditto	
1265	Ramanund ...	Ditto	
	Meher Din ...	Ditto	
	Kishan Singh ...	Ditto	
	Soondur Dass ...	Ditto	
	Mahomed Nusseer ...	Ditto	
1270	Kirpa Ram ...	Ditto	
	Oomur Din ...	Ditto	
	Sawan Mull ...	Ditto	
	Jowala Pershad ...	Ditto	
	Kulbuddeen ...	Ditto	
1275	Badur Uddin ...	Ditto	
	Tara Chand ...	Ditto	
	Ludha Ram (2nd) ...	Ditto	
	Mahomed Ismael Khan ...	Ditto	
	Itmadool Huq ...	Ditto	
1280	Junde Khan ...	Ditto	
	Mela Ram ...	Ditto	
	Sirmust Khan ...	Ditto	
	Ghunee Khan ...	Ditto	
	Kirpal Singh ...	Ditto	
1285	Kishun Singh ...	Ditto	
	Ramruttun ...	Ditto	
	Abdool Rahman ...	Ditto	16th April 1877.
	Shouki Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Surjun Singh ...	Ditto	
1290	Gocul Chund ...	16th April 1877.	
	Prem Singh ...	Ditto	
	Geyan Chund ...	Ditto	
	Fakir Mohomed ...	Ditto	
	Allah Ditta ...	Ditto	
1295	Kalladhur ...	Ditto	
	Mahomed Husein ...	Ditto	
	Budah Khan ...	Ditto	
	Mahomed Kasim ...	Ditto	
	Peara Singh ...	Ditto	
1300	Ishar Dass ...	Ditto	
	Doolah Ram ...	Ditto	
	Ahmed Khan ...	Ditto	
	Chuhar Ram ...	Ditto	16th April 1877.
	Ram Prosad ...	15th May 1877.	15th May 1877.
1305	S. N. Venket Rao ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Behary Lall ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Abdool Wahab (2nd) ...	Ditto	
	Lálta Prashád ...	Ditto	15th May 1877.
	Jái Lál ...	Ditto	Ditto.
1310	Dwarka Nauth Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Shaikh Rumzun Ali ...	Ditto	
	Shaick Hussain Ali ...	Ditto	15th May 1877.
	Mohamed Mushuf Ali ...	Ditto	
	Shaick Ahmud ...	Ditto	
1315	Syed Mohamed Abdool Suttar.	Ditto	15th May 1877.
	Abdool Rohoman ...	Ditto	
	Syed Ameer Hossain ...	Ditto	
	Jahannes ...	Ditto	15th May 1877.
	Brij Lall ...	Ditto	Ditto.
1320	Chhujjoo Mul ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Nawab Hossein ...	Ditto	
	Vijahut Hossein Khan ...	Ditto	
	Allah Buksh (1st) ...	Ditto	
	Futteh Mohomed ...	Ditto	
1325	Alee Behadur Khan ...	Ditto	
	Morárí Lál ...	Ditto	
	Khurshaid Ali Khan ...	Ditto	

General Number.	NAMES.		Date of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of passing the English qualification.
	Hurree Ram	...	15th May 1877.	
	Kamta Pershad	...	Ditto	
1330	Kurm Chund	...	Ditto	
	Bishun Lall	...	Ditto	
	Mohomed Walee	...	Ditto	
	Jotee Ram Tewaree	...	Ditto	15th May 1877.
	Sohan Lál	...	Ditto	
1335	Rámjee Mul	...	Ditto	
	Karna Shankar	...	Ditto	
	Boolákee Dás	...	Ditto	
	Latchman Pershad	...	Ditto	
	Hyder Hosein	...	Ditto	
1340	Imamoodeen	...	Ditto	
	Badree Pershád	...	Ditto	
	Peeáree Lál	...	Ditto	
	Abdool Suttar D	...	Ditto	
1344	Abdool Azeem D	...	Ditto	

D. Dresser.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 991.—The following Clause 102 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st July 1877, is declared applicable to India and published for general information:—

ORDNANCE STORE REGULATIONS.

Regulations for Gun-powder Magazines.

1. *Clause* 102.—The shifting room mentioned in paragraph 44 of the Gun-powder Magazine Regulations, issued with Clause 101, Army Circulars, 1874, will henceforth be designated "the examining shed."

2. The room where men change their clothes will alone be called the "shifting room."

3. The paragraphs of the Magazine Regulations abovementioned will be amended accordingly.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 992.—The following additions and alterations to be made in G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877:—

TABLE No. 148 (COMMISSARIAT).

CANTONMENT EQUIPMENT.

Section I.—Miscellaneous articles.

[Page 27.]

After the item "Chamber-pot with cover, crockery," add "(white chinaware)."

After the item "cups, medicine, crockery," add "(white chinaware)."

[Page 28.]

After the item "pan, close-stool, crockery," add "(white chinaware)."

Section IV.—Diet and Table Requisites.

[Page 29.]

After the words "basin, pint, crockery," insert "(white chinaware)."

After the item "cup, egg, crockery," add "(white chinaware)."

After the item "fork," add "steel, with buck-horn handles."

After the item "knife," add "steel, with buck-horn handles."

After the item "mug, pint, crockery," add "(white chinaware.)"

After the item "plates, butter, small," add "(white chinaware)."

After the item "plates, crockery," add "(white chinaware), dinner size."

After the words "pot, tea, crockery," insert "white chinaware)."

After the item "salt-cellar, glass or crockery," add "(white chinaware)."

After the item "spoon, egg," add "nickel silver."

For the item "spoon, table," substitute "spoon, dessert, nickel silver."

After the item "spoon, tea," add "nickel silver."

MARCHING EQUIPMENT.

Section III.—Diet Requisites.

[Page 31.]

After the item "forks," add "steel, with buck-horn handles."

After the item "knives," add "steel, with buck-horn handles."

After the item "plates, enamel," add "dinner size."

After the item "spoons," add "dessert, nickel silver."

NOTE.—It is not intended that serviceable articles in use should be replaced, because they are not of the pattern now ordered.

CLOTHING.

No. 993.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1177 of 1870, it is notified that soldiers discharged in India, as invalids or time-expired men, may be allowed to take with them a condemned cloak or great coat, if available.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 994.—BRITISH CAVALRY—

To G. G. O. No. 199 of 1877 after "Buckets, wooden, water, small," make the following entry:—

Names of Articles.	PROPORTION.		NUMBER REQUIRED PER REGIMENT.			Period of duration.	Source of supply.	REMARKS.
	No.	Per	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.			
Buckets, wooden, for Veterinary Infirmaries.	...	...	4	...	4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	These articles are to be taken on the line of march.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 995.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 806 of 1877, the following alterations are to be made to the list of accoutrements forming the valise equipment of a regiment of British Infantry:—

For "Belts, Leather, Waist, buff, Infantry, without lockets," read *Belts, Leather, Waist, buff, Infantry, with lockets.*

Opposite entry "Lockets, Union," for "Period of service, 12 years," substitute 8 *years.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 996.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major Thomas Daynell, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year, four months and nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Francis Henry Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps,—medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 997.—The grant of leave on medical certificate to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. Thomson, Infantry, Officiating Political Agent, 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General with the *ex*-King of Oude, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, in G. G. O. No. 874 of 1877, will be held to have effect from the 23rd April 1877, the date on which he quitted India.

Colonel Thomson reported his arrival at Bombay on the 19th October 1877.

No. 998.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1204 of 1876, first class Apothecary J. N. White has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to return to India with a view to spending the residue of his furlough in this country.

No. 999.—The following extract from List No. 19, dated 12th October 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major T. N. Walker, S.C.
Colonel F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E.
Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, S.C.
Colonel M. J. Brander, S.C.
Sub-Conductor J. Moorhead.
Surgeon-Major L. F. Dickson, M.D.
Colonel W. H. Paget, S.C.
Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry.
Surgeon J. J. Wood, M.B.
Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, R.E.
Major T. H. Lewin, S.C.
" W. G. Cubitt, V.C., S.C.
Captain H. C. Marsh, S.C.
Major J. C. Stewart, S.C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel G. A. St. P. Fooks, S.C.,—3 months, medical certificate.
Major L. C. deL. Daniell, S.C.,—6 months, medical certificate.
Major J. M. McNeile, R.E.,—4 months, private affairs.
Major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, General List, Cavalry,—6 months, medical certificate.
Captain G. R. Grylls, S.C.,—1 month, urgent private affairs.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Thomson, S.C.,—1 month, medical certificate.
Major H. W. Gordon, S.C.,—2 months, urgent private affairs.

No. 1000.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India,—Bombay, 24th October 1877.
Deputy Surgeon-General A. Christison, M.D.,—Bombay, 24th October 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. G. Langmore, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 24th October 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. P. De H. Larpent, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 24th October 1877.
Major F. J. Keen, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 24th October 1877.
Captain M. J. Moore, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 10th October 1877.
Lieutenant C. W. Monypenny, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—Bombay, 24th October.

No. 1001.—The undermentioned officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Lieutenant H. Appleton,—Bombay, 25th October 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 1002.—Corporal Robert Low, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 1003.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further service by Special Invaliding Committees, are transferred to the Pension Establishment :—

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		No. 3. (Peshawur) Mountain Battery.		Rs.	
	Driver Naick.	Sooltan Ally ...	Driver Naick.	7	Punjab.
	Driver...	Ellahee Bux ...	Driver...	4	N. W. P.
	„ ...	Abdoolah ...	„ ...	4	„
		1st Punjab Cavalry.			
	Sowar...	Allayar Khan ...	Sowar...	4	N. W. P.
	„ ...	Fatteh Din ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Partab Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
		3rd Punjab Cavalry.			
	Duffadar	Lena Sing ...	Duffadar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Shekh Motee ...	Sowar...	4	„
	„ ...	Fazal Ahmeot ...	Duffadar	7	„
	Sowar...	Nizam Khan ...	Sowar...	4	N. W. P.
	„ ...	Shooburn Sing...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Issur Sing ...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Niaz Mahomed...	„ ...	4	N. W. P.
	„ ...	Ummur Chund...	„ ...	4	Punjab.
		2nd Punjab Infantry.			
	Subadar	Janab Shah ...	Subadar	25	Punjab.
	Havildar	Sammund Khan	Havildar	7	„
	Naick...	Tara Singh ...	Naick...	7	„
	Sepoy...	Khiva Khan ...	Sepoy...	4	„
	„ ...	Bura ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ganda Sing ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Jhanda Khan ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Surab ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ghur Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Achlu ...	„ ...	4	„
		2nd Sikh Infantry.			
	Havildar	Kharku ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Karam Din ...	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy...	Atar Singh ...	Sepoy...	4	„

No. 1004.—Shahrifun, widow of the late Bubbun, Naick of the late 6th Company, 9th Battalion, Bengal Artillery, is granted 3rd class Order of Merit pay, Sepoy's rate, *viz.*, Rs. 1-13-4 per mensem, for three years, from the 10th June 1877, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 1005.—Bukht Puree, widow of the late Subadar Cowdoo, 20th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 17-5-4 per mensem, for three years, from the 8th November 1876, payable in the Punjab circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1006.—The services of Colonel H. F. Brooke, Deputy Adjutant General, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 1007.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. B. Beatson, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the duties of Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, Agra circle.

No. 1008.—The services of Surgeon S. H. Browne, M. D., Officiating Medical Officer, Wing 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 1009.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 960 of 1877, the services of the undermentioned officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, for special duty :—

Major A. McL. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. E. Grimes, 40th Foot.

Jemadar Chedda Sing, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Jyserie Sing, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Bhugwan Sing, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Julla, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shaick Mehtab, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd November 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 28th October to 2nd November 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps	Captain B. P. Hodgson ...	28th October 1877.	Fatehgarh.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 28th October to 2nd November 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
British Military Service.							
George Eudo Chambers (*a*).	Lieutenant	81st Foot ...	21st July 1877.	No will found	1,157 6 4	...	2nd January 1878.

(*a*).—*Next-of-kin.*—*Father*—Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, Rosewarn, Crickroad, Oxford.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 34.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 15 of 1877, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieutenant W. L. Searle, late Indian Navy, Master Attendant, Bombay, to be Superintendent of Marine.

Lieutenant Searle is posted to Bombay, *vice* Commander G. T. Robinson, transferred to Calcutta.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 3rd November 1877.

No. 487.—Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

The 5th November 1877.

No. 488.—The resignation of his appointment by Mr. C. G. C. Davis, Accountant 3rd grade, Public Works Department, is accepted with effect from 1st July 1877.

The 6th November 1877.

No. 489.—The undermentioned individuals are appointed Accountants 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Western Rajpootana State Railway :—

Mr. Dhurmalingun Pillay.
„ W. Bird.
„ H. Moses.

The 7th November 1877.

No. 490.—Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer 1st grade, is retransferred from Bombay Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 492.—Mr. W. Causley, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade, Port Blair, is permanently promoted to Sub-Engineer 2nd grade.

No. 493.—The following transfers are ordered as a temporary arrangement :—

Mr. S. G. Wood, Accountant 1st grade, from the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to the Military Works Branch.

Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant 2nd grade (temporary rank), from the Military Works Branch, to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 494.—Mr. D. F. Martin, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is on return from furlough transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 495.—The transfer of the Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, from Central Provinces to Madras Famine Relief Works

(Public Works Department Notification No. 399, dated 12th September 1877), is cancelled.

No. 496.—Mr. A. B. Thomson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is temporarily promoted to class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment from the date of departure on furlough of Mr. G. E. Thomas.

No. 497.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 480, dated 1st November 1877, *for* Major-General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., R.E., Chief Engineer, Military Works, *read* Lieutenant-General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., R.E., Deputy Inspector General of Military Works.

No. 498.—R. V. Gopal Sawmy Naidu is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore.

No. 499.—The transfer of Mr. J. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, to Madras Famine Relief Works, is cancelled.

TELEGRAPH.

The 7th November 1877.

No. 491.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Telegraph Department, *vice* Mr. G. O'Donnell, Superintendent 1st grade, retired, with effect from 31st August 1877:—

Mr. W. R. Brooke, Superintendent 2nd grade, to Superintendent 1st grade.

Mr. T. Blissett, Superintendent 3rd grade (Officiating 2nd grade), to 2nd grade.

Mr. W. C. Darling, Assistant Superintendent 1st grade (Officiating Superintendent 3rd grade), to Superintendent 3rd grade.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Dept.
23.11.77.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 46.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877. [Register No. 53.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th November 1877.

No. 2073.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th November 1877.

No. 914.—APPOINTMENT.—Munshi Aziz-ur-Rahman to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade in Assam.

No. 916.—Under Section 5 of Act XVII of 1877 the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Smyth, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Bengal Civil Service, or until further orders.

No. 918.—The services of the undermentioned officers in the Punjab Commission are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore:—

Mr. F. T. Hewson, „ R. G. Thomson, „ W. R. H. Merk } Assistant Commissioners.

„ F. Field, „ T. Homan } Extra Assistant Commissioners.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 16th November 1877.

No. 125.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in June and July 1878 are published for general information:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JULY, 1878.

N. B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On June 25th, 1878, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this Examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter. It will probably be about half the usual number.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this Examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of May, 1878, evidence showing:—

(*a.*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(*b.*) That his age on the 1st of January, 1878, will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years. [*N. B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]

(*c.*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India. *

(*d.*) That he is of good moral character.*

He must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.†

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India; and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
‡ English Composition	300
§ History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
§ English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	600
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
‡ Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1000
‖ Natural Science: that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, *viz.*:— Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
¶ Sanskrit	500
¶ Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before May 1st, 1878, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary, in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the

* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April, 1878.

† The Fee for this Examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

‡ Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction.

§ A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work specially prepared. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, and partly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

‖ The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

¶ The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—*

	Marks.
1. Law	1250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates are to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W.," from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

September, 1877.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(1.) *Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State or Government of India, deem it necessary.*

(2.) *The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report themselves to their Government in India not later than the close of December* 1881.

(3.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates shall be determined according to the Order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4.) *An allowance of £150 a year will be given during each of the two years of their probation to all Candidates who pass their probation at some University to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State, provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected Candidates.*

(5.) *All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.*

(6.) *After passing the Final Examination each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants. The stamps payable on these documents amount to* £1.

(7.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1880 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** *This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of May* 1878.

*Date*_____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 25th of June, 1878, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1). A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on January 1, 1878, will be above 17 years (complete), and under 19 years.

(1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied, If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2). A certificate signed by

of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(2.) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st April 1878.

(3). Proof of my moral character, *viz.* :—

(1). A testimonial from

(2). A testimonial from

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st April, 1878. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4). A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, *viz.* :—

(4.) If Mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed, or both are intended; if natural science be mentioned, state which two branches. If the History of England or English Literature be named, the annexed schedule should be filled up.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*a*), of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

*Address*_____

_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other Candidate *not producing the certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism, from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates, who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates:—

(*a*). The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enabled the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b*). If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*c*). If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d*). Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N. B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF JULY, 1878.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Period selected by the undersigned Candidate:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Books selected by the undersigned Candidate:—

*Signature*_____

MEDICAL.

The 13th November 1877.

No. 617.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon S. H. Browne, M.D., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Seoni, in the Central Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon B. Evers, or until further orders.

No. 621.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Sudr-ool-Huq is dismissed from the service of Government.

JUDICIAL.

[Published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the 14th instant.]

The 5th November 1877.

No. 1664*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the—

Districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree (called in Act XIV of 1874 the Julpigoree and Darjeeling Divisions), excepting that part known as the Western Dooars to which the Act has already been extended.

District of Hazáribágh.

„ of Lohardugga.

„ of Manbhoom.

Purgunnah Dhalbhoom in Singhbhoom.

Mehals of Angul and Banki.

[Published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the 14th instant.]

No. 1664*B*.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) to the—

Districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree (called in Act XIV of 1874 the Julpigoree and Darjeeling Divisions.)

District of Hazáribágh

„ of Lohardugga.

„ of Manbhoom.

Purgunnah Dhalbhoom in Singhbhoom.

Mehals of Angul and Banki.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 1687*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Jhansie Division, comprising the districts of Jhansie, Jalaon and Lullutpore.

No. 1687*B*.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) to the Jhansie Division, comprising the districts of Jhansie, Jalaon and Lullutpore, except Sections 1 and 3 (which are already in force in the said Division) and Sections 15, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 652.

POLICE.

The 12th November 1877.

No. 532.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be Inspector General of Police and Jails in those Districts.

The 16th November 1877.

No. 357.—The services of Mr. H. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th November 1877.

No. 380.—The Reverend B. M. Behr, M.A., Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 26th ultimo.

No. 382.—The Reverend C. G. Moore, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Moore's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 13th November 1877.

No. 688.—Mr. J. P. Barker, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year, under Section 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code.

SALT.

The 14th November 1877.

No. 219.—Privilege leave of absence for three months, under Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. W. S. Halsey, Officiating Commissioner of Inland Customs, with effect from the 19th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhömeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 15th November 1877.

No. 22 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.

(1.)—*Light-vessel marking Krishna Shoal.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 21 of 1877, issued by this Department, respecting the light-vessel marking the Krishna Shoal :—

Further information has been received from the Master Attendant at Rangoon, that the vessel, painted yellow, is moored in 8¼ fathoms, and exhibits, at an elevation of 60 feet (not 48 feet as previously given), a fixed bright light, which should be visible from a distance of 10 miles.

The blue light burnt every hour is visible 21 miles.

During the day, a *red* flag is shown from the Lantern Mast-head.

Position, latitude 15° 36′ 15″ N., longitude 95° 33′ 50″ E.

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

(2.)—*Exhibition of light at Pooree.*

Information has been received from the Commissioner, Orissa, with reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 4 of 1877, published by this Department, that on the 7th August 1877 a light was exhibited from the east yard-arm of the Pooree flagstaff, visible seaward from a distance of 2 miles.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd November 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr., R. N.,*
Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(1.) This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Gulf of Martaban, No. 823; Bay of Bengal, No. 705; Indian Ocean, No. 748*b*: also, Admiralty List of Lights, East Indies, &c., No. 96, page 16; Marine Survey of India Light List No. 87, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 498.

(2.) Bay of Bengal, No. 70*a* :—also Admiralty List of Lights, East Indies, &c., for 1877, Marine Survey of India Light List, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 468.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 12th November 1877.

No. 3249*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Major T. Cadell, V.C., Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, and is posted to Marwar, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Major Walter, proceeding on furlough.

Major V. E. Law, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, Jeypore, is posted to Ulwar.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th November 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1010.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major A. C. C. DeRenzy, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab (on furlough), to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with permanent rank, to complete the establishment, and in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General J. C. Bow, M.D., deceased.

The 14th November 1877.

No. 1011.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel W. C. Trevor, C. B., 54th Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, in succession to Brigadier-General R. Hume, C. B., who vacates on promotion.

The 15th November 1877.

No. 1012.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808, of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Captain Charles St. John Burren Barnett ... ... } 4th November 1877.
Captain Alexander George Ross }

No. 1013.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *9th October* 1877, *page* 5551.
India Office, 9th October 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Cadogan Thomson. Dated 19th [illegible] 1877.
Thomas Dennehy. Dated 20th July [illegible]77.

To be Major.

Captain Edward George Wace. Dated 1st July 1877.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant George Frederick Young. Dated 30th June 1877.
Lieutenant Francis Charles Burton. Dated 11th July 1877.
Lieutenant Cecil John Russell Fulford. Dated 18th July 1877.
Lieutenant Robert Tomkyns Hawkes. Dated 18th July 1877.
Lieutenant John Aloysius Miley. Dated 18th July 1877.

No. 1014.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant L. T. Bishop, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. R. Campbell, promoted.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. D. Macpherson, promoted.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Captain F. S. Carr, Squadron Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Adjutant on promotion, to officiate as Adjutant, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant F. D. Battye, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W. Battye, promoted.
Lieutenant M. C. Cooke-Collis, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Battye.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. F. Lambe, promoted.
Lieutenant A. C. Bunny, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Begbie.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Captain W. O. Thompson and Captain F. E. Hastings, Wing Officers, who have vacated the appointments of Adjutant and Quartermaster on promotion, to officiate as Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively, there being no qualified subalterns available in the regiment.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W. C. Ramsden, promoted.
Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Smith.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Dempster, Wing Officer (on furlough), to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. Scott, promoted.
Captain Scott to officiate as Adjutant until the return of Lieutenant Dempster from furlough, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment.
Captain V. Rivaz, Wing Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Quartermaster on promotion, to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson, appointed to the Military Accounts Department, and to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, promoted.

Captain H. Howell, Wing Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Quartermaster on promotion, to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment.

Lieutenant G. Pycroft, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. R. N. Sturt, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. D. Strettell, promoted.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Captain J. E. P. Mosley, Wing Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Adjutant on promotion, to officiate as Adjutant, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment.

Lieutenant W. A. D'O. Mealy, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 38th Madras Native Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Sub-Lieutenant W. Cook, 89th Foot, Wing Officer, 40th Madras Native Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant T. J. O'D. Renny, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. I. Shepherd, promoted.

Lieutenant E. B. Nixon, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain A. Gaselee, promoted.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. E. Mein, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain C. Young, promoted.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant H. B. Urmston, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain T. F. Bruce, promoted.

Lieutenant E. B. J. Vaughan, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain A. N. Sandilands, promoted.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Captain L. R. Battye, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, and Captain J. M. Sym, Wing Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Quartermaster on promotion, to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no qualified subalterns available in the regiment.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 1015.—The following corrections are to be made to G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877 :—

TABLE No. 154 (COMMISSARIAT), APPENDIX A.

Scale of Fuel authorized for Barracks and Hospitals of British Troops in the Bengal Presidency.

Class.	Stations.	Daily scale of fuel for each fire-place.	Buildings where fires are authorized.	REMARKS.
A.	Bhagsu. Banikhet. Chakrata. Cherat. Dagshaie. Dalhousie. Darjeeling. Jutogh. Kasauli. Landour. Murree, and adjacent hill stations. Naini Tal. Ranikhet, and adjacent hill stations.	From 15th October to 15th March inclusive 160 lbs. per diem for each large fire-place and 80 lbs. for each small fire-place. From 16th March to 14th October inclusive 80 lbs. for each large fire-place and 40 lbs. for each small fire-place per diem, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station.	Barracks and hospitals.	At Darjeeling the scale of fuel from 15th October to 15th March inclusive may be increased to 2 cwts. (224 lbs.) for each large fire-place, and 1 cwt. (112 lbs.) for each small fire-place, if considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station.
B.	Pachmarhi. Solon. Sabathu.	From 1st December to end of February inclusive 80 lbs. for each large fire-place and 40 lbs. for each small fire-place. From 10th June to 10th September inclusive 60 lbs. for each large fire-place and 30 lbs. for each small fire-place, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station.	Barracks and hospitals.	
C.	Attock (Fort). Campbellpore. Dera Ismail Khan. Kangra (Fort). Nowshera. Peshawur. Rawal Pindi.	From 1st December to 15th March inclusive 160 lbs. for each large fire-place and 80 lbs. for each small fire-place.	Barracks and hospitals.	

Class.	Stations.	Daily scale of fuel for each fire-place.	Buildings where fires are authorized.	REMARKS.
D.	Amritsar. Ferozepore. Govindgurh(Fort). Jullundur. Lahore (Fort). Meean Meer. Mooltan. Sialkot.	From 1st December to 15th February inclusive 80 lbs. for each large fire-place and 40 lbs. for each small fire-place, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station.	Barracks and hospitals.	
E.	Delhi. Meerut. Roorkee. Umballa.	From 15th December to 15th February inclusive 80 lbs. for each large fire-place and 40 lbs. for each small fire-place, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station.	Hospitals and married quarters.	
F.	Agra. Allahabad. Muttra. Cawnpore. Fatehgarh. Bareilly. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Moradabad. Sitapur. Shahjehanpore.	From 15th December to 31st January inclusive 80 lbs. for each large fire-place and 40 lbs. for each small fire-place, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station.	Women's hospital only.	

NOTES.—1. The foregoing scale being a *maximum* one, the requirements of the troops may frequently be met by a smaller quantity, and with this object in view, the actual issue shall be notified from time to time in station orders; the intervals between the publication of each order is left to the discretion of the officer commanding the station, who will take advantage of every change in the weather in order that the consumption of fuel may be no more than is necessary for the comfort of the troops.

2. Fuel for married quarters, guard-rooms, regimental staff and other sergeants' quarters, battery office, hospital nurse, hospital office, institute, library, orderly-rooms, prison-room, and quartermasters' stores, will be issued on the scale laid down for small fire-places, and for only one in each separate set of quarters when but one family is occupying the place, irrespective of the number of fire-places which may exist.

3. The period for which fuel is sanctioned for hospital sergeants and nurses will be the same as if they were living in barracks.

4. When separate "day rooms" with fire-places exist in barracks, fuel will not be issued in addition to dormitories *exclusively* used as such.

5. Where no fire-places exist in hospital buildings at stations where fuel is authorized for hospitals, stoves or braziers with pipes leading to the open air will be supplied by the Public Works Department, and an issue of charcoal will be made in lieu of wood, provided that the cost of charcoal so supplied does not exceed that of the quantity of wood sanctioned.

6. In the case of an outbreak of epidemic disease, or other extraordinary circumstance, the scale of fuel to be supplied to any station in the Bengal presidency will be fixed by the officer commanding on the recommendation of the senior medical officer and with strict regard to the actual requirements of the case.

7. When fires are considered to be *absolutely necessary* at stations not enumerated in the foregoing table, the officer commanding the station may, when time will not admit of previous reference being made to the Commander-in-Chief or Government, issue the necessary orders for fuel to be supplied in such quantities and for such period only as he may deem necessary.

8. Fuel is sanctioned for all medical subordinates (except hospital assistants) doing duty at hill stations (classes A and B) *only* at the rate of 40lbs. per diem in winter and 20lbs. per diem in summer. The issue during the summer and winter months will correspond with the period of supply as made to the troops located in the same station.

9. Fuel is sanctioned to bazar, barrack, commissariat and ordnance sergeants and station butchers (when compelled to live away from the barracks) at those stations only where issued to the troops, at the rate of 40lbs. per diem in winter and 20lbs. per diem in summer. The issue during the summer and winter months will correspond with the period of supply as made to the troops located in the same station.

(*a.*) When the Commissariat Department is unable to arrange for the supply of fuel, compensation at the rate of Re. 1-4-7 per mensem is admissible. Compensation to bazar, commissariat and ordnance sergeants will be paid by the Commissariat Department, and to barrack sergeants by the Public Works Department.

(*b.*) A non-commissioned officer acting as a sub-conductor is entitled to fuel as for departmental staff sergeants.

(*c.*) When a commissariat sergeant is absent from a hill station on command, his wife is entitled to fuel at the same scale as if her husband were present.

10. Soldier students attached to the Thomason College at Roorkee, are entitled to fuel when issued to the troops on the class E scale for small fire-places.

11. The size of the pieces of firewood to be issued to barracks and hospitals will be determined by the officer commanding the corps, depôt or detachment subject to the approval—when the Executive Commissariat Officer considers it necessary—of the officer commanding the station. But in no instance must the pieces of firewood exceed eighteen inches in length.

12. The fuel in barracks will be under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, and in hospitals under that of the senior warrant medical officer.

13. An allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem is sanctioned to master-tailors in lieu of fuel for the purpose of warming the tailor's shop.

14. The native hospital of each of the mountain batteries of Royal Artillery stationed at Khyragully and Jutogh is allowed fuel for one fire-place between 16th March and 14th October inclusive, and for two fire-places between 15th October and 15th March inclusive, on the certificate of the officer in medical charge that fires are *absolutely necessary*.

15. When the only firewood available for issue is of inferior heating quality, or is saturated with wet, the officer commanding the station is empowered to sanction the issue of a small additional percentage on the scale, to compensate for the loss to the troops, but this will be done on his own responsibility.

16. The supply of firewood is not authorized for canteens at hill stations.

FIREWOOD FOR HOSPITALS OF NATIVE TROOPS.

The issue of firewood is sanctioned for hospitals of native troops at the following stations, the scale and restrictions prescribed for British troops at the same or neighbouring stations being held applicable:—

I.—The following stations of the Punjab Frontier Force:—Abbottabad*, Murdan, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajunpore, Dera Ismail Khan.

II.—To the native regimental and station hospitals at all stations in the Peshawar District and Rawal Pindi and Lahore Divisions.

III.—To the native hospitals at the following miscellaneous stations:—Jullundur, Almorah, Petoraghur, Shillong†, Dibrughur.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 1016.—BRITISH ARMY—

In supersession of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1872, which is hereby cancelled, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules for the disposal of arms, ammunition and stores in possession of British troops returning to England, which rules are to be strictly observed in future:—

Royal Artillery.

1. Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery are to take home with them their 24 carbines, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack and 1 kit bag per man embarked; also 1 sword and scabbard per man, drivers excepted.

2. Garrison batteries will take with them 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit bag per man embarked.

Cavalry.

3. Hussar regiments will take home 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit bag per man embarked. Also 1 pistol per staff sergeant, troop sergeant-major, and trumpeter.

4. Lancer regiments will take 1 pistol, 1 lance, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit bag per man embarked.

Infantry.

5. Regiments armed with the Henry-Martini rifle will take with them 1 rifle, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit bag per man embarked.

6. All regiments and batteries returning to England will take with them the whole of their regimental stores connected with personal equipment and armourer's tools, making their own arrangements for disposing of their workshop tools. They will also take home the appointments appertaining to trumpeters, drummers and pioneers, together with such musical instruments as are the property of Government. 40 rounds of ammunition per small arm will be taken by regiments of Infantry, and 20 rounds by regiments of Cavalry and batteries of Royal Artillery, to the port of embarkation, and will there be returned into store, as ammunition is provided on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships.

7. A battery or regiment under orders for England will dispose of its camp equipage in accordance with the instructions it will receive from the Quarter-master General's Department.

8. All regimental stores, ammunition, and equipment, with the exception of those above detailed, will be returned by the regiment or battery into the arsenal or ammunition depôt on which it is dependent, one month before it leaves its station, and receiving officers will be held personally responsible that none of the articles above authorised to be taken home are returned into store.

9. When a battery or regiment under orders for England is about to leave its station, the officer commanding the station will convene a committee of experienced officers, of which the officer commanding the battery or regiment shall be President or Member, to survey the equipment and stores which are to be returned as above into ordnance store as well as those to be taken to England. The reports of the equipments to be returned into store will be sent to the Ordnance Office, Calcutta, Madras, or Poona, as the case may be. The reports of the equipments to be taken to England will be prepared in triplicate, and of these one copy will remain with the officer commanding, for delivery on arrival, to the authorities at the War Office, or at the Colony, or other British possession to which the troops may be proceeding. One to be sent to the Adjutant General for transmission to the India Office, through the Government of India, and one to the Controller of Military Accounts of the presidency.

10. When a battery under orders for England is ordered to march from the station where it has been located, to another station, for the purpose of handing over its horses and equipment, the committee detailed in the foregoing paragraph will be assembled, as soon as possible, after its arrival at the latter station.

11. In preparing the reports of the equipment to be taken to England, the committee will carefully fill in the first seven columns, the remainder being left blank for completion at the India Office.

* At Abbottabad between such dates not exceeding 5 months as the senior medical officer on the spot may deem necessary.

† At Shillong during the rains from April to September an annual supply of 210 maunds of coal is sanctioned as fuel for the native regimental hospital in addition to the winter allowance.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1017.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major Archibald Macdonald Garden, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Albert Baird Seaman, Medical Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule IX, Note I, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1018.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Deputy-Surgeon General G. H. Ray, M.D.,—Bombay, 27th October 1877.

Deputy Surgeon-General E. C. Thorp, M.D.,—Bombay, 1st November 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. S. Rawlins, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—Bombay, 1st November 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Worsley, Infantry, Wing Commander, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Webster, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877.

Major R. M. Skinner, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Mozufferpore, Bengal,—Bombay, 29th October 1877.

Major L. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment,—Bombay, 29th October 1877.

Captain S. W. Jenner, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 1st November 1877.

Captain G. F. L. Marshall, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 1st November 1877.

Captain H. Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—Bombay, 24th October 1877.

Captain *Sir* B. P. Bromhead, *Bart.*, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877.

Captain R. O. Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877.

Surgeon W. N. Keefer, Medical Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877.

Lieutenant B. C. Graves, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 1st November 1877.

Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 29th October 1877.

ORDNANCE.

No. 1019.—The following clauses in list of changes in War Matériel, are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st July 1877.

3131. Carriages, iron, wrought, travelling, field, complete, rifled M. L. 9-pr. and 16-pr.
Wagons, iron, wrought, ammunition, with boxes complete, rifled M. L., 9-pr. and 16-pr.
Limbers, iron, wrought, field, with boxes complete, rifled M. L. 9-pr. and 16-pr.
Alterations and additions (See §§. 2991, 3045.)
} Paras. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, so far as they refer to the 9-pounder.

3132. Carriages, garrison, wrought iron, double plate.
Holes in brackets, to allow water to escape.

3134. Lanyards, friction tube. New form of hook.

3136. Pieces, pivot, for elevating arc, complete, for 8 inch rifled M. L. howitzer of 46 cwts. (Mark I) 25-pr. rifled M. L. gun of 18 cwts. (Mark I).

Dated 1st August 1872.

2305. Musical instruments.

PENSIONS.

No. 1020.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Sergeant Frederick Timothy Ryan, late 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—two shillings and two and half pence per diem.

George Cox, late 63rd Foot (16th Brigade),—one shilling per diem.

No. 1021.—Syce Sooban Khan of F.C, late A-F, Royal Horse Artillery, is granted an injury pension in the third degree, Rs. 1-8 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 1022.—In G. G. O. No. 813 of 1877, for "Jemadar" Luchmun Thappa, late 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, read *Subadar* Luchmun Thappa, late 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1023.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 938, dated the 19th October 1877, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877:—

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
25	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Benjamin George Vander Gucht.	Staff Corps	456 5 0	325 7 0	.....	15th November 1877.	England.
26	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward John Wild.	Infantry ...	365 0 0	.....	5,222 0 0	Ditto.	Ditto.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th November 1877.

MAIL SERVICE.

No. 35.—Whenever an Indian Government ship arrives in port with letters or mails on board, they are to be sent immediately to the Post Office in charge of an officer, or other trustworthy person, should no officer be available;—should exceptional circumstances render this course impossible, intimation should be sent without delay to the Post Office that such mails, &c., are on board.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 10th November 1877.

No. 500.—The services of Major C. Mant, R.E., Executive Engineer 1st grade, on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 13th November 1877.

No. 501.—Mr. H. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, temporary rank, and Manager, Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

The 14th November 1877.

No. 502.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 421, dated 24th September 1877, *for* "Mr. W. G. S. Cotton, Executive Engineer 4th grade," *read* Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, temporary rank."

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 47.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. [Register No. 33.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India. Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th November 1877.

No. 41.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Arthur Phillips, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from this date.

No. 42.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick, of the Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law and Acting Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, *vice* Mr. Phillips, resigned.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 16th November 1877.

No. 43.—Mr. Phillips made over, and Mr. Fitzpatrick assumed, charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, in the afternoon of the 15th November 1877.

The 22nd November 1877.

No. 44.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L. & C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 31st October 1877.

No. 45.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate G. H. P. Evans, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 8th instant.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th November 1877.

No. 2073.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd November 1877.

No. 937.—Mr. C. T. Le Hardy, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 29th ultimo.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 16th November 1877.

No. 125.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in June and July 1878 are published for general information :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JULY 1878.

N. B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On June 25th, 1878, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this Examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this Examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of May 1878, evidence showing :—

(*a.*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(*b.*) That his age on the 1st of January 1878 will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years, [*N. B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]

(*c.*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

(*d.*) That he is of good moral character.†

He must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.‡

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India; and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :—

	Marks.
§ English Composition	300
** History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
** English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
§ Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
†† Natural Science: that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, *viz.* :— Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
‡‡ Sanskrit	500
‡‡ Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before May 1st, 1878, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary, in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects :—*

	Marks.
1. Law	1250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the ".Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates are to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W.," from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

September 1877.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following annquncements :—

(*1.*) *Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or Government of India, deem it necessary.*†

(*2.*) *The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report themselves to their Government in India not later than the close of December 1881.*

(*3.*) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates shall be determined according to the Order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(*4.*) *An allowance of £150 a year will be given during each of the two years of their probation to all Candidates who pass their probation at some University to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State, provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected Candidates.*

(*5.*) *All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.*

(*6.*) *After passing the Final Examination each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office with the view of entering into covenants. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1.*

(*7.*) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1880 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

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* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter. It will probably be about half the usual number.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April, 1878.

‡ The Fee for this Examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

§ Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction.

** A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work specially prepared. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, and partly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

†† The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

‡‡ The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** *This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of May 1878.*

*Date*_____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 25th of June 1878, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1). A Certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on January 1, 1878, will be above 17 years (complete), and under 19 years.

(1.) If a General Register Office Certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A Certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2). A Certificate signed by

of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(2.) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the Certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st April 1878.

(3). Proof of my moral character, *viz.* :—

(1). A testimonial from

(2). A testimonial from

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st April 1878. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the Candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the Candidate has been at any University, he should send a Certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4). A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, *viz.* :—

(4.) If Mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed, or both are intended; if natural science be mentioned, state which two branches. If the History of England or English Literature be named, the annexed schedule should be filled up.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*a*), of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address _____

_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate who is a native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other Candidate *not producing the Certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates :—

(*a*). The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enabled the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b*). If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due enquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*c*). If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due enquiry no such record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d*). Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N. B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF JULY 1878.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Period selected by the undersigned Candidate :—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Books selected by the undersigned Candidate :—

Signature _____

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FIBRES AND SILK.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine, having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund, or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund, or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.* :—

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made; the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent: on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars :—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform

to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FORESTS.

Fort William, the 15th November 1877.

No. 1520F.—Mr. H. B. Condon, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 27th September 1877, the date on which he rejoined his appointment in Assam on return from sick leave.

No. 1522F.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. M. Kelly, an Assistant Surveyor of the 4th Grade in the Topographical Survey Department, to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 1st instant, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Kelly is posted to the Forest Survey Branch.

The 23rd November 1877.

No. 1566F.—With reference to Notification No. 1177F, dated the 11th September last, Mr. A. L. Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, resumed charge of the office of Assistant Comptroller General, "Forests," on the afternoon of the 19th November 1877, on return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 975F of the 14th August last.

Mr. J. McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, who officiated for Mr. Home as Assistant Comptroller General, "Forests," reverts to his appointment in the Central Provinces.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 23rd November 1877.

No. 2609P.—With reference to Notification No. 2651P, dated 3rd November 1876, Mr. H. Barckhausen, Consul for Norway and Sweden at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 3rd November 1877.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 19th November 1877.

No. 2217.—Mr. C. J. O. Mayne is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, in consequence of the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Adam Anthony.

Mr. H. J. Brereton is appointed, till further orders, to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

The 23rd November 1877.

No. 2239.—Mr. A. H. Anthony is appointed to officiate, till further orders, as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, with effect from the 1st November 1877.

No. 2241.—Mr. J. Westland, B.C.S., assumed charge at Bombay, of the office of Inspector of Local Offices of Account, after noon, on the 9th November 1877.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 23rd November 1877.

No. 2245.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—*

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877, October 31st	Calcutta	5,84,24,090	65,56,564	1,07,79,585	3,54,32,466	4,27,68,615
"	Madras	1,84,54,180	88,34,175		60,00,000	1,48,34,175
"	Bombay	3,44,45,565	1,42,53,229	1,54,76,941	1,58,00,000	4,55,30,170
"	Allahabad	63,42,595	61,01,570	...	31,0 ,000	92,01,570
"	Lahore	58,48,220	46,47,245	...	33,00,000	79,47,245
"	Calicut	25,16,285	26,91,705	...	7,60,000	33,91,705
"	Coconada	9,36,135	4,92,805	...	5,00,000	9,92,805
"	Nagpore	10,27,285	11,27,830	...	5,00,000	16 27,830
"	Kurrachee	24,72,960	16,16,335	...	13,00,000	29,16,335
"	Akola	14,11,455	11,66,870	...	3,00,000	14,66,870
	TOTAL ...	13,13,78,730	4,76,30,736	2,71,56,526	[illegible]	[illegible]

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th November 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1024.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1023, dated the 15th November 1877, the under-mentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
27	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Money Battye.	Staff Corps...	365 0 0	324 4 0	.....	20th November 1877.	England.

The 23rd November 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1025.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward Montgomerie Nedham, 62nd Foot, Wing Officer, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—7th June 1876.

Lieutenant William George Dunsford, 108th Foot, Wing Officer, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—22nd September 1876.

No. 1026.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford,—20th November 1877.

Captain William Leycester Samuells—20th November 1877.

Captain William Lynd Noverre,—20th November 1877.

No. 1027.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Charles Eyre Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps,—10th November 1877.

Lieutenant Arthur Edward Ward, Bengal Staff Corps,—21st November 1877.

No. 1028.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 29th September 1877, under the provisions of paragraph 13, Clause *c*, of the Royal Warrant of 21st December 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1029.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry, 20th November 1877.

No. 1030.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," 12th October, 1877, page 5599.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals. Dated 13th October, 1877 :—

Brevet Colonel Olans John McLeod Farrington, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brevet Colonel Robert Thomas Leigh, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brevet Colonel George Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brevet Colonel Charles George Henry Coote, Madras Staff Corps.

Brevet Colonel John Frederick Lester, Bombay Staff Corps.

Brevet Colonel Thomas Smith Warden, Bombay Staff Corps.

Brevet Colonel John Craufurd Millar, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brevet Colonel George Edward Thomas, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonels. Dated 13th October, 1877 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Edward Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Deneys Vanrenen, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Surgeon-General. Dated 13th October, 1877 :—

Deputy Surgeon-General James Pattison Walker, M.D., Bengal Establishment.

No. 1031.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain G. M. Collings, Royal Engineers, appointed by Her Majesty's Government to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 10th November 1877, is attached to the Department of the Adjutant General in India, for special duty, with the rank and pay of an Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 1032.—QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain the Hon'ble C. Dutton, 85th Foot, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Captain R. H. Grant, who vacates on exceeding the prescribed period of furlough to Europe.

No. 1033.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Surgeons-Major John Wilson Johnston, M.D., and John Cameron, M.D., are brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 1034.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeon D. M. Jack.		
" W. Owen.		
" W. B. Smyth.		
" J. G. Hancock.		Arrived at Bombay, 10th November 1877.
" W. Conry.		
" E. L. Robinson.		
" G. F. Kellie.		
" J. Mullane.		
" A. W. Mackenzie.		
" J. Crofts.		
" D. Mullen	...	Arrived at Bombay, 25th October 1877.

No. 1035.—NATIVE ARMY—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Jehan Beg, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Kumoo Khan, invalided; Duffadar Mahomed Ukrum, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jehan Beg, promoted—15th August 1877.

13th Bengal Lancers.

Kote Duffadar Bazmeer Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Ali Khan, deceased—27th October 1877.

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Hazara Singh is appointed Ressaldar Major, *vice* Jehan Khan, permitted to resign—11th November 1874.

41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Gopeeah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Teeka Ram, transferred on promotion to the 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry; Havildar Muthura, to be Jemadar, *vice* Doorjun Sing, transferred on promotion to the 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry—27th October 1877.

No. 1036.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Jemadar Sadoola Khan from No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, to be Subadar, *vice* Jafir Alli, invalided.

No. 1037.—VOLUNTEER CORPS.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Charles Clarke, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* E. Weatherdon, promoted.

Subject to their passing the prescribed examination in drill.

Mr. Victor Pont, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* J. Rickie, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1038.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

That part of G. G. O. No. 912 of 1877 which refers to this officer is cancelled.

Major Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 3rd Class, Rajputana Agency, Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,—For two years—one year, five months, and twenty-six days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Dodgson Hamilton Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers,—Private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1039.—The grant of leave on medical certificate to Lieutenant-Colonel W. Phaire, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad, in G. G. O. No. 217 of 1877, will be held to have effect from the 9th October 1876, instead of the 1st October 1876, as previously notified.

No. 1040.—Captain W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, in G. G. O. No. 897 of 1877, is permitted to spend a portion of it in India, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to the date of his embarkation, and the remainder in Europe.

No. 1041.—Lieutenant W. G. McPherson, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months to proceed to Europe.

No. 1042.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, Manager of the Estate of the Minor Rajah of Durbhunga,—Bombay, 8th November 1877.

Major *Hon'ble* J. H. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 8th November 1877.

Major G. N. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Fort William, 7th November 1877.

Major W. E. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps,—Fort William, 7th November 1877.

Surgeon-Major C. Hatchell,—Fort William, 8th November 1877.

Captain G. Edmonds, Unattached,—Bombay, 8th November 1877.

Captain F. T. Goad, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—Bombay, 9th November 1877.

Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 8th November 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 1043.—Conductor John Evans, Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in India.

No. 1044.—Conductor Thomas Taylor, Army Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in India.

No. 1045.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Charles Markham, late 9th Lancers,—one shilling and one and half pence per diem.

Patrick McCormack, late Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling and one half-penny per diem.

No. 1046.—Subadar Major Jerra Sind, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, having completed a service of 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem, payable in the Punjab Circle, instead of that notified in G. G. O. No. 900 of 1876.

No. 1047.—Jemadar Umreea, of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem, being half the invalid pension of his rank, payable in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1048.—1st Class Hospital Assistant Luchman Singh, of the Settlement Staff, Midnapore, is granted a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

No. 1049.—1st Class Hospital Assistant Hyder Khan, of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted a pension of Rs. 19-0-4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 3rd to 16th November 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade...	Lieutenant R. L. Edwards ...	18th October 1877 ...	Cashmere.		
Bengal Medical Establishment.	Surgeon-Major A. P. Tomkyns...	7th November 1877 ...	Bareilly.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 3rd to 23rd November 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Indian Military Service.							
John Gillespie (*a*) ...	Lieut.-Col.	Bengal Staff Corps.	7th Feb. 1877	Will left ...	252 1 7		
James Williamson (*b*) ...	Colonel ...	Ditto ...	16th June 1877	Testate ...	589 1 0	...	23rd January 1878.
British Military Service.							
Maitland Nott Hobday (*c*) ...	Lieut. ...	Royal Engineers	31st May 1877	No will found	1,023 14 9	...	Ditto.
Thos. Dermot O'Grady (*d*)...	Lieut. ...	73rd Foot ...	16th Aug. 1877	Intestate ...	1,423 11 8	...	Ditto.
Quintin Hamilton Thompson (*e*).	Lieut. ...	2-12th Foot ...	25th Aug. 1877	Ditto ...	267 11 11		
Chas. Somner Sedley Taylor (*f*).	Major ...	Royal Artillery	5th Sep. 1877	No will found	929 9 7		

(*a*).—*Next-of-kin*—*Mother*—Mrs. Gillespie.
Brother and Executor—Charles Gillespie, Esq., Tacksman.
Sisters—Mrs. Sophia Adams.
Miss. Christina Mary Gillespie, Tulloch House, Kingussie, Invernesshire.

(*b*).—*Widow and Executrix*—Mrs. Marion Ellen Williamson.
Children—3 sons and 2 daughters.
Executors—Captain Charles William Ingilley Harrison, R.E.
George Oswald, Esq.

(*c*).—*Next-of-kin*—*Father*—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Hobday, Retired List, Bengal Army, 3, Talbot Square, Hyde Park, London, W.

(*d*).—*Next-of-kin*—*Father*—Thomas O'Grady, Esq., Norwood, Roches Town, Co. Cork, Ireland.

(*e*).—*Next-of-kin*—*Father*—Revd. W. W. Thompson, Uppingham, Rutland, England.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

(*f*).—*Next-of-kin*—*Brothers*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Kepple Taylor, Commanding Auxiliary Artillery, 6, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.
Edward Ignatius Taylor, Esq., Holy Church Cross, Dover, Delaware, U. S. A.
Sisters—Miss Sophia R. Taylor, Guilford, Surrey.
Miss Elizabeth Taylor, The College, Hereford.
Administrator General Bengal, administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Establishment.

Fort William, the 21st November 1877.

No. 503.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Works in charge of the Sutlej Bridge Works.

The 22nd November 1877.

No. 504.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 432, dated 3rd October 1877, appointing Mr. C. E. B. Ross, an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, is cancelled.

The 23rd November 1877.

No. 505.—Sergeant J. Edwards, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is retransferred from Bombay to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

6-12-77

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877. Register No. 38.

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

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Part III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(*Nothing for publication.*)

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Supplement No. 48.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 27th November 1877.

No. 46.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

40 & 41 VIC., CAP. 51.

Arrangement of Clauses.

Clause.

1. Power to the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise any sum not exceeding 5,000,000*l.*
2. Bonds may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned by Secretary of State.
3. Debentures may be issued.
4. As to payment of principal and interest on debentures.
5. Debentures transferable by delivery. Coupons by delivery.
6. Bills may be issued.
7. Description, currency of, and interest on bills.
8. Capital stock and annuities may be created and issued.
9. Transfer books of such capital stock and annuities to be kept.
10. Annuities deemed personal estate.
11. The whole amount charged not to exceed 5,000,000*l.*
12. Power to raise money for payment of principal money.
13. Securities, &c. to be charged on revenues of India.
14. Provisions as to composition for stamp duties on India bonds extended to bonds and debentures under this Act.
15. Forgery of debentures and bills to be punishable as forgery of East India bonds.
16. Returns to be prepared half-yearly of moneys raised on loan, and presented to Parliament.
17. Saving powers of the Secretary of State in Council.
18. Stock created hereunder to be deemed East India stock.
19. Sect. 3, &c. of 33 & 34 Vict., c. 93, extended to capital stock created under this Act.

An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.

[14th August 1877.]

Whereas the exigencies of the public service in India require that the Secretary of State in Council of India should be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and

Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times after the passing of this Act, to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole five millions of pounds sterling, of which two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling may be raised by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest, or annuities, bonds, debentures, or bills, or partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others, and the whole or any portion of the remaining two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling may be raised by the creation and issue of bonds, debentures, or bills, but not by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest, or of annuities.

Power to the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise any sum not exceeding 5,000,000*l*.

2. All bonds issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council of India, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for India, or one of his Under Secretaries, or his Assistant Under Secretary, and shall be for such respective amounts, payable after such notice, and at such rate or rates of interest as the said Secretary of State in Council may think fit.

Bonds may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned by Secretary of State.

3. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

Debentures may be issued.

4. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be paid off at par at a time or times to be mentioned in such debentures respectively; and the interest on all such debentures shall be paid half-yearly on such days as shall be mentioned therein; and the principal moneys and interest secured by such debentures shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England.

As to payment of principal and interest on debentures.

5. All or any number of the debentures issued under the authority of this Act, and all right to and in respect of the principal and interest moneys secured thereby, shall be transferable by the delivery of such debentures; and the coupons for interest annexed to any debenture issued under the authority of this Act shall also pass by

Debentures transferable by delivery.

Coupons by deli-

6. All bills issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

Bills may be issued.

7. A bill issued under the authority of this Act shall be a bill for the payment of the principal sum named therein at the date therein mentioned, so that the date be not more than twelve months from the date of the bill; and the principal sum secured by such bill shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England. Interest shall be payable in respect of such bill at such rate and in such manner as the Secretary of State in Council may determine.

Description, currency of, and interest on bills.

8. Any capital stock created under the authority of this Act shall bear such a rate of interest, and any annuities to be created under the authority of this Act shall be at such rate per centum per annum, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit; and such capital stock and such annuities may be issued on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council; and any such capital stock may bear interest during such period, and be paid off at par at such time, as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such capital stock; and such annuities may be terminable at such period as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such annuities.

Capital stock and annuities may be created and issued.

9. In case of the creation and issue of any such capital stock or of any such annuities, there shall be kept, either at the office of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England, books wherein entries shall be made of the said capital stock and annuities respectively, and wherein all assignments or transfers of the same respectively, or any part thereof respectively, shall be entered and registered, and shall be signed by the parties making such assignments or transfers, or, if such parties be absent, by his, her, or their attorney or attorneys thereunto lawfully authorised by writing under his, her, or their hands and seals, to be attested by two or more credible witnesses; and the person or persons to whom such transfer or transfers shall be made may respectively underwrite his, her, or their acceptance thereof; and no other mode of assigning or transferring the said capital stock or the said annuities, or any part thereof respectively, or any interest therein respectively, shall be good and available in law, and no stamp duties whatsoever shall be charged on the said transfers or any of them.

Transfer books of such capital stock and annuities to be kept.

10. All annuities created and issued under the authority of this Act shall be deemed and taken to be personal and not real estate, and shall go to the executors or administrators of the person or persons dying possessed thereof, interested therein, or entitled thereto, and not to the heir-at-law, nor be liable to any foreign attachment by the custom of London, or otherwise.

Annuities deemed personal estate.

11. The whole amount of the principal moneys to be charged on the revenues of India under this Act shall not exceed five millions.

The whole amount charged not to exceed 5,000,000*l*.

12. Upon or for the repayment of any principal money secured under the authority of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council may at any time borrow or raise, by

Power to raise money for payment of principal money.

all or any of the modes aforesaid, all or any part of the amount of principal money repaid or to be repaid, and so from time to time as all or any part of any principal money under this Act may require to be repaid, but the amount to be charged upon the revenues of India shall not in any case exceed the principal money required to be repaid, and the total amount raised under this section by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest or of annuities shall not at any one time exceed two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

13. All bonds, debentures, and bills to be issued under this Act, and the principal moneys and interest thereby secured, and all capital stock to be issued under this Act, and the interest thereon, and all annuities to be issued under this Act, shall be charged on and payable out of the revenues of India, in like manner as other liabilities incurred on account of the government of the said territories.

Securities, &c. to be charged on revenues of India.

14. The provisions contained in section four of the Act of the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-four, with respect to the composition and agreement for the payment by the East India Company of an annual sum in lieu of stamp duties on their bonds, and the exemption of their bonds from stamp duties, shall be applicable with respect to the bonds and debentures to be issued under the authority of this Act, as if such provisions were here repeated and re-enacted with reference thereto.

Provisions as to composition for stamp duties on India bonds extended to bonds and debentures under this Act.

15. All provisions now in force in anywise relating to the offence of forging or altering, or offering, uttering, disposing of, or putting off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any East India bond, with intent to defraud, shall extend and be applicable to and in respect of any debenture or bill issued under the authority of this Act, as well as to and in respect of any bond issued under the same authority.

Forgery of debentures and bills to be punishable as forgery of East India bonds.

16. Provided always, that, at the end of each of the half years ending on the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of September in every year, the Secretary of State in Council shall prepare or cause to be prepared a return of all loans raised in England under the provisions of this Act or of any other Acts, and of loans raised in India chargeable on the revenues of India, outstanding at the commencement of each half year, with the rates of interest and total amount payable thereon, and the date of the termination of each loan, the debt incurred during the half year, the moneys raised thereby during the half year, the loans paid off or discharged during the half year, and the loans outstanding at the close of the half year, stating, so far as the public convenience will allow, the purpose or service for which moneys have been raised during the half year; also a return of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities then chargeable on the revenues of India, as provided for in the Act twenty-first and twenty-second Victoria, chapter three, with rates and amount of interest, showing the changes which have taken place in each half year, in respect to the debts incurred and paid off or discharged; that such returns shall be presented to both Houses of Parliament, as respects the return of loans and liabilities in England, within fifteen days after the expiration of the said half-yearly periods, and within three months after the expiration of each half year, as respects the return of loans and liabilities in India, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not sitting, then within one week after Parliament shall be next assembled; and the various conditions in respect to terms, prices, dates of payment, and rates of interest on which bills have been issued during the half year under the authority of sections six and seven of this Act, shall be shown in the return in a form admitting of a comparison with previous years.

Returns to be prepared half-yearly of moneys raised on loan, and presented to Parliament.

17. This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money vested in the said Secretary of State in Council at the time of passing thereof.

Saving powers of the Secretary of State in Council.

18. Any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be East India stock, within the Act twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-five, section thirty-two, unless and until Parliament shall otherwise provide; and any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be and shall mean India stock within the Act of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Victoria, chapter seventy-three, anything in the said last-mentioned Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Stock created hereunder to be deemed East India stock.

19. The provisions contained in the third section of the Act of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Victoria, chapter ninety-three, and all other enactments in the said Act relating to or affecting such provisions, shall be extended and be applicable to any capital stock created under this Act.

Sect. 3, &c. of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 93, extended to capital stock created under this Act.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 24th November 1877.

No. 2097.—The following Notification by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General is published for general information:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive in Calcutta by a special train at 5 P. M., Calcutta time, on Thursday, the 29th November 1877.

His Excellency will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honor of Native troops will be drawn up on the platform at the Howrah Railway Station, with Band and Color.

The route taken will be by the Hoogbly Bridge, Strand Road and Esplanade Row.

The Body Guard will form the Escort.

A Guard of Honor of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps will be drawn up in front of Government House.

A Viceregal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Excellency alights at Government House.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th November 1877.

No. 941.—Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., M.A., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 942.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. O'Kinealy, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence of Mr. Howell, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th November 1877.

No. 392.—The Reverend B. T. Atlay, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 17th October last.

MEDICAL.

The 27th November 1877.

No. 629.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Odeutoolla are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

PATENTS.

The 27th November 1877.

No. 666.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 47 of 1877.—Mr. R. Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, for improvements in the means or apparatus for pressing indigo.

No. 48 of 1877.—Mr. R. Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, for improvements in machinery for pressing indigo or other substances.

No. 71 of 1877.—Count A. Apraxine, of St. Petersburg, in the Empire of Russia, presently resident at Paris, for improvements in balloons for ærial navigation.

No. 72 of 1877.—Mr. J. E. G. Monnier, a Foreman Platelayer in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company, residing at Muddapur, for an improved permanent way.

No. 81 of 1877.—Mr. T. Balmer, of Fochaber, in the County of Moray, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for improvements in apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf.

No. 86 of 1877.—Mr. S. J. Tucker, of Calcutta, mechanic, and there carrying on business under the style of Messrs. Edward Thomson & Co., for working punkahs by machinery.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FIBRES AND SILK.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine, having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer [illegible] substantially unchanged.

3. His Excellency the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear

and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund, or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund, or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 30th November 1877.

No. 2641P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Bienenfeld Rolph as Consul for Italy at Aden.

No. 2643P.—With reference to Notification No. 2399P., dated 17th October 1877, Mr. J. Salmon, Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 7th November 1877.

GENERAL.

The 27th November 1877.

No. 3269G.—Mr. H. M. Durand, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and First Assistant to Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th September to the 4th October 1877, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. Lyall on special duty.

The 30th November 1877.

No. 3305G.—The unexpired portion of the sick leave granted by Notification of this Depart-

ment, No. 2233G., dated 13th August 1877, to Surgeon J. C. Lucas, late Civil Surgeon of Bushire, is cancelled with effect from the 5th October 1877.

No. 3306*G.*—The services of Major W. Anderson, Officiating 2nd in Command, Malwa Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Major Miller.

No. 3307*G.*—*Erratum.*—In Notification of this Department, No. 3099G., dated 31st October 1877, for "*that date*" substitute "*21st September 1877.*"

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 30th November 1877.

No. 2335.—*Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of October 1877, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1876 and 1875:—*

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	2,53,58,333	3,73,36,590	1,73,93,841
Bengal	1,95,23,587	93,67,513	90,88,747
Assam	31,14,796	24,27,667	24,05,619
British Burmah	49,26,493	39,24,483	29,88,589
North-Western Provinces	1,40,86,635	1,47,32,133	95,18,725
Oudh	48,66,858	41,27,880	24,43,676
Punjab	99,76,826	98,27,861	90,66,815
Bombay	1,73,01,154	1,88,08,595	1,49,02,277
Central Provinces	34,35,160	35,16,639	31,24,437
Madras	2,10,62,062	1,28,61,166	1,97,01,106
TOTAL ...	12,36,51,904	11,69,30,527	9,06,33,882

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 30th November 1877.

No. 2336.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877:—*

	Bullion or Coin received.		
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	Coined and examined.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of October 1877—			
Calcutta	70,57,701	...	45,24,882
Bombay	1,12,79,344	...	1,07,97,280
TOTAL ...	1,83,37,045	...	1,53,22,162
First ten months—			
Calcutta	2,90,61,380	1,968	2,81,23,190
Bombay	7,25,41,541	...	7,41,80,963
TOTAL ...	10,16,02,921	1,968	10,23,04,153

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of October	9,10,029	25,64,900	16,54,871 Exports.	2,32,09,308	7,73,800	2,24,35,508	2,41,19,337	33,38,700	2,07,80,637
First ten months ...	1,72,79,654	94,41,359	78,38,295 Imports.	12,08,71,909	1,08,11,272	11,00,60,637	13,81,51,563	2,02,52,631	11,78,98,932

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th November 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1050.—BREVET—

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualty, the names of the under-mentioned Officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Colonel W. H. Freese, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals;
Major J. M. Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels;
Captain H. G. Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.

} In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) W. T. Money, Madras Infantry, on the 20th August 1877.

No. 1051.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major Arthur Edward Downing ...	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	15th Nov. 1877.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. J. Wild, retired.
Cadre of the late 51st Native Infantry ...	Captain C. E. Macaulay, (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		

No. 1052.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following Extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette" of the 26th October, 1877, page 5804.

India Office, 22nd October, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain J. Biddulph, half-pay, late 19th Hussars. Dated 1st November, 1871.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant H. M. Mason, 45th Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871.
Lieutenant H. T. G. Burne, 63rd Foot. Dated 9th August, 1873.
Lieutenant W. O. Harris, 17th Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Page 5805.

The date of rank of the undermentioned Officers admitted to the Indian Staff Corps should be as follows, and not as stated in the London Gazettes specified below:—

BENGAL.

Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Solomon Charles Frederick Peile, 109th Foot. Dated 9th August, 1874;
Lieutenant Edward Dermot Hamilton Daly, 15th Hussars. Dated 9th August, 1874;
Lieutenant Charles Hogge, 22nd Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871;
and not as stated in the *Gazette* of May 18, 1877.
Lieutenant George Henry B. Coats, 1st Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871;
Lieutenant Charles John Dennys, 65th Foot Dated 26th March, 1874;
Lieutenant Charles Campbell Whistler, 76th Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871;
and not as stated in the *Gazette* of June 8, 1877.
Lieutenant George Wingate, 19th Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871;
Lieutenant Redmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland, 39th Foot. Dated 13th November, 1872;
Lieutenant Alexander Melvin, 109th Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871;
Lieutenant Henry Affleck Graves, R.A. Dated 16th July, 1863;
Lieutenant Michael King Martin, 3rd Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871;
and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 24, 1877.
Lieutenant James Andrew Colville Wedderburn, 54th Foot. Dated 27th October, 1871.
Lieutenant Thomas Caldwell Pears, 70th Foot. Dated 29th May, 1872.
Lieutenant Charles Stewart Wheler, 13th Hussars. Dated 30th December, 1871.

India Office, 24th October, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and Her Majesty's Indian Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Affleck Graves, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th July, 1877.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Warde Webster. Dated 26th July, 1877.
Captain George Scott Hills. Dated 4th August, 1877.
Captain Charles James Durand. Dated 4th August, 1877.

Captain Henry Gordon Waterfield. Dated 4th August, 1877.
Captain Talbot Bradford Middleton Glassock. Dated 11th August, 1877.
Captain Linley Blathwayt. Dated 11th August, 1877.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Hobday. Dated 25th July, 1877.
Lieutenant Edward Hales Wilson. Dated 25th July, 1877.
Lieutenant Robert Alexander Gilchrist. Dated 4th August, 1877.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Dumbleton. Dated 4th August, 1877.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Innis Robinson. Dated 4th August, 1877.

To be Majors.

Late 1st European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Cunliffe Martin. Dated 4th August, 1877.

Late 2nd European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) John Lowis Loch. Dated 4th August, 1877.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Andrew Skeen. Dated 31st March, 1877, to stand immediately below Surgeon-Major Robert Harvey.

"London Gazette" of the 30th October, 1877, page 5923.

War Office, Pall Mall, 30th October 1877.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Bolton Girdlestone, Retired List, Bengal Staff Corps (since deceased), to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 16th August, 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sussex Charles Milford, Bombay Staff Corps, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement. Dated 31st October, 1877.

Page 5924.

Apothecary J. Slane, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Surgeon. Dated 31st October, 1877.
Apothecary A. G. Price, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon. Dated 31st October, 1877.
Apothecary J. C. Ellis, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon. Dated 31st October, 1877.
The second Christian name of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. M. Lees, Bengal Staff Corps, is *Munnings*, and not *Manning*, as hitherto stated.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 1st October 1877 :—

* * *

Major Albert Seagrim, Bengal Staff Corps.

Page 5925.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels :—
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th June, 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Arnold Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd July, 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sussex Charles Milford, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 4th July, 1877.

No. 1053.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Eteson, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel H. F. Brooke, appointed Adjutant General, Bombay Army.
Major H. Thompson, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., on furlough.
Major M. C. Farrington, 51st Foot, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Major Thompson.

No. 1054.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

The following Officers to be Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

Lieutenant M. R. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—6th November 1877.
Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—7th November 1877.

No. 1055.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service :—

Surgeon W. Gillies
" D. Basu
" J. A. Nelis
" A. M. Crofts
" W. Coates
" J. Blood
} Arrived at Bombay, 10th November 1877.

No. 1056.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Infantry.

Surgeon C. L. Swaine, Madras Medical Department, to be Officiating Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Crocker, M.D., on furlough.

No. 1057.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Fattehyab Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Mahomed Shami, promoted, 23rd March 1877.

No. 1058.—Jemadar Gool Badshah, appointed on probation to the 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 1143 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 4th November 1875.

No. 1059.—The following direct appointment of a native gentleman is made :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Dowlut Ram, to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from date of joining appointment.

No. 1060.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following order issued by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed :—

No. 212, dated the 26th July 1877—Appointing Subadar Kaka Sing, of No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Subadar-Major to the Artillery of the Force, under the operations of G. G. Os. Nos. 605 of 1864 and 1 of 1877, *vice* Subadar-Major Mardan Ali Shah, of No. 1 Mountain Battery, invalided, with effect from the 1st May 1877.

No. 5 Garrison Battery.

No. 1061.—Havildar Shaick Himmut, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ameer Singh, invalided.

No. 1062.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a volunteer rifle corps at Rangoon, to be designated the "Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to notify the following appointment :—

To be Commandant.

Major Richard Charles Evanson, Madras Staff Corps.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 1063.—The following corrections to be made in G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877 :—

Table No. 148 *(Commissariat.), Hospitals for Natives, page* 51.

Expunge the entry "corks for bottles."

Table No. 154 *(Commissariat) page* 35.

After "Sand, fine cleaned, for Macnamara's filters," enter *Scissors for trimming the wicks of Kerosine oil lamps, scale,* 1 *pair per barrack or building when Kerosine lamps are burned.*

DRESS.

No. 1064.—Paragraphs 6 and 7 of G. G. O. No. 929 of 1877 are cancelled, and the following substituted as paragraph 6 :—

6. The Army pattern helmet with plume or spike will replace the cocked hat and plume, the turban being white. The plume or spike will be worn as laid down for Staff Officers.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 1065.—With a view to the assimilation of equipment in the Mountain Batteries (Royal Artillery and Native) armed with 7-pounder Rifled Muzzle Loading Guns, 200 lbs., serving in India, Equipment Tables for these Batteries have been published for adoption throughout the three Presidencies.

No alteration in the scale of equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and the nomenclature and proportion as entered therein should be strictly followed.

All changes that may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government, or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the sanction of Government.

Copies of the Equipment Tables will be printed and distributed to Batteries and Departments in the Bengal Presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India, and to Batteries and Departments in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Governments of those Presidencies.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 1066.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 747 of 1875, the following addition will be made to Equipment Tables of 9-pounder M. L. R. Batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, *viz.*,—at page 16 between the items "worms wadhook," &c., and "Wrenches irons" &c., enter *Wrenches iron box for muzzle sight, 2 per Battery.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1067.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Surgeon Edward Reginald Johnson, Medical Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1068.—The grant of leave on medical certificate to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. Thomson, Infantry, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor-General with the *ex*-King of Oude and Superintendent of Political Pensions, in G. G. O. No. 874 of 1877, is to be considered as under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, instead of those of 1854, as previously notified.

No. 1069.—The furlough granted to Captain C. C. Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, in G. G. O. No. 758 of 1877, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 1070.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—
Captain (Brevet Major) J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—Bombay, 16th November 1877.
Captain G. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—Bombay, 16th November 1877.
Lieutenant F. R. Ditmas, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—**Bombay, 16th November 1877.**
Lieutenant L. W. Christopher, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—Bombay, 19th September 1877.

No. 1071.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. M. MacGregor, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Quartermaster General, reported his arrival in India on the 26th March 1877, from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G. G. O. No. 261 of 1875.

No. 1072.—Captain R. B. Lockwood, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, reported his arrival in India on the 29th March 1877, from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G. G. O. No. 1147 of 1874.

No. 1073.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 829 of 1877. *Khedive*, 8th October 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 610 of 1877. *Mongolia*, 7th September 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major H. Crocker, M.D., Madras G. O. No. 795 of 1877. *China*, 15th October 1877, from Bombay.

Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, G. G. O. No. 873 of 1877. *Mongolia*, 7th September 1877, from Bombay.

Captain J. Colledge, Bengal Staff Corps, G.G.O. No. 931 of 1877. *Travancore*, 1st October 1877, from Bombay.

Captain E. Shaw, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 765 of 1877. *Khedive*, 8th October 1877, from Bombay.

Captain J. R. M'Cullagh, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 912 of 1877. *Kashgar*, 5th November 1877, from Madras.

Lieutenant T. Hope, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 521 of 1877. *Venetia*, 14th September 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant R. R. N. Sturt, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 949 of 1877. *Travancore*, 1st October 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant G. H. Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 647 of 1877. *Khedive*, 8th October 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant J. W. Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 912 of 1877. *City of Manchester*, 20th October 1877, from Calcutta.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 1074.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 4th May 1877, in room of Colonel G. Selby, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance :—

Colonel ANDREW VANCE FALLS, *of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

2nd Lieutenant	....	11th June 1839.
1st Lieutenant	...	17th August 1841.
Brevet Captain	...	11th June 1854.
Captain	...	11th April 1855.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	9th June 1862.
Brevet Colonel	...	9th June 1867.
Colonel	...	5th February 1870.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanded A Troop, Horse Artillery, from 10th August 1852 to 4th November 1852, and from 21st February 1854 to 18th May 1854.

Commanded No. 7 Horse Battery, from 12th September 1857 to 30th April 1858, and from 12th May 1858 to 1st January 1861.

Commanded B Troop, Horse Artillery, from 31st January 1861 to 21st February 1862.

Commanded Royal Artillery, Ceded Districts, from 20th April 1863 to 31st December 1865.

Commanded D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and Royal Artillery, Mysore Division, from 6th November 1869 to 28th February 1870.

Commanded 23rd Brigade, and Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 7th June 1870 to 31st October 1870.

Commanded 20th Brigade, and Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 20th November 1873.

WAR SERVICES.

Served in the Southern Mahratta Campaign from 21st October 1844 to 4th February 1845, and was present at the sieges of Punallaghur, Powenghur, Munohur, Munsintosh, also at the capitulation of Budderghur, 10th November 1844.

PENSIONS.

No. 1075.—First Class Apothecary Simon DeCruz, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, transferred to the invalid pension establishment on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, payable in India.

No. 1076.—Subadar Omrow Dooby, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, having served 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 1077.—Sepoy Nehal Sing, of the 32nd Regiment, Punjab Pioneers, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree of Rs. 5-4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab Circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1078.—The services of Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. deKantzow, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Sudder Bazar, Delhi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1079.—The under-mentioned Officer is Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £528-7-0, with effect from the 11th June 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Blair Thomas Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, late Superintendent of Chumba, Punjab.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 17th to 30th November 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
General List, Infantry ...	Captain H. B. Swiney ...	20th November 1877 ...	Near Fort Mackeson		
1st Battalion, 8th Foot ...	Captain C. F. Malet ...	22nd November 1877 ...	Pachmarhi.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 30th November 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
John Gillespie (a) ...	Lieut.-Col.	Bengal Staff Corps.	7th Feb. 1877	Will left ...	186 3 0		

(a).—*Next-of-kin—Mother*—Mrs. Gillespie.
Brother and Executor—Charles Gillespie, Esq., Tacksman.
Sisters—Mrs. Sophia Adam.
Miss Christina Mary Gillespie, Tulloch House, Kingussie, Invernesshire.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th November 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 36.—Mr. Wilfred Chandler to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, from date of joining.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 29th November 1877.

No. 506.—Mr. W. Smith, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, resumed charge of the Simla Imperial Circle from Major J. P. Steel, R.E., on the forenoon of the 20th November 1877.

The 30th November 1877.

No. 507.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 884, dated 20th September 1877, Mr. W. Hyde, Assistant Apothecary, is posted to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 508.—The resignation by Mr. H. Buchan of his appointment as Accountant, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is accepted.

No. 509.—Sub-Conductor Nicholas Hutchinson, Barrack Serjeant, is promoted to Barrack Master, 2nd Class, with effect from 28th September 1876, *vice* Barrack Master Honorary Captain Mathews, retired.

No. 510.—The services of Mr. J. C. Oman, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Educational Department.

No. 511.—Major C. S. Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is placed on special duty under the Government of India.

No. 512.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Western System of State Railways, was, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from the 7th to 19th November 1876, both days inclusive.

No. 513.—Mr. E. Ross, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to Bombay for employment on the Dhoond and Manmad Railway.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 49.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877. [Register No. 33.

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

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—(*Nothing for publication.*)

SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House on Tuesday, the 18th December 1877, at 9-30 P. M.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Thursday, the 13th. Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, will be good enough to add the names of the gentlemen who will present them.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them the two cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The carriages of gentlemen (except such as have the private entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate. Carriages will take up at the Grand Stairs.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON will hold a Drawing-Room at Government House at 9-30 on the evening of Thursday, December 20th.

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing-Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 15th, and to bring with them to the Drawing-Room the two cards which will be sent to them; one to be given on entering Government House, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name

of the lady by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting as soon as possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing-Room.

Ladies are requested to appear in full dress with trains. Trains, however, will not be considered indispensable.

The carriages of those who have the private entrée will enter by the South-East Gateway, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-West Gateway.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd December 1877.

No. 47.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble D. Cowie of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

The 5th December 1877.

No. 48.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Wednesday the 12th instant at noon, as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 49.—Mr. G. T. Spankie took over charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, from Mr. J. E. Howard, in the forenoon of the 17th November 1877.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 50.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. C. P. Hill, from the 30th November 1877, of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

No. 51.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 4th December 1877.

No. 953.—Mr. J. O'Kinealy assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

The 5th December 1877.

No. 957.—Mr. G. K. Webster is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 8th August last.

No. 962.—The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 19th October last.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 964.—Mr. H. B. Simson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th December 1877.

No. 1755.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Ward, Officiating Superintendent of the School of Industry and of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, to be Superintendent of the School of Industry with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The 6th December 1877.

No. 1773.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Chundra Nath Nundi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade, in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif within the limits of the District of Cachar.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th December 1877.

No. 396.—The Reverend Charles Swinnerton, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. Swinnerton's services are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

No. 399.—The services of the Reverend M. E. Mills, who reported his return from furlough on 17th ultimo, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Mills is granted seven days' subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

No. 402.—The Reverend W. H. Gale, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 10th August last.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 407.—The services of the Reverend W. W. Nicholls, who reported his return from furlough on the 16th ultimo, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 410.—The services of the Reverend T. D. Gray, who reported his return from furlough on the 21st ultimo, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Gray is granted three days' subsidiary leave.

No. 413.—The Reverend A. C. Pearson, Chaplain of Moulmein, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Rangoon Cantonments.

J. O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FIBRES AND SILK.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine, having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund, or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund, or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second-class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1877.

No. 1615 *F.*—With reference to Notification No. 110, dated the 26th January last, Mr. E. A. Down, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, is attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a further period of three months, with effect from the 25th November 1877.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 24 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ENGLISH CHANNEL—DUNGENESS TO DOVER.

Night Signals shown by British Pilot Vessels.

The Trinity House, London, has given notice that on and after the 1st December 1877, the Pilot-cutters cruising between Dungeness and Dover, with Pilots for London on board, will exhibit, in addition to the white mast-head light, *two flare lights* in quick succession, *every fifteen minutes*.

These flare lights will distinguish such Pilot-cutters from Foreign Pilot-boats in the vicinity.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*Late I.N.*),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 7th December 1877.

By Order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the Admiralty Channel Pilot, Part I, page 227.

INLAND CUSTOMS.

The 4th December 1877.

No. 227.—Mr. Auckland Colvin, C.S., Collector of Bijnor, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Inland Customs, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Halsey on privilege leave, with effect from the 26th November 1877.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 4th December 1877.

No. 50.—Mr. F. Fedden, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, in place of Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, with effect from the 1st November last, the date on which Mr. Hughes proceeded on furlough.

SURVEYS.

The 5th December 1877.

No. 704.—Mr. R. R. Beynon, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Superintendent with effect from the 28th April 1875 instead of the 30th October 1875, as stated in Notification No. 278, dated the 27th April last.

The 6th December 1877.

No. 707.—Mr. A. G. Hudson, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is confirmed in the grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 25th October last.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTICE.

Fort William, the 3rd December 1877.

WHEREAS Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and Empress of India, has by a Warrant under Her Sign Manual appointed His Highness JAYAJI RAO SINDIA, Maharaja of Gwalior, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; AND WHEREAS it has pleased Her Majesty by a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual to authorize His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, to invest His Highness, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, with the Insignia of his Dignity in the Order: It is hereby notified that His Excellency

the Viceroy and Governor General has fixed, under the authority cited above, the 1st of January 1878 as the day and Government House, Calcutta, as the place for the Investiture of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Companions of the said Most Honorable Order who can conveniently be present are requested to attend the ceremony, and to apply to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for cards of admission before the 15th December next.

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 7th December 1877.

No. 183J.—The following Notification regarding the "Extradition Ordinance (Ceylon), 1877," which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 30th October 1877, is republished for general information :—

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 23rd day of *October 1877*.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.
Lord President.
Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by section 18 of "The Extradition Act 1870," it is among other things enacted, That if by any law made after the passing of the said Act by the Legislature of any British Possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such Possession the surrender of Fugitive Criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, either—

Suspend the operation within any such British Possession of the said Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer;—

Or direct that such law or ordinance or any part thereof shall have effect in such British Possession, with or without modifications and alterations, as if it were part of the Act:

And whereas by an Ordinance enacted by the Legislature of Ceylon, the short title of which is, "The Extradition Ordinance (Ceylon), 1877," it is provided that "all powers vested in and acts authorized or required to be done by a Police Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the surrender of Fugitive Criminals in the United Kingdom under 'The Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873,' are thereby vested in and may in the Colony be exercised and done by any Police Magistrate in relation to the surrender of Fugitive Criminals under the said Acts."

And whereas it is further provided by the said Ordinance that the said Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty shall by Order in Council direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect within the Colony as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870," but that the said Ordinance shall thereafter come into operation as soon as such Order in Council shall have been publicly made known in the Colony.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Act contained, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect in the Colony of Ceylon, without modification or alteration, as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870."

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

No. 184J.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, October the 26th, 1877, is published for general information :—

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 23rd day of *October*, 1877.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the 7th year of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China" it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to ordain, for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty may seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the Island of Hong Kong.

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by Order in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, to ordain (amongst other things) that all Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of such matters as are by the 4th section of the said Order specified should be exercised according to the provisions of the said Order and not otherwise and that save as expressly provided by the said Order, all jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong exercisable in relation to British subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan should absolutely cease.

And whereas by the Foreign Jurisdiction Amendment Act 1866 it was enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty in Council by Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts to confer upon any Court in Her Majesty's possessions out of the United Kingdom any jurisdiction which Her Majesty in Council might lawfully by any such Order confer on any Court in any country or place

out of Her Majesty's dominions within which Her Majesty has power or jurisdiction.

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council by another Order in Council of the 28th day of March 1868 to ordain (amongst other things) that in addition to the powers then vested in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong the said Supreme Court might have jurisdiction over and take cognizance of all crimes and offences committed by British subjects at any place on land being within six miles of any part of the Colony of Hong Kong, and not being on the mainland of China, and of and over all disputes and differences between British subjects being in any such place within such limit as aforesaid.

And whereas it has seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient to revoke the said last-mentioned Order in Council and to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong in respect to matters arising in the neighbourhood of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Now therefore, Her Majesty by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said recited Act, or otherwise vested in Her, is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. In addition to the powers now vested in the said Supreme Court of Hong Kong, the said Supreme Court may have jurisdiction over and take cognizance of all crimes and offences committed by British subjects at any place on land, being within ten miles of any part of the Colony of Hong Kong and of and over all disputes and differences between British subjects being in any such place within such limit as aforesaid, and the said Court shall and may deal with, try, hear and determine all such cases as fully and effectually as if such crimes or offences had been committed or such disputes or differences had arisen by or between British subjects within the said Colony of Hong Kong.

2. The said Order in Council of the 28th day of March 1868 is hereby revoked except for the purpose of completing any proceedings criminal or civil which may have been commenced thereunder before this Order is published in the said Colony of Hong Kong and any proceedings so commenced may be completed and any sentences and judgments given therein may be executed as fully and effectually as if this Order had not been made.

3. The jurisdiction hereby conferred upon the Supreme Court of Hong Kong shall be in addition to and concurrent with any power or jurisdiction now possessed by the Supreme Court for China or Japan or any Provincial Court under the said Order in Council of the 9th of March 1865 to deal with, try, hear and determine such cases as are herein mentioned and nothing in this Order contained shall affect the power of the said Supreme Court for China or Japan or of any Provincial Court under the said last-mentioned Order in Council to deal with, hear, try and determine the said cases.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

POLITICAL.

The 4th December 1877.

No. 2672*P.*—In continuation of Notification No. 631, dated 9th December 1864, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the claims of the undermentioned gentlemen to titles and honorary distinctions in Oudh :—

Name.	Title.	
LUCKNOW DISTRICT.		
Mirza Mohammad Mustafa Ali Haidar ...	Bahrám Shaukat Mirza Mohammad Mustafa Ali Haidar, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Raza Ali	Dára Sitwat, Mirza Mohammad Raza Ali, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Hasan Ali	Sulemán Kadr, Mirza Mohammad Hasan Ali, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Yahia Ali	Khurram Bakht, Mirza Mohammad Yahia Ali, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Taki Ali	Azímushshán, Mirza Mohammad Taki Ali, Bahádur	For life.
[illegible] Raza Khán ...	Azmatúddauláh Muazzam-ul-mulk, Saiyad Mohammad Raza Khan, Bahádur, Intizám Jang	For life.
Saiyad Mohammad Taki Khán ...	Muazzizuddauláh Ehtishám-ul-mulk, Saiyad Mohammad Taki Khán, Bahádur, Asad Jang	For life.
Mehdi Ali Khán	Iktidáruddaulah Mohtisham-ul-mulk, Mehdi Ali Khán, Bahádur, Zaigham Jang ...	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Husén Ali Khán ...	*1st Title.*—Mumtázuddaulah, Muddabir-ul-mulk, Mirza Mohammad Husén Ali Khán, Bahádur, Tahawar Jang.	
	2nd Title.—Faredún Martabat, Mirza Mohammad Husén Ali, Bahádur ...	For life.

Name.	Title.	
LUCKNOW DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Mirza Mohammad Ali	Bédar Bakht, Mirza Mohammad Ali, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Akbar Ali	Jalil-ush-shán, Mirza Mohammad Akbar Ali, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Ináyat Ali Khán	Ali Kadr, Mirza Ináyat Ali Khán, Bahádur	For life.
Sulemán Mirza	Saifuddaulah Mujahid-ul-mulk, Sulemán Mirza, Khán Bahádur, Hazabr Jang ...	For life.
Mohammad Abú Tálib Khán	Majiduddaulah, Mumtáz-ul-mulk, Mohammad Abú Tálib Khán, Bahádur, Rústam Jang	For life.
Ali Hasan Khán	Amiruddaulah, Ehtishám-ul-mulk, Ali Hasan Khán, Bahádur, Shujáat Jang ...	For life.
Ali Husén Khán	Shamsuddaulah, Mukhtar-ul-mulk, Ali Husén Khán, Bahádur, Mustakim Jang ...	For life.
Saiyad Ali Naki	Zabdatululma, Moin-ul-Momnin, Saiyad Ali Naki	For life.
Muzaffar Ali	Tadbiruddaulah, Mudabbir-ul-mulk, Munshi Muzaffar Ali, Khán Bahádur, Bahádur Jang	For life.
Haidar Husén Khán	*1st Title.*—Haidar Husén Khán, Bahádur.	
	2nd Title.—Ehtimámuddaulah, Haidar Husén Khán, Bahádur	For life.
Mohammad Mír	Shamshiruddaulah, Saiyad Mohammad Mír, Bahádur	For life.
Khúshnazar	Mohammad Aitimád Ali Khán, Bahádur ...	For life.
Jagmohan Singh, Talúkdár of Itaunja ...	Rájá	Hereditary.
Chandar Sikhar, Talúkdár of Sissendi ...	Rájá	Hereditary.
Agha Ali Khán, formerly Názím of Sultánpúr	Mirza	Hereditary.
UNAO DISTRICT.		
Dya Shankar, Talúkdár of Parenda ...	Rájá	Hereditary.
BARA BANKI DISTRICT.		
Farzand Ali Khán, Talúkdár of Jahángírábád	Rájá	Hereditary.
Heir of the late Rájá Sahaj Rám Baksh, Talúkdár of Pokhra Unsári	Rájá	Hereditary.
Narindr Bahádur Singh, Talúkdár of Harha	Rájá	Hereditary.
Sarabjit Singh, Talúkdár of Rámnagar ...	Rájá	Hereditary.
Ibráhim Bali, Talúkdár of Rampúr ...	Rae	Hereditary.
Múrtazza Husén, Talúkdár of Bhilwal ...	Chaudhri	Hereditary.
Koer Bahádur	Rae	For life.
Raj Bahádur	Rae	For life.
SITAPUR DISTRICT.		
Amir Hasan Khán, Talúkdár of Mahmúdabád	Rájá	Hereditary.
Mohammad Kázim Husén Khán, Talúkdár of Paintipúr	Rájá	Hereditary.
Mohammad Bákar Ali Khán, Talúkdár of Kanwa Khera	Nawáb	[illegible]
Rám Naráin, Talúkdár of Mobárakpúr ...	Chaudhri	[illegible]
Shiu Naráin	Chaudhri	[illegible]
Durga Parshad	Chaudhri	[illegible]
Shiu Dyal	Chaudhri	[illegible]
HARDOI DISTRICT.		
Khaslat Husén, Talúkdár of Kakraili ...	Chaudhri	Hereditary.
Mohammad Ashraf, Talúkdár of Ásifpúr ...	Chaudhri	For life.
KHERI DISTRICT.		
Anrudh Singh, Talúkdár of Oel ...	Rájá	Hereditary.
BAHRAICH DISTRICT.		
Jang Bahádur Khán, Talúkdár of Nánpara	Rájá	Hereditary.
GONDA DISTRICT.		
Randhir Singh, Talúkdár of Parshpúr ...	Rájá	Hereditary.
Kishn Datt Rám, Talúkdár of Singha Chanda	Rájá	For life.

Name.	Title.			
RAE BARELI DISTRICT.				
Bhiupal Singh, Talúkdár of Morar Mau ...	Rájá	...	...	... Hereditary.
Surpal Singh, Talúkdár of Tiloi ...	Rájá	...	...	... Hereditary.
Shankar Bakhsh, Talúkdár of Khajúrgaon and Thalrai	Ráná	...	...	... Hereditary.
SULTANPUR DISTRICT.				
Madho Singh, Talúkdár of Améthi ...	Rájá	...	...	... Hereditary.
Heir of the late Rájá Madho Partáb Singh, Talúkdár of Kurwár	Rájá	...	...	... Hereditary
Rudr Partáb Sah, Talúkdár of Dera ...	Rájá	...	...	... Hereditary
PARTABGARH DISTRICT.				
Hanwant Singh, Talúkdár of Dhárúpúr and Kalákánkar	Rájá	...	...	... Hereditary.
Bijai Bahádur Singh, Talúkdár of Bahlólpúr and Déoli	Rájá	...	...	... Hereditary.
Mahésh Naráin, Talúkdár of Parhat ..	Rájá	...	...	... Hereditary.
Shaikh Dost Mohammad of Pariáwan ...	Khán Bahádur	...	...	... Hereditary.
Ran Bijai Bahádur Singh, Talúkdár of Patti Saifabád	Dewán	...	...	... Hereditary.
Jagmohan Singh, Talúkdár of Raipur Bichúr	Rae	...	...	... For life.
Jaggat Bahádur Singh, Talúkdár of Bhadri	Rae	...	...	... For life.
Madho Parshad Singh, Talúkdár of Adhárganj	Rae	...	...	... For life.

The 5th December 1877.

No. 2683*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1772 P., dated 23rd July 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Francesco Muraglia to be in charge of the Office of Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 6th December 1877.

No. 2688*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Consular Agent for France at Akyab.

No. 2692*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Julius Schulzeas Consult for the German Empire a Rangoon.

No. 2694*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Hugo Vonder Hellen as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. Schulze.

GENERAL.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 3391*G.*—Surgeon S. M. Brereton, Officiating Agency Surgeon, Marwar and Jeysulmere, received charge, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1877, of the current duties of the office of Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere, in addition to his own duties, from Major C. E. M. Walter, on furlough to Europe.

No. 3392*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Peynon, Resident, 3rd Class, is posted to Jeypore, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th November 1877, from which date Major T. Cadell, V.C., Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 1st Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 7th December 1877.

No. 2394.—Until further orders, Mr. E. W. Kellner is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and is also empowered to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India, with effect from the date on which Mr. R. E. Hamilton proceeds on leave.

No. 2397.—Mr. William Dougald Flower Cowley is appointed to be a Probationer in the sixth class of the Financial Department, and is attached to the Office of the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

The 8th December 1877.

No. 2434.—Ordered that this notice be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information—

TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

SEASON 1878.

NOTICE TO BANKERS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Bills drawn against the Surplus Cash Balances of the Berar Treasuries, for the calendar year 1878, on the conditions specified in the Rules noted below:—

1. Bills will be available for issue on the Treasuries of Akola and Amraoti in the months, and to the probable extent, noted in statement at foot.
2. Nothing, however, in this Notification shall pledge the Resident at Hyderabad to provide the exact sums estimated to be available in the months specified, and such tenders as are approved will be registered for final acceptance, to the extent to which money may be actually available. As a guide, however, to Bankers, Capitalists, and others, to tender for the probable surplus during the year above quoted, it is hereby intimated that the Surplus Cash Balances available annually for the preceding three years amounted to Rs. 1,41,00,000, or an average per annum of Rs. 47,00,000, and that the probable surplus for the ensuing season, it is estimated, will be about Rs. 30,00,000, as shown in statement below.
3. All tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows:—

WITHDRAWAL OF BERAR SURPLUS FOR SEASON 1878.

Tender for Bills on (*Akola or Amraoti as the case may be*) for the month of (*February or March, as the case may be*).

TO THE FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT,

HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

4. Tenders must on no account be written in the vernacular, and should specify the month or months for which the tenders are made. Separate tenders must be submitted for each month for Bills on Akola, and separate tenders must also be submitted for each month for Bills on Amraoti. Infringement of this rule will involve rejection of the tender. For the convenience of intending purchasers, printed forms of tenders will be kept in stock by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and will be issued to applicants.
5. The name and address of the person tendering should be clearly written at foot of the tender in English (in addition to the vernacular, if signature is in the vernacular).
6. Tenders may be for the whole, or any portion, in even thousands, of the amount advertised.
7. Tenders must specify the rate of exchange at which the tender is made, the par or assay value of 100 Government Rupees being equivalent to 116-14-6 in Halli Sicca Currency.
8. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in Halli Sicca coin, or Government Securities, as a guarantee of good faith; which deposit will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender, but the tender itself will not be returned.
9. Tenders will be opened at the Hyderabad Residency at noon, on Tuesday the 15th January 1878; and persons tendering are invited to be present, or to be represented by their Agents.
10. The Resident will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for rejection of tenders.
11. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted in whole or in part will be required, at the option of the Resident, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount of their tenders on acceptance, and no portion of the deposit will be refunded till the *full* amount of Bills is received into the Treasury. This deposit will be forfeited in whole or in part, at the option of the Resident, in the event of noncompliance with the terms of the tender.
12. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the amount of their tenders into the Resident's Treasury between the 15th of the month to which the tenders refer and the 14th of the month following. No larger amount will be received on any one day into the Government Treasury than can be conveniently counted and examined by the establishment entertained for that purpose.
13. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the equivalent into the Resident's Treasury at Hyderabad in new Halli Sicca Rupees prior to the issue of Bills.
14. The Bills will be drawn at sight, in even thousands, and paid in Government Rupees at the Treasuries drawn upon. No Bill will be drawn for less than 5,000 Government Rupees, but Bills for sums in excess of this amount, in even thousands, will be issued to suit the convenience of purchasers.

N. B.—If, when the last instalment of Land Revenue has been paid up, the state of the collections should warrant such a course, a supplementary Notification will be issued, stating whether any and what further limited amount will be available for withdrawal.

The following Statement shows the amount of the Actual Surplus withdrawn from Berar annually for the three years 1875—1877, and that which is estimated to be available for withdrawal for the year 1878:—

Months.	Preceding three Years.			Amount estimated for 1878, and for which tenders are now invited.
	1875.	1876.	1877.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. ...	...	...	...	...
Feb. ...	15,00,000	19,65,000	4,00,000	c15,00,000
Mar. ...	15,00,000	19,30,000	a28,00,000	d15,00,000
April ...	...	1,05,000	b8,00,000	...
May ...	...	...	...	...
June ...	15,55,000	...	57,09,960	...
July ...	3,45,000	...	54,90,040	...
Aug. ...	...	...	...	...
Sep. ...	...	...	...	...
Oct. ...	...	...	...	...
Nov. ...	...	...	...	...
Dec. ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL...	c49,00,000	c40,00,000	c52,00,000	30,00,000

(c) This sum includes Rs. 10 lakhs placed by the Resident at the disposal of the Accountant General, Bombay.
(b) These sums have been remitted from Akola to Bombay.
(a) At Akola 7½ lakhs. At Amraoti 20 lakhs.
(d) At do. 12 do. At do. 3 do.
(e) The average per annum from 1878 to 1882, Rs. 47,00,000.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 7th December 1877.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Section 12 (page 214).

No. 2464.—*Insert the following as Rule 4A under this Section:*—

4A. Privilege leave to Warrant Officers in the Public Works Department is granted in accordance with Article 9 of Section II, Chapter V, of the Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 2443.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—*

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
1877.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 30th	Calcutta	7,02,65,655	1,51,56,573	1,17,65,721	2,54,32,466	5,23,54,760
,,	Madras	1,64,62,810	74,40,750	...	60,00,000	1,34,40,750
,,	Bombay	4,25,02,910	2,31,02,332	1,86,94,068	1,58,00,000	5,75,96,400
,,	Allahabad	87,51,930	54,11,510	...	31,00,000	85,11,510
,,	Lahore	52,09,885	34,11,620	...	33,00,000	67,11,620
,,	Calicut	21,52,955	21,73,510	...	7,00,000	28,73,510
,,	Coconada	9,16,925	6,67,240	...	5,00,000	11,67,240
,,	Nagpore	8,60,595	8,74,960	...	6,00,000	14 74,960
,,	Kurrachee	24,84,845	11,84,465	...	12,00,000	23,84,465
,,	Akola	8,13,315	6,06,610	...	3,00,000	9,06,610
	TOTAL ...	14,74,21,825	6,00,29,670	3,04,59,789	5,69,32,466	14,74,21,825

No. 2466.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870," the Governor General in Council is pleased to call-in, with effect on and from the 1st day of June 1878, all silver coins coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India before the 1st day of September 1835.

2. Until the said 1st day of June 1878, such of the coins called-in by this Notification as are now legal tender will continue to be legal tender in payment or on account, under the conditions which now apply to them, and on demand, current coins of recent date will be given in exchange for the same at any Government Treasury, or at the Presidency Banks and their branches.

3. On and from the said 1st day of June 1878, all silver coins so called-in will cease to be legal tender, and, if tendered to any officer authorised to act under Section 16 of the said Indian Coinage Act, 1870, will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of that Section.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 2448.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1877-78.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			NINE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND EIGHT MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	45,92,000	53,45,375	7,53,375	4,13,28,000	4,58,84,480	45,56,480
Bombay	22,70,630	24,81,825	2,11,195	1,76,60,600	1,77,64,775	1,04,175
TOTAL Rs. ...	68,62,630	78,27,200	9,64,570	5,89,88,600	6,36,49,255	46,60,655

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 2450.—Under the provisions of Sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the additional postage chargeable under Section 24 of the said Act upon any letter or other article re-directed at any Post Office or forwarded by post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by Post, shall not be charged upon any such letter or other article which may be so re-directed or forwarded on or after the 1st January 1878.

No. 2452.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 20 and 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to "Manuscript for the Press," with effect from 1st January 1878, the privilege of transmission by letter post at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, under the conditions applicable to proof sheets.

The rule respecting "Proof sheets," modified so as to include "Manuscript for the Press," will be as follows :—

> "Proof sheets and Manuscripts for the Press, marked as such, may be sent by letter post, either without covers or in covers open at the ends, at the rates prescribed for Registered Newspapers, provided that the contents be correctly certified on the outside under the signature in full of the sender," *viz.* :—
>
> Not exceeding in weight 10 tolas ... ½ anna.
> Not ,, ,, 20 ,, ... 1 ,,
> And so on, adding ½ anna for every additional 10 tolas.

This Notification has reference only to the inland post, the conditions governing the transmission of articles by foreign post being unaffected thereby.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 1st December 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1080.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 1081.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Henry Lushington Ramsay, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, 20th September 1876.

Lieutenant Edward Henry Hopton Montresor, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, 6th October 1876.

No. 1082.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Theodore William Hogg, 4th December 1877.

No. 1083.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant William James Alexander Birch, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant David Stanley Cuninghame, Bengal Staff Corps.
} 1st December 1877.

No. 1084.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J. N. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate General, in succession to Colonel G. C. Hatch, C.S.I., whose period of service will expire on the 12th December 1877.

No. 1085.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 751 of 1877, Honorary Captain J. Robertson is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Accountant General, Military Department, with effect from the 1st September 1877.

No. 1086.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—

Temporary.

Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Captain J. R. Burlton-Bennet, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class (on return from furlough), to officiate in the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, the former from the 30th October 1877, and the latter from the 18th November 1877, the junior officer acting as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, reverting to his proper place from the latter date.

Lieutenant G. Wingate, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, with effect from the 7th August 1877, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1087.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major H. B. Hassard, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Lahore Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. Lamprey, M.B., proceeding on furlough.

No. 1088.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils having passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil from the dates specified against their respective names and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service :—

Agra Medical School.

Khadam Hoosain ...
Muckdoom Buksh ...
Kataroo Room ...
} From the 5th October 1877.

Patna Temple School of Medicine.

Mohomed Beg ...
Mirza Ahid Hossein ...
Shaick Mahomed Easim
} From the 7th November 1877.

No. 1089.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Bidhi Chand, appointed on probation to the 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 871 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 30th October 1875.

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

No. 1090.—Color Havildar Jug Beer to be Jemadar, *vice* Rambhunjun Singh, transferred, on promotion, to the 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, 27th October 1877.

No. 1091.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Patrick Parkinson to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. B. Langham, promoted.
Subject to their passing the prescribed examination in drill.

Sergeant George Watts to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* W. M. Taylor, promoted.

To be Honorary Chaplain.

The Reverend J. D. Cunningham, *vice* Reverend J. C. Love.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 1092.—The following additions and alteration to be made in G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877:—

TABLE 148 (COMMISSARIAT).

CANTONMENT EQUIPMENT,

Section VI.—Bedding.

(Page 30.)

After the word "Coir," in Column "9," opposite "Pillows, cocoanut fibre or horse hair, large ‡," insert (3 lbs. 9 ozs.)

Table No. 154 (Commissariat).

(Page 35.)

In column of remarks, opposite "stuffing for barrack, palliasse-cases and pillow-cases, per iron trestle cot in Bengal Proper," and "Ditto for all other stations," enter the following note:—

In lieu of coir or straw for stuffing a set of bedding, men on the unattached list will be allowed compensation at 10 annas each per annum for single men and Rs. 1-4-0 each yearly for married men.

(Page 36.)

Expunge Note III.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 1093.—The services of the under-mentioned native medical pupils, who were admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with:—

Behari Lal, No. 1157.
Kadir Bux, No. 1142.
Rahmat Ullah, No. 1103.
Mohomed Hossein, No. 1180.
Gunga Sahoy, No. 1182.
Nur Khan, No. 1104.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 1094.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 806 of 1877, the following alterations are to be made in the list of accoutrements forming the valise equipment of a Regiment of British Infantry:—

Opposite entry "Belts, leather, waist, buff, Infantry, without lockets," enter the following remark:—

The belts will be issued from Ordnance Store with the lockets attached.

Opposite entry "Lockets, Union," in column "period of service, years," substitute *8* for "12," and enter remark as follows:—

Lockets will be issued attached to Belts, not separate.

No. 1095.—The following corrections to be made in G. G. O. No. 806 of 1877:—

Opposite "Buckles, brass, Infantry, Rank and File, Waist Belts," in column "Total number per Regiment," for "875" read *876*.

Opposite "Lockets, Union, Gilt, Staff Sergeants, Infantry," in column "Data for calculating proportion," enter *Band Sergeant* after "1 per Staff Sergeant."

Opposite "Pouches, leather, ammunition, black, V. E., 20 rounds, &c.," in third column, for "2 per Sergeant, Corporal and Private," read *1 per Sergeant, 2 per Corporal and Private;* and in "Total number per Regiment," for "1658" read *1618*.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1096.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Henry Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department.	Private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
Major Arthur Donald Butter, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.	Private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 24th November 1877, the date of his departure per "*Mirs.*"
Captain James Hay, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment.	Private affairs, for one year, two months, and twenty-three days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1097.—The furlough granted to Major F. Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Revenue Survey of India, in G. G. O. No. 912 of 1877, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 1098.—The grant of furlough on medical certificate to Honorary Surgeon-Major T. Murray, M.D., in medical charge, Mhairwarra Battalion, in G. G. O. No. 668 of 1877, will be held to have effect from the 8th May 1876, the date of his departure, to the 25th October 1876, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 1099.—The following extract from list No. 20, dated the 26th October 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Captain J. P. D. Vanrenen, S.C.
Apothecary W. B. Grassby.
Major R. F. Firth, S.C.
Surgeon-Major C. Prentis.
Surgeon C. J. McKenna.
Captain R. T. M. Lang, Cavalry.
Major J. Miller, S.C.
Captain G. R. Grylls, S.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Couper, S.C.
Captain H. L. Smith, S.C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain J. P. D. Vanrenen, S.C.,—10 days, urgent private affairs.

Sub-Conductor J. Townsend, Commissariat Department,—6 months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant G. W. Martin, S.C.,—3 months, urgent private affairs.

No. 1100.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. J. Brander, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—Bombay, 29th November 1877.

Major T. H. Lewin, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Cooch Behar,—Fort William, 25th November 1877.

Major C. A. Munro, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, British Burmah,—Bombay, 21st November 1877.

Major J. C. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 29th November 1877.

Captain H. C. Marsh, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 21st November 1877.

Captain R. T. M. Lang, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Punjab,—Bombay, 21st November 1877.

Surgeon J. J. Wood, M.B.,—Bombay, 24th November 1877.

Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry,—Bombay, 29th November 1877.

Conductor P. M. O'Loughlin, Store-keeper and Assistant Overseer, Gunpowder Factory,—Bombay, 23rd November 1877.

First Class Apothecary W. B. Grassby,—Bombay, 29th November 1877.

No. 1101.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—

Lieutenants Robert Villiers Phillpotts and Henry J. W. Jerome,—Bombay, 23rd November 1877.

No. 1102.—REGULATIONS—

Despatch No. 164, dated the 10th May 1877.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following supplementary regulations which have received the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, providing for the case of military officers in civil employ referred to in paragraph IV of the subsidiary rules appended to G. G. O. No. 1316 of the 30th December 1875:—

I. Any officer now in civil employ, who is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1854 or 1868, shall remain so subject.

II. Any military officer who may hereafter enter civil employ, who is not already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall remain subject to the rules applicable to him when he enters civil employ.

NOTE.—An officer referred to in rules I and II cannot elect the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, so long as he continues in civil employ.

III. Any officer who may enter civil employ, who is already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall be subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code applicable to covenanted civil servants both as regards furlough and leave taken out of India and in India.

IV. If any officer who is employed in the civil administration has taken furlough in the Military Department under the said rules of 1875, this furlough shall be treated, in calculating the furlough or special leave admissible to him under the preceding rule, as if it had been furlough taken under the Civil Leave Code. Leave so taken under the 10th military rule shall be treated as if it had been privilege leave taken under the Civil Leave Code, and the claims of the officer under the Civil Leave Code adjusted accordingly.

V. If an officer who has been subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code under the third of these rules is again employed in the Military Department, and so again becomes subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, any furlough or special leave taken by him under the Civil Leave Code will be treated, in calculating the furlough admissible to him under the said military rules, as if it had been furlough taken under the said military rules. Privilege leave taken under the Civil Leave Code Rules will be treated as if it had been leave taken under the 10th military rule. Subsidiary or examination leave taken under the Civil Leave Code will not affect the claims of such an Officer under the Military Furlough and Leave Rules.

PENSIONS.

No. 1103.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Sergeant John Harrold, late Royal Engineers—Two shillings and three pence per diem.

Sergeant Charles Marshall, late Royal Engineers—One shilling and six and half pence per diem.

Abraham Belcher, late 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery—One shilling per diem.

Thomas Bedford, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery—One shilling per diem.

John Mitchell, late 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot—One shilling and one penny per diem.

No. 1104.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment :—

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		1st Goorkha Regiment.		Rs.	
	Subadar...	Bheem Narain Newar.	Subadar...	25	Punjab.
	„ ...	Chuttooria Raot	„ ...	25	„
	Havildar	Runnia Damaie	Havildar	7	„
	„ ...	Chucktea Damaie	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Kasseram Bohra	„ ...	7	N. W. P.
	Naick ...	Munsook Damaie	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Singbeer Goorung	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Bulbeer Rana ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	Sepoy ...	Golabsing Khawas.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Maneeram Jaisee	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Bulbhudder Thappa.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Oodaiesing Negie	„ ...	4	N. W. P.
	„ ...	Dhunbeer Rana	„ ...	4	Presidency.
	„ ...	Susseedhur Khuttree.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Hurkmonee Rana	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Dowlett Sing Rajpoot.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Devee Sing Sirrola ...	„ ...	4	N. W. P.
	„ ...	ChunderbeerRaot	„ ...	4	Punjab.
	„ ...	Hurkissun Khuttree.	„ ...	4	N. W. P.
		2nd (Prince of Wales' own) Goorkhas.			
	*Subadar Major.	Inderbeer Lamah	Subadar Major.	40	N. W. P.
	Subadar...	Surrupjeet Thappa	Subadar...	40	„
	„ ...	RunbeerKhuttree	„ ...	40	„
	„ ...	Ramchunder Thappa.	„ ...	40	„
	Jemadar	Hurkoo Groon...	Jemadar	20	„
	Havildar	Nainsing Rana...	Havildar	7	„
	Havildar	Toolaram Rana	Havildar	7	N. W. P.
	„ ...	Dulleah Lohar...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Gopal Newar ...	„ ...	12	„
	„ ...	Dhunbeer Groon	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Ramnarain Newar.	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Jahursing Routh	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Tree Mull ...	„ ...	7	„
	Rifleman	Kalloo Thappa...	Rifleman	4	„
	„ ...	Nawel Sing Bhist	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Beer Sing Khundka.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Leelaram Rana...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Joodhbeer Groon	„ ...	4	„
		4th Goorkha Regiment.			
	Jemadar	Nain Sing Lama	Jemadar	12	Punjab.
	Havildar	Kishna Raot ...	Havildar	7	N. W. P.
	Naick ...	Purooa Barie ...	Naick ...	7	„
	„ ...	Ruggoobeer Bhundarie ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Man Sing Saon	„ ...	7	„
	Sepoy ...	Hustabeer Thappa	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Munbeer Khuttrie	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Runbeer Lohar...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Dhunbeer Ghurtie.	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mownee Sarkie	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Hustabeer Thappa, 2nd.	„ ...	4	Punjab.
		No. 5 Garrison Battery, P. F. Force.			
	Subadar	Jaffir Khan ...	Jemadar	12	Punjab.
	Jemadar	Amir Singh ...	Havildar	7	„

* Is also allowed a continuance of the Brevet Pay of his rank, *viz.*, Rs. 50-0-0 per mensem.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1105.—Deputy Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1060 of 1864, with effect from the 10th December 1877.

No. 1106.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1024, dated the 20th November 1877, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
28	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Henry Paget.	Staff Corps...	292 0 0	288 14 0	.....	7th December 1877.	England.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1107.—The services of Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

UNATTACHED LIST.

No. 1108.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following revised certificate is to be adopted in lieu of that published in G. G. O. No. 412 of 1876 :—

No. 1.

Stoppage for Rations, &c.

I hereby certify that on the
18 , embarked at , on
board , for a passage to
, and landed at
on the ; and I further certify that the grocery ration was issued to him for days, and the spirit ration, or its equivalent, for days. His first dinner was eaten on board ship on and his last on .

When troops are embarked, this certificate is to be signed by the Officer Commanding, as well as by the paymaster of the ship. When no troops are on board under military command, it is to be signed by the paymaster or master of the ship only.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1877.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 1st to 7th December 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE. James Williamson (a) ...	Colonel	Bengal Staff Corps.	16th June 1877	Testate ...	Rs. A. P. 708 8 10		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. Chas. Somner Sedley Taylor (b)	Major	Royal Artillery	5th Sept. 1877	No will found	30 0 0		

(a). *Widow and Executrix*—Mrs. Marion Ellen Williamson.
Children—Three sons and two daughters.
Executors—Captain Charles William Ingilby Harrison, R.E.
George Oswald, Esquire.

(b).—*Next-of-kin—Brothers*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Kepple Taylor, Commanding Auxiliary Artillery, 6, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.
Edward Ignatius Taylor, Esquire, Holy Church Cross, Dover, Delaware, U. S. A.
Sisters—Miss Sophia R. Taylor—Guilford, Surrey.
Miss Elizabeth Taylor—The College, Hereford.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 7th December 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 37.—Mr. Benjamin Anderson Dougherty, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, from date of joining.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 1st December 1877.

No. 514.—Colonel A. Francis, M.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from 1st July 1877, consequent on his retirement from the service.

The 4th December 1877.

No. 515.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, availed himself, on the 19th of September 1877, of the privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 457, dated 17th October 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st November 1877. The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December 1877.

No. 516.—The following Upper Subordinates have been temporarily transferred from British Burmah to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works:—

Mr. C. A. Olliver, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. Dupeyron, Overseer, 1st Grade.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 517.—Mr. I. Sherlock-Hubbard, Assistant Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 518.—Corporal P. Neville, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is remanded to military duty.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

reproduce copy.
21-12-77.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 50. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877. Register No. 33.

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

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th December 1877.

No. 52.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Molesworth Macpherson, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Mr. Macpherson assumed charge of his office this day, in the forenoon.

No. 53.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 19th day of September 1872 and 4th June 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. IV OF 1877.

A Regulation for extending to the Chief Commissionership of Assam Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize the Chief Commissioner of Assam to apply specially the provisions of Chapter 13 of Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 to any particular class of labourers in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, among whom an excessive mortality may have occurred; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Regulation may be called "The Assam Emigration Regulation, 1877:"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the date on which it is published in the *Assam Gazette*.

PENSIONS.

No. **790** *of* 1877.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further service by Annual Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		E. Battery, B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.		Rs.	
	Syce ...	Oree (1st) ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Jehangeer ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Oree (2nd) ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Jhorai ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Bhoodoo ...	„ ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter.	Emmamee ...	Grass-cutter.	3	„
	„ ...	Phultan ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Mattadeen (1st)	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Ramjawun ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Buggolah ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Ramdeen (1st)	„ ...	3	„
		A. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.			
	Tindal ...	Khoda Bux ...	Tindal ...	7	Punjab.
	Syce ...	Elahi Bux ...	Syce ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Jangeer ...	„ ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter.	Gassie ...	Grass-cutter.	3	Punjab.
	„ ...	Nimrah (2nd) ...	„ ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Pittember ...	„ ...	3	„
	„ ...	Kulloo ...	„ ...	3	Punjab.
	„ ...	Joorawan ...	„ ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Poorun ...	„ ...	3	Punjab.
		C. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.			
	Bhistie ...	Heerah ...	Bhistie ...	3	N.-W. P.
		G. Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Lascar ...	Bhowanee Deen ...	Lascar ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Jorawun ...	„ ...	3	„
	Grass-cutter.	Budloo ...	Grass-cutter.	3	„
	Syce ...	Bijaee ...	Syce ...	3	„
		A. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Tindal ...	Hoodatally Khan	Tindal ...	7	N.-W. P.
		No. 3 Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery.			
	Store Lascar.	Bundee Deen ...	Store Lascar.	3	N.-W. P.
		72nd Foot.			
	Tent Lascar	Jorawan ...	Tent Lascar	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Ramdeen ...	„ ...	3	„
		1st Bengal Cavalry.			
	Bhistie ...	Mamun ...	Bhistie ...	3	N.-W. P.
		11th Regiment of Native Infantry.		Rs.	
	Bhistie ...	Shaik Shahadutt	Bhistie ...	3	Presidency.
		15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Bhistie ...	Kadir Bux ...	Bhistie ...	3	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	Elahie Bux ...	„ ...	3	Presidency.
		21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Bhistie ...	Sheean ...	Bhistie ...	3	Punjab.
		33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Drum-Major.	Richard Peters...	Drum-Major.	10	N.-W. P.
	Bhistie ...	Boodhoo ...	Bhistie ...	3	„
		38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.			
	Drum-Major.	J. Clay ...	Drum-Major.	10	Presidency.
	Drummer	W. Hurley ...	Drummer	7	N.-W. P.
	„ ...	T. Lyzard ...	„ ...	7	Presidency.
	„ ...	R. Jacub ...	„ ...	7	N.-W. P.
	Bhistie ...	Hyder Khan ...	Bhistie ...	3	Presidency.
	„ ...	Kulloo ...	„ ...	3	N.-W.-P.
		No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.			
	Jorrawalla Grass-cutter.	Dewi ...	Jorrawalla Grass-cutter.	3	Punjab.
		1st Sikh Infantry.			
	Sepoy ...	Kannyah ...	Sepoy ...	4	Punjab.
		3rd Punjab Infantry.			
	Havildar	Humboo Sing ...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
		6th Punjab Infantry.			
	Havildar	Sammand Khan...	Havildar	7	Punjab.
	„ ...	Shere Ali ...	„ ...	7	„
	„ ...	Bahadur Khan...	Naick ...	7	„
	Naick ...	Ram Jiwan ...	„ ...	7	N.-W.-P.
	„ ...	Sant Singh ...	„ ...	7	Punjab.
	Sepoy ...	Natha Singh ...	Sepoy ...	4	„
	„ ...	Sayad Gul ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Bysakhi ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Attar Singh ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Ala Din ...	„ ...	4	„
	„	Malik Shah ...	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Mahomed Khan	„ ...	4	„
	„ ...	Zari Gul ...	„ ...	4	„

No. 791.—First Class Hospital Assistant Motee Lall, attached to the Rajputana State Railway, is granted a pension of Rs. 13-5-4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency circle.

No. 792.—Gomanah, widow of Ressaldar Mahomed Buksh Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," 12th Irregular Cavalry, is admitted to the 1st class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 60-0-0 per mensem, for three years, from the 23rd November 1875, payable at Ludhiana, Punjab circle.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 4th to 24th August 1877:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
73rd Foot ...	Lieutenant H. E. Field ...	11th Aug. 1877	Subathu.		
Ditto ...	Lieutenant T. D. O'Grady ...	16th „ „	Ditto.		
Bengal Staff Corps...	Captain A. I. Iles ...	21st „ „	Calcutta.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 23.—To be third grade Engineers on probation from date of joining—

Thomas Burns.
J. L. Arratoon.
William Storey.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th August 1877.

No. 373.—The following Apprentice Overseers are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment in the grades specified and posted as follows:—

To the Military Works Branch.

Lance Sergeant A. R. Morgan, 1st grade.
„ Corporal J. Edden, 1st grade.
„ „ R. Clay, 1st „
„ „ J. Dorgie, 1st „
Mr. C. W. E. Cooper, 2nd grade.

To Punjab Irrigation.

Private H. J. Sharpe, 1st grade.
Baboo Maya Das, 3rd grade.

To Central System State Railways.

Lance Corporal W. J. Otterson, 1st grade.
Gunner W. Martin, 1st grade.
Private J. Litchfield, 1st grade.
Mr. J. Corkery, 2nd grade.
Baboo Chandan Gopal, 3rd grade.
„ Amar Sing, 3rd grade.

To Western System State Railways.

Mr. T. W. Daly, 2nd grade.
„ G. W. Rayner, 2nd grade.
Baboo Benode Behari Bandyopadhyay, 3rd grade.
„ Miran Bakhsh, 3rd grade.

No. 374.—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 10th August 1877.

No. 2459.—The following Financial despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 329, dated 5th July 1877, is published for general information:—

I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 17th May 1877, No. 134, in which you request that the privilege of making family remittances at present conceded to mechanics and others of a similar class engaged in England may be extended to mechanics and artisans who have been engaged in India for the service of Government.

2. I sanction the extension of the privilege as requested by you, it being distinctly understood that all remittances should be *bonâ fide* for the support of families, and that the rate of exchange at which they shall be adjusted is that annually fixed between this Office and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that no remittance shall exceed one-half the salary of the person remitting, and in no case be more than £12 a month.

No. 375.—Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer 4th grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer 1st grade.

The 28th August 1877.

No. 377.—Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., Assistant Engineer 1st grade, attached to the North-Eastern System of State Railways, is on return from furlough transferred to the Central System.

2. The said Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, extend the provisions of Chapter 13 of the said Act, modified as hereinafter mentioned, to labourers of any particular class, or to labourers imported from any particular place or district.

Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873 may be extended to certain classes of labourers.

For the words "Lieutenant-Governor," wherever they occur in section 119, of the said Act, the words "Chief Commissioner of Assam" shall be substituted.

The 14th December 1877.

No. 54.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-law, Officiating Advocate General, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 55—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate E. C. Morgan, Esq., Calcutta, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 10th December 1877.

No. 983.—Mr. T. E. Vaughan, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 8th ultimo.

The 11th December 1877.

No. 985.—The following appointments are made in the Central Provinces Commission:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Cumberlege, retired:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Newmarch, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Lucie Smith:

Major C. H. Grace, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Newmarch:

Major H. M. Repton to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Major Grace.

The 14th December 1877.

No. 994.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major A. Bloomfield, Inspector General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. H. Read, retired:

Mr. L. Neill, C S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to be Inspector General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise, *vice* Major Bloomfield.

No. 996.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S., Senior Attaché and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, *vice* Mr. L. Neill, C.S.

Mr. Daukes received charge of the office from Mr. Neill on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 13th December 1877.

No. 652.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Khurgessur Bose are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with retrospective effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the General and Seamen's Hospital at Akyab in British Burma.

The 14th December 1877.

No. 656.—With reference to Rule 2, Section 52 of the Civil Pension Code, and Home Department Notification No. 1513, dated the 29th May 1874, the following Commissioned Medical Officers are, in addition to those whose names have been previously notified, appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta:—

Surgeon-Major C. Palmer, M.D.
" " J. Elliot, M.D.
" " E. J. Gayer.
" " J. Jones, M.D.
Surgeon J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
" E. Lawrie, M.B.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th December 1877.

No. 418.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend A. Robinson to be Chaplain of Thayetmyo in British Burma.

The 12th December 1877.

No. 421.—THE following Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries other than those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta, for the levy and expenditure of fees on graves and monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India, and for the levy of other ecclesiastical fees, are published for general information and guidance:—

I.

Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries throughout India except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta.

CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

RULE I.—(1.)—The Resident Chaplain of a station has charge of the general cemetery and frames an estimate of the expenditure connected therewith in accordance with the directions contained in para. 1, Home Department* Resolution No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

(2.)—The term "Resident Chaplain" includes a Clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society so far as concerns the stations to which he stands appointed or other Clergyman of Church of England placed in charge by the Bishop.

(3.)—During the temporary absence of the Chaplain, and at stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the charge of the cemetery belongs to the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment.

(4.)—At out-stations where there is a Church Committee the charge of the cemetery will belong to the senior member of Committee, and where there is no such Committee, to any subordinate officer nominated by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the district.

RULE II.—Each cemetery is allowed a mali-chowkidar or chowkidars in accordance with the scale prescribed in para. 2, Home Department Resolution* No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876. These chowkidars are paid by Government through the Resident Chaplain by whom they are appointed and dismissed. In stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the chowkidars are paid, appointed and dismissed by the other officers named in Rule I.

* Appendix A.

RULE III.—Every reasonable effort should be made by the Resident Chaplain or other officer in charge under Rule I, not only to keep the cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting-place of the remains of departed friends by providing for the necessary repairs, and by planting the ground with suitable trees.

NOTE.—To meet the expenditure under this Rule, see Rule I, and para. 1 of Home Department Resolution† No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

† Appendix A.

RULE IV.—The chowkidar will keep the key of the cemetery under the direction of the officer in charge.

RULE V.—The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions in that part of the cemetery reserved for the Church of England. These are to be forwarded to the visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and not cut till his sanction be obtained. Should however, an inscription be disapproved, it may be referred to the Government for decision.

INTERMENTS BY WHOM TO BE CONDUCTED.

RULE VI.—(1.)—The Chaplain buries Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services as laid down in the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department§ No. 159, dated the 6th June 1877, using always the service of the Church of England, and the consecrated portion of the cemetery.

§ Appendix B.

(2.)—A portion of every cemetery will be set apart by the orders of Government for the use of Roman Catholic congregations, and another portion will be appropriated for the joint use of other Christians whose friends desire that they should be interred otherwise than according to the ritual of either the Church of England or of the Church of Rome, or who cannot legally be so interred.

(3.)—These unconsecrated portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the cemetery, but simply divided off by a pathway, and they must be added to the existing cemetery or reserved from it. If the existing cemetery be large enough for the wants of the whole Christian community, such portions will be reserved, without reference to the fact that the whole enclosure has or has not been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. If the cemetery be only large enough for the wants of Christians desiring to be buried with the service of the Church of England, such portions will be added. The whole cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall, to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the officer specified in Rule I.

RULE VII.—(1.)—Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged. At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given to the Chaplain in charge of the burial-ground or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in actual charge. The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened with the permission of the Chaplain or officer in charge of the cemetery. Such Chaplain or officer will, if he thinks the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local Magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order stopping the burial being passed if necessary.

(2). A certificate of burial drawn up according to the required form must be sent to the Chaplain or to the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, to be entered in the register kept up by him.

RULE VIII.—No burial can take place in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England, unless the service prescribed by that Church is read by the Chaplain if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral. But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BURYING.

RULE IX.—The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like, should rest in military stations upon the senior military officer, and in civil stations upon the chief local Magistrate. These officers are authorized to direct any local Public Works officer to supply all that is necessary. The local Public Works officer would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military stations, and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his miscellaneous advance account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure. But in cases of necessity or emergency, either officer may be called upon to do what is required.

RULE X.—The officer in charge of the cemetery shall keep a plan of the entire cemetery to be provided by the Public Works Department, with references written upon it, in a book, in which the names of parties interred are recorded; this plan and book being kept with the church registers.

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF MONUMENTS.

RULE XI.—Monuments may be erected by any interested person. The inscription before being cut, and the design, must be first approved of as laid down in Rule V, and the dimensions of the monument must accord with the orders in para. 3, Home Department Resolution* No. 6—370-82, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

RULE XII.—(1.) The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or, when such communication is not possible, advertize three times in the *Gazette of India* and the Gazette of the Province; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall.

(2). All work connected with monuments must, as far as possible, be carried on outside the cemetery, and any undertaker not removing the débris of his work immediately upon its completion is liable to a fine of Rs. 5.

Note.—This rule does not apply to monuments of historical or archæological interest. Lists of such tombs should be obtained by Local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department.

INSPECTION.

RULE XIII.—The cemetery should be inspected once in a half-year by the Chaplain in company with the Executive Engineer, the plan and book kept under Rule X being also examined, and a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the Ecclesiastical record-book of the station, and also in the Engineer's Office.

RULE XIV.—(1.) Commissioners of Divisions should inspect cemeteries, whether closed or in use, within their respective jurisdictions, in the course of their annual tours, and should bring to the notice of the local Government any instances of cemeteries which are negligently kept, or which the officers in charge may have allowed to fall into a state of bad repair or disorder. All cemeteries are equally subject to the visitation and supervision of the Bishop and Archdeacon.

(2.) Sanitary officers in cantonments are invited to inspect cemeteries within their respective cantonments, and to report to local Governments any matter calling for notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE XV.—It is desirable that officers commanding regiments or detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest civil officer of graves dug for soldiers on march, that measures may be taken for their effectual protection and preservation. These graves and all scattered Christian graves throughout the district are under the care of the local civil authorities.

RULE XVI.—The above rule do not apply to Presidency cemeteries which have rules of their own.

II.

Rules regarding the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India.

WHAT FEES ARE PAYABLE, AND BY WHOM.

RULE I.—A fee of 8 annas for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in a burial-ground.

NOTES.—(1.) This fee is independent of the actual charge for making a grave.

(2.) The fee leviable on a masonry grave regularly built up to the level of the ground is also leviable on a masonry grave which is not built up to the level of the ground, but which is only over and round the coffin.

(3.) The "ground occupied" is to be regulated according to the rule laid down in paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution† No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November last.

† Appendix A.

(4.) The same fees which are levied on pucka graves should also be levied on cutcha graves which have pucka foundations.

RULE II.—A further fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial-ground; provided, however, that for a simple headstone or flat slab not more than 3 feet 6 inches in height or length, and 2 feet in width, a uniform fee of Rs. 5 only shall be charged A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church.

NOTES.—(1.) A tablet on the wall of a cemetery is to be regarded as a monument.

(2.) "Simple headstone." A cross no higher than a usual headstone and no longer than a usual flat stone, is included in this description.

(3.) When a monument erected over a masonry grave, the total of the two fees will be equivalent to one and a half rupee for each square foot of ground occupied.

(4.) The fee of Rs. 75 levied on a faculty, drawn in the case of non-Government churches by the present incumbents of the office of Register of the Diocese in Calcutta and Bombay, shall cease on a vacancy occurring in the appointment. The money is to be spent in charity as in the case of Government churches.

RULE III.—When a cenotaph is erected in a cemetery, a fee of Rs. 50 should be levied in addition to the fee charged for the ground occupied, and the space should be strictly limited to six feet square.

RULE IV.—Fees for masonry graves and monuments should be levied over the whole cemetery, including those portions which are used by Roman Catholics and Non-conformists.

NOTES.—(1.) The same rules in regard to fees apply to all graves, whether of Roman Catholics, of Non-conformists or members of the Established Church.

(2.) Where a parcel of ground used for burial by a Christian community of any particular denomination other than the Established Church of England forms no part of the general cemetery but is separate from it, or where, although not so separate, it is clearly distinguishable and was not originally acquired, and has not been kept up at the expense of the State, then, if the community by which the ground is used so desire, the Government will give up all claim to fees, on

the distinct understanding that it is divested of all responsibility for the maintenance of the cemetery in proper order. On the other hand, where such parcels of ground form part of a cemetery of the Established Church or the general Christian community, provided and maintained by the Government, no distinction can be made as to keeping up any one part of the cemetery, nor should any exemption from fees be permitted.

EXEMPTION FROM FEES IN GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES.

RULE V.—British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial-grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children. No monument, however, either regimental or private, shall exceed the dimensions prescribed in paragraph 3, Home Department Resolution* No. 6—370-82, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

NOTES.—(1.) This rule is applicable to the British soldiers and non-commissioned officers whether in military or civil employ.

(2.) Monuments erected under this rule subscribed for partly by non-commissioned officers and men, and partly by officers, are likewise exempted from the prescribed fee.

(3.) Warrant officers are not exempted from payment of ecclesiastical fees.

RULE VI.—The Chunar pensioners being more or less under military control come under the category of soldiers, and are therefore entitled to the same exemptions as soldiers. But this ruling does not apply to other pensioners who are not similarly under military control.

RULE VII.—The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee leviable on the construction of masonry graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

NOTE.—The Bishop on special occasions may sanction a reduction or remission of fees for the erection of monuments.

FEES BY WHOM TO BE COLLECTED.

RULE VIII.—In those stations in which a mason has been appointed, who alone is allowed to work within the cemetery, he is required, in exchange for the monopoly, to collect the fees on monuments and masonry graves, and pay them to the Chaplain: and any person ordering the construction of a masonry grave or monument by a mason or undertaker other than the person appointed by the Chaplain must pay the fees in advance.

NOTE.—Fees on masonry graves and monuments constructed by the appointed mason or undertaker need not be paid in advance, but in case of failure of payment, their recovery must be entrusted by the Chaplain to the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be.

FEES TO WHOM TO BE PAID.

RULE IX.—The fees prescribed in Rules 1, 2 and 3 should be paid to the Chaplain or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer in charge of the burial-ground and remitted at once to the Civil treasury, except fees for monuments in churches which should be paid over by the Chaplain to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them when his faculty is issued.

CEMETERY RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

RULE X.—All cemetery receipts and charges to be regulated as laid down in para. 4 of Home Department Resolution† No. 6—370-382, dated the 9th November 1876.

† Appendix A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE XI.—(1.) A person may not purchase a portion of a Government cemetery as a burial-place for himself and his family, so as to have a right to fence it with a rail or fence, and thus make it the private property of himself and family. But when such rights already exist, they are not without reason to be interfered with, and special cases as they arise may require exceptional treatment. And in such cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion with the sanction of the local Government.

(2.)—All private rights must, however, cease if for sanitary or other public reasons the cemetery is closed against burials, or even that portion of it in which the private ground is situated, but in special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion of giving permission to open a vault or masonry grave.

(3.)—No kutcha grave can be opened in any cemetery for the purpose of converting it into a masonry grave without application to the Archdeacon which must be accompanied by a certificate from the Principal Medical Officer that this may be done without risk to public health.

RULE XII.—(1.) When a piece of ground is granted by Government as a cemetery to a Railway Company for the interment of its own servants, which afterwards keeps it in repair and provides the necessary establishment, so that beyond the original grant of ground Government is at no expense, the collection and application of fees accruing is left to the decision of the Railway Company which maintains the cemetery in good order and repair.

(2).—The Commissioner or District or Judicial Officer, and in military stations the officer commanding should inspect such cemeteries and report to Government if they find them negligently kept.

III.

Other Ecclesiastical Fees.

RULE I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

RULE II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

RULE III.—The fee for a Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee shall be charged on marriages by banns.

RULE IV.—When registers are searched and a copy of any entry given, a fee of rupee one shall be charged for the first year,‡ and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend; as well as a fee of rupee one for the certificate. Soldiers, sailors and non-commissioned and petty officers are exempted from payment.

‡ The first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant.

NOTE.—The amount of fees payable for marriages performed, and for searching registers kept in accordance with the provisions of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act) is fixed by each Local Government.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—Nos. 6—370-382, dated Simla, the 9th November 1876.

READ Home Department Resolution Nos. 314 to 318, dated 6th October 1875, appointing a Committee to report upon the following matters connected with ecclesiastical administration :—

(1) The framing of joint-estimates for expenditure on cemeteries or churches by the Executive Engineer and the Clergyman in charge.
(2) A revision of establishments for cemeteries according to their area.
(3) The size of monuments and amount of ground that may be enclosed.
(4) Provision for planting cemeteries and preserving them in decent order.
(5) Mode of supply of certain articles of church furniture.
(6) The substitution of three for two classes of churches with respect to the expenditure allowed for them by Government.

Read the Report of the Committee, dated 29th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.

The Report of the Committee has been considered by the Governor General in Council, who desires to express to the Committee his satisfaction at the result of their labours.

The following rules have been approved relative to the subjects referred to the Committee for report :—

1. Churches and cemeteries have already been divided into two classes: (1) those in stations where there are military cantonments and the military works in which are under the charge of the Inspector General of Military Works, and (2) those in other military cantonments and civil stations.

Public Works Department No. 486 A—G, dated 13th July 1874.

In both classes of stations joint-estimates* of expenditure should be framed annually by the undermentioned officers :—

(*a*) In the case of all expenditure connected with establishments, *e. g.*, pay of servants, alterations in their pay or number, &c., also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Civil Department. } By the Chief Magistrate of the District and by the Chaplain.

(*b*) In the case of all expenditure connected with repairs and additions to church fabric, to church compound or cemetery walls, to cemetery gates, walks, wells, chaukidars or other church servants' houses, provision of necessary appliances for graves or for the repair of tombs or for the planting of trees and shrubs in cemeteries and keeping the same in decent order; also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Public Works Department. } By the Executive Engineer and by the Chaplain.

The estimates of expenditure to be prepared by the Executive Engineer and the Chaplain should show distinctly the probable charge under each of the following heads :—

I.—New works connected with additions to existing churches and improvements to church compounds.
II.—New supplies of furniture for churches and sanctioned articles of church use.
III.—New works connected with additions to existing burial-grounds.
IV.—Repairs to churches and church furniture and maintenance of church compounds.
V.—Repairs to burial-grounds to be executed by Public Works Officers.
VI.—Repairs to burial-grounds, including planting and cleaning, to be entrusted to the Chaplain or Chief Civil or Military Officer of the Station or Cantonment under para. 4.

It would be convenient if distinct estimates were prepared for each of these classes of expenditure.

The provision of funds to meet the charges above enumerated will be made in the budget-estimate for the Public Works Department. The estimates for the same will be subject to the scrutiny of and be passed by the Superintending or Chief Engineer or Local Government or Administration, according to the rules in force in the Public Works Department.

In stations in which the churches and burial-grounds are under the Local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, the charges debitable to the Public Works Department will be provided for in the Provincial Public Works budget-estimate. In other Provinces and in the Military Works Branch the charge will be provided for in the Imperial Public Works budget-estimate under Civil Buildings.

2. The following scale of establishments should be maintained at all cemeteries :—

(I) for a cemetery of which the area is five acres or less, one mali-chaukidar ;

(II) for a cemetery of which the area is more than five and less than 10 acres, one mali-chaukidar and one assistant coolie ;

(III) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 10 and less than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and two assistant coolies ;

(IV) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and three assistant coolies.

It is left to the Local Governments and Administrations to determine the proper wages to be given to each servant. The cost of this establishment will be charged to Provincial Services in the case of those Local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, and in the case of other Local Governments and Administrations and the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to Imperial Funds. In either case the charge will be included in the Civil budget-estimate.

3. The size of kutcha and pucka graves should be limited to 8′ × 4′, and the amount of ground to be enclosed should be restricted to 11′ × 7′, by external measurement in both cases. No monument over a pucka grave must exceed 8′ × 4′ at the base, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned. A simple cross or head-stone on an adequate masonry foundation, not exceeding 3′ × 2′, is the only monument that should be allowed over a kutcha grave; no kutcha grave should be enclosed by a railing.

4. No portion of the receipts from cemeteries should be retained by any Government officer to be directly expended by himself; all such receipts should be paid into the Civil Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department. In the case of receipts from cemeteries in charge of the Military Works Branch and under those Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are not in force, the credit will be treated in the Public Works accounts as a receipt under Imperial Public Works Revenue. In the case of the other Governments and Administrations the credit will be raised to Provincial Service Public Works Revenue. But the amount passed upon the joint-estimate framed by the Executive Engineer and Chaplain to provide for planting a cemetery and preserving it in decent order should be entrusted to the Chaplain where there is one. Where there is no resident Chaplain, the amount should be placed at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or of the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to military cantonment. The necessary funds for the purpose will be advanced by the Executive Engineer concerned to the Chaplain or Civil or Military Officer. Bills for the expenditure should be rendered by the officer to whom the advance has been made, either monthly or otherwise, to the Executive Engineer, who will charge for the amount thereof in the usual way in his accounts. Until the bills are received and charged off, the advance will be placed in the Miscellaneous Advance Account of the Executive Engineer. All planting of shrubs and trees by private persons in cemeteries should be under the control of the Chaplain if resident, otherwise under that of the Magistrate or senior Military Officer, as the case may be. When practicable a well should be sunk in or near every cemetery.

In connection with the preservation of cemeteries in decent order attention is invited to the rule cited on the margin. This rule, however, should not be applied to monuments of historical or archæological interests. Lists of such tombs should be obtained by Local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department.

The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall by the Government officer.—(*Rule VIII, Diocese of Calcutta Burial-ground Rules.*)

5. It should be understood that the Government cannot provide cemeteries at the public expense for Native Christian communities.

NOTE.—Where their number is small, the question is of little importance and is best arranged by mutual concessions or by special provisions made locally by the parties immediately concerned. And I am to suggest for His Lordship's (Bishop's) consideration, whether if the necessity of dealing at the present time with this matter of Native Christian interment be in his judgment unavoidably established, it should not be carefully examined in consultation with the several Local Governments, having regard to the diverse needs and circumstances of the population in each separate province.

6. It is not considered necessary to make any alteration in the existing rules regarding the mode of supply of church furniture.

7. Further orders will be passed on the 6th point referred to the Committee for report.

8. The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like, should rest in military stations upon the senior Military Officers, and civil stations upon the chief Local Magistrate. These officers are authorized to direct any Local Public Works Officer to supply all that is necessary. The "Local Public Works Officer" would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military stations, and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his Miscellaneous Advance Account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure. But in cases of necessity or emergency either officer may be called upon to do what is required.

NOTE.—The intention of this paragraph is to provide an ultimate authority in case of difficulty, and existing arrangements need not be disturbed.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—No. 159, dated Simla, the 6th June 1877.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 275—287, dated the 8th September 1875, laying down certain rules for the guidance of Chaplains of the Church of England in regard to burial of suicides, &c.

Read also—

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 810, dated the 16th November 1875, forwarding for an expression of opinion a draft General Order which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to issue on the subject in accordance with the above rules.

RESOLUTION.

On a reconsideration of the subject, the Government of India think it necessary to modify the rules contained in the Resolution of 8th September 1875, so far as regards the burial of deceased Roman Catholics. The Government of India have now decided :

1*st*, that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic Priest drawing an allowance from Government, he shall be held bound to read the burial service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic brought for burial, unless he be excused from doing so by the rubrics and canons of the Roman Catholic Church : and that when the Roman Catholic Priest refuses to read the burial service over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the military authorities shall make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse ;

* NOTE.—The estimates should be for the financial year and should be prepared in advance, as is prescribed for other budget-estimates.

2*ndly*, that where there is no Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State, the Protestant Chaplain shall, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the officer commanding, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant Chaplains in India are excused from burying a deceased Protestant, *viz.*, dying unbaptized even by lay baptism; excommunicated by the major excommunication; or declared to be *felo de se*; and that when a Protestant Chaplain refuses to officiate at the burial of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier on either of the three above-mentioned grounds, the military authorities shall, as in the case of refusal by a Roman Catholic Priest, make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

3*rdly*, that whenever, with or without furnishing any explanation of his reasons, a Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State or a Protestant Chaplain refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case should be fully reported by the military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

2. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the modification in the above sense of the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 19 inclusive of the Resolution, 8th September 1875.

The 13th December 1877.

No. 450.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 30th September 1877, is published for general information :—

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave.	REMARKS.
		FURLOUGH.			
1	Revd. S. H. Beamish, B.A. ...	Senior Chaplain	Feb. 23, 1876	Feb. 22, 1878	
2	„ W. W. Nicholls ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, 1876	Feb. 28, 1878	Has obtained leave to return in October 1877.
3	„ A. Robinson, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	April 5, 1876	Oct. 4, 1877	Medical leave.
4	„ F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli, D.D.	Ditto ...	June 28, 1876	June 27, 1878	Ditto.
5	„ T. Moore, B.A. ..	Ditto ...	Nov. 21, 1876	Nov. 20, 1878	Ditto.
6	„ B. Sharpe, B.A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 5, 1877	Feb. 4, 1879	
7	„ W. Drawbridge, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 26, 1877	Sept. 25, 1878	Ditto.
8	„ P. J. Jarbo, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	...	...	Allowed one year's furlough with subsidiary leave from 1st April 1877.
9	„ M. S. Laing ...	Ditto ...	April 15, 1877	April 14, 1879	
10	„ M. E. Mills ...	Junior Chaplain	Dec. 15, 1875	Dec. 14, 1877	Has obtained leave to return on 16th November 1877.
11	„ B. Morrell, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1875	Dec. 14, 1877	
12	„ F. Orton, B.A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 17, 1876	Dec. 4, 1877	
13	„ B. Hammond ...	Ditto ...	Sept. 20, 1877	Mar. 19, 1877	Medical leave.
14	„ J. S. Sandys, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 29, 1877	Mar. 28, 1879	Ditto.
15	„ C. C. T. Fagan ...	Ditto ...	May 16, 1877	May 15, 1879	Ditto.
		ON LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH.			
16	Revd. A. W. Irwin, M.A. ...	Senior Chaplain	April 23, 1877	Oct. 22, 1877	
17	„ T. D. Gray, M.A. ...	Junior Chaplain	Mar. 26, 1877	...	Obtained two months' extension from the Secretary of State, exchanging special leave for furlough.

Total absent 17
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency 90
Percentage of absentees 18 8

J. O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FIBRES AND SILK.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine, having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £3 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund, or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund, or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department.

FORESTS.

The 10th December 1877.

No. 1627*F.*—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to confirm the Notification (No. 98, dated the 25th October 1877) published by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in the Gazette of the 27th October last, promoting Mr. E. P. Popert, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade from the 13th October 1876 to the 12th January 1877.

His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to promote Mr. Popert to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests from the 20th January last.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 12th December 1877.

No. 493.—It is hereby notified that the under-mentioned Officer has been appointed by the Governor General in Council to receive the reports and statements and perform the duties mentioned in Sections 21 and 23 of Act VIII of 1876 (The Native Passenger Ships Act) at the port of Sandoway in British Burma:—

The Senior Civil Officer.

STATISTICS.

The 8th December 1877.

No. 490.—The following Despatch, No. 147 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 18th October 1877, is published for general information:—

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE,

No. 147.

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 18th October 1877.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to inform your Excellency that papers have been communicated to me by the Foreign Office relative to a new Commercial Tariff for Mozambique, and that in reply to an enquiry by the Earl of Derby, I have expressed to his Lordship my opinion that the publication of the tariff is desirable. Meanwhile I forward, for your information, a copy of the schedules of the revised import and export duties.

2. I take this opportunity of requesting that in the Annual Trade Statements issued under the orders of your Government the trade with Mozambique and that with Zanzibar, which are at present included under the general heading of "Eastern Coast of Africa," may be separately shewn.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

SALISBURY.

MOZAMBIQUE TARIFF.

Enclosures of Statistics and Commerce Despatch to India, No. 147, dated 18th October 1877.

(Copy of Schedules forwarded in Mr. Gould's Despatch to the Earl of Derby, No. 58, Slave Trade, dated Lisbon, 18th August 1877.)

SCHEDULE A.

IMPORT DUTIES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF MOZAMBIQUE.

Numbers of Articles.	Name of Merchandise.	Unit.	Duty. Reis.	Duty. Sterling.
1	SUGAR in any condition	kilogramme	30	1·60*d.*
2	OLIVE OIL	litre	20	1·06*d.*
3	DISTILLED BEVERAGES, whether sweetened or not, in any condition, of any kind, and in any kind of casks	„	90	4·80*d.*
4	FERMENTED BEVERAGES, of any kind (wine excepted), in any condition, and in any kind of casks	„	20	1·06*d.*
5	WINE in casks, bottles, or demijohns	„	40	2·13*d.*
6	TEA	kilogramme	150	8*d.*
7	BEADS of any kind, glass trinkets (missangas), beads made of glass or of any other materials, glass wares (avellorio), false coral (mungaz), &c.	„	50	2·66*d.*
8	SHIPS, either new or seaworthy, transferred to the national flag	*ad valorem*	5 per cent.	
9	SHIPS, condemned as unseaworthy, for breaking up, sold entire or in separate lots, excepting provisions and surplus stores	„	4 per cent.	
10	SHIPS, condemned as unseaworthy and for breaking up, that may be rebuilt and transferred to the national flag, irrespective of the cost of rebuilding or repairing the same	„	3 per cent.	
11	HOES, not for agricultural use, called Kaffir Hoes (Cafreaes, landinas on de Beja)	each	60	3·20*d.*
12	GUNS, GUN-BARRELS, and REVOLVERS	„	1,500	6*s.* 8*d.*
13	BUTTER from Europe or India	kilogramme	80	4·26*d.*
14	MOLASSES	litre	90	4·80*d.*
15	METALS:— Raw, excepting iron	kilogramme	5	0·26*d.*
	Wrought, including small shot, and any tubes not made of iron, and excepting the articles of merchandise mentioned in the 11th, 12th, and 16th Articles	*ad valorem*	6 per cent.	
16	PISTOLS and BARRELS OF PISTOLS	each	500	2*s.* 2·66*d.*
17	GUNPOWDER	kilogramme	100	5·33*d.*
18	TOBACCO, non-manipulated	„	200	10·66*d.*
19	Ditto manipulated into cigars	„	600	2*s.* 8*d.*
20	Ditto manipulated in any other form	„	400	1*s.* 9·33*d.*
21	COTTON TEXTURES, closely woven, plain, serged, or twisted, including "cotim" and the same textures wrought up:— Grey, white, including handkerchiefs	„	90	4·80*d.*
22	Ditto, ditto, ditto:— Printed, dyed in the piece or in the thread, including handkerchiefs	„	160	8·53*d.*
23	COTTON TEXTURES, open or transparent, such as muslin, lace, "tules," and "filós;" hairy cotton goods such as baizes and blankets; velvet cottons; plush; quilting; any others not specified in the above mentioned articles, as well as the said textures wrought up	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.	
24	WOOLLEN, LINEN, SILK, or any OTHER KIND OF TEXTURES, or mixed with cotton whatever may be the predominant texture, as well as the said textures wrought up	„	10 per cent.	
25	ALL OTHER MERCHANDISE not mentioned in this Schedule	free of duty.		

I have, &c.,

JOZÉ DE MELLO GOUVEIA.

MARINE AND COLONIAL DEPARTMENT;
Lisbon, 30th July 1877.

SCHEDULE B.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Name of Merchandise.	Unit.	Duty.
EARTH NUTS (amendoim), SESAMUM (gergelim) and OTHER OILY SEEDS ...	*ad valorem*	1 per cent.
ORCHILLA WEED (Urzella)	„	1 „
GUM	„	2 „
HIDES AND SKINS	„	2 „
GUTTA PERCHA, CAOUTCHOUC, or INDIA-RUBBER	„	4 „
WAX	„	4 „
COWRY (cauril)	„	4 „
IVORY (marfim)	„	6 „
ALL OTHER KINDS OF MERCHANDISE not mentioned in this Schedule ...	free of duty.	

I have, &c.,
JOZÉ DE MELLO GOUVEIA.

MARINE AND COLONIAL DEPARTMENT;
Lisbon, 30th July 1877.

SCHEDULE C.

LIST OF FEES LEVIED IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CUSTOM HOUSES.

		Reis.	*s.*	*d.*
1.	For the Custom House clearance of any trading or coasting ship from the entrance until the departure of the fiscal officers, exclusive of any act mentioned in the following articles (Note A.)			
2.	Surety bonds	1,200	5	4
3.	Cancelling any deeds	200	0	10
4.	Daily fees to each of the Customs' officers on wreck service at the bar (Note B.)	100	0	5
5.	Ditto ditto ditto on the coast (Note C.) ...	1,000	4	5
6.	Daily fees to the Customs' guards on wreck service at the bar (Note B.) ...	2,000	8	10
7.	Ditto ditto ditto on the coast (Note C.) ...	300	1	4
8.	Surveys or any other service out of the ordinary Custom House hours, *i. e.*, before 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M., or on holidays, whenever the parties interested shall apply for such service, and provided such service is performed out of the Custom Houses or of the Customs' stores (Note B.)...	600	2	8
9.	Searching any records in the Custom House books or among other records, if dated more than a year previous to the time of search, and provided the respective parties do not state the month	1,000	4	5
10.	Certificate extracted from any books which have been closed as far as two pages	500	2	2
11.	Ditto ditto for each page beyond the second ...	300	1	4
12.	Certified copies of any clearance tickets, passes, or of any other sundry documents, per each document	100	0	5
13.	Certified copies of any documents written in a foreign language ...	200	0	10
14.	Fees to be paid into the Customs' guards coffers for each vessel carrying a guard who is accompanying merchandise that is re-exported, or cleared in transit, provided such merchandise is liable to duty (Note C.)	400	1	9
15.	Customs' guards service on boardship per diem (Note C.)	250	1	1
16.	Surveys held on board in order to ascertain the unseaworthiness of any ship in accordance with the decree of the 11th of August 1852 ...	400	1	9
17.	Fees to be levied on proceedings instituted on account of any seizures, or of any infraction of the fiscal regulations, and on auctions. The fees, as specified in the schedule of fees of the judicial tribunals, which may be in force in the province, as far as they may be applicable. For this purpose the Director of the Custom House is placed on the same footing as the Judge, the Custom House scrivener as the judicial officer of the same name, the public crier, and the Customs' guards who serve the legal notices as the judicial officers, but the total amount shall be put into the coffers either of the internal or of the external officials, according as the case may be.	4,500	£1	

Notes.

A. No fees are to be recovered from any vessels which do not effect any commercial operation.

B. These items do not form part of the revenue derived from fees, which is placed in the coffer set apart for the purpose, but are received in full by the Customs' officials who perform the service.

C. These items form part of the revenue which is placed in the coffers of the guards of the respective Custom House, and are only received on account of the stay of the Customs' guards on boardship in the following cases:—

1. After 10 days shall have elapsed since the date of the arrival of the ship.
2. Whenever the Customs' guards shall be acting as health guards on board ships in quarantine.
3. Whenever any provisions or extra stores are kept on board after the vessel is unloaded, and at the request of the respective parties.
4. Whenever a vessel having on board the whole or part of the cargo is being repaired.
5. Whenever leave is applied for to load and unload at the same time.
6. Whenever a ship shall load, unload, or trans-ship cargo, or be placed under "franquia," that is, be granted permission to retain cargo on board for other ports *outside* the usual anchorage where ships under the Custom House supervision are in the habit to anchor.

Should there not be a sufficient number of Customs' guards, application is to be made to the proper military authority for a number of soldiers who, in addition to their pay, will receive an allowance of 200 reis (10*d.*) per diem, to be paid by the Treasury, provided it is not one of the cases mentioned in the six foregoing numbers, and out of the Customs' guards coffer, should the contrary be the case, but the difference between the 200 reis (10*d.*) and the 400 reis (1*s.* 9*d.*) paid by the ship is to be placed in the said coffer.

MARINE AND COLONIAL DEPARTMENT;
Lisbon, 30th July 1877.

JOZÉ DE MELLO GOUVEIA.

SCHEDULE D.

SCHEDULE FOR THE ALLOWANCE OF *TARE* TO BE MADE FROM THE GROSS WEIGHT OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.

Merchandise.	Nature of Parcels.	Tare Reis.
Sugar	Barrels, casks, and cases	10 per cent.
	Baskets and hampers	6 „
	Sacks	2 „
Tea	Single chests	30 „
	Double chests	40 „
	Enclosed in cases	2 „ additional.
Liquids (Note A.) ...	Molasses	10 per cent.
	Not specified	18 „
Butter	Barrels or firkins	20 „
	Jars or jugs	30 „
Textures	Bales with hoops	3 „
	Bales without hoops	2 „
Any other merchandise when not weighed out of the tares.	Barrels, casks, cases, and leather sacks	12 „
	Panniers, hampers, large baskets, baskets, small barrels, tin cases, small panniers, round baskets, baskets (cabazes), and wooden grates ...	6 „
	Parcels that are cased or covered with oil-skin cloth, besides the respective tare, an additional allowance of	2 „
	Vases or earthenware	25 „
	Bottles of glass	10 „

Note A.

The tares of liquids are mentioned, although these articles do not pay duty by weight, because it is by weight that a more correct estimate can be formed of the quantity of liquid contained in the different casks, for which purpose the following process ought to be adopted:—Let the cask be weighed, deduct the respective tare, the remainder (in kilogrammes) must be divided by the number of grammes which is equal to a litre of wine, brandy, or of any other liquid, as the case may be, and the quotient will give the number of litres contained in the cask. In order to know the proper weight of the litre, there must be a duly gauged measure, with the allowance for tare marked thereon.

MARINE AND COLONIAL DEPARTMENT;
Lisbon, 30th July 1877.

JOZÉ DE MELLO GOUVEIA.

SURVEYS.

The 14th December 1877.

No. 746.—Navigating Sub-Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, in the Marine Survey Department, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

EMIGRATION.

The 13th December 1877.

No. 216.—Under Section 12, Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Surgeon W. J. Mountain, Civil Medical Officer of Goálpára, to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Dhubri, and to invest him with all the powers of a Medical Inspector under the said Act, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties as Civil Medical Officer of Goálpára. The powers conferred on Surgeon Mountain shall be exercised within the local limits of the district of Goálpára only.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FINANCE.

Fort William, the 10th December 1877.

No. 587F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that bills of exchange which may be drawn in Berar on and after the 1st January 1878, and on account of which the full rate of stamp duty may have been paid in Berar, shall be exempted from the further payment of stamp duty on being negotiated in British India; and that bills drawn in British India on and after the above-mentioned date shall, in like manner, be exempted from the payment of stamp duty on being negotiated in Berar.

POLITICAL.

The 11th December 1877.

No. 2722P.—With reference to Notification No. 1957P., dated 11th August 1877, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. A. Delageniere as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. Salmon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 12th December 1877.

No. 3427G.—With reference to Notification of this Department, No. 2059G., dated 27th July 1877, the following promotions in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned, with effect from the 24th April 1877 :—

Roll B.

C. Soob Rao, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

Abdul Rahiman, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class.

C. Madaya, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, is confirmed in that grade.

The 14th December 1877.

No. 3445G.—Consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Captain E. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and the retirement from the service of P. Krishna Rao, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, the following promotions are made in the Mysore Commission, subject to such changes as may be hereafter considered necessary by the Government of India, in view of the termination of the minority of His Highness the Maharaja :—

Captain H. M. S. Magrath, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.	With effect from the 8th October 1877.
S. Venkatvardaiengar, M.L., B.A., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.	
Shanmugavelu Pillé, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.	

Roll A.

Captain E. P. Maltby, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, but to continue to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police until further orders.	With effect from the 9th October 1877.
Major C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.	
Captain H. M. S. Magrath, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.	
Mr. J. Lacey, B. L., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.	
N. Trimalachari, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.	
P. N. Purnaiya, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.	
I. Sriniwasiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class.	
P. Panchanat Row, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, is confirmed in that grade.	

No. 3448G.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 2752G, dated 2nd October 1877, the following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission during the employment of Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, as an Additional Sessions Judge for the Nundydroog Division, with effect from the 13th September 1877, the date on which Major W. Hill, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, rejoined from furlough :—

Major C. J. Pearse, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Ricketts.

Captain F. H. T. G. Cumming, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Major C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 22nd September 1877, the date on which he was relieved of the office of Deputy Inspector General of Police.

S. B. Krishnaswamaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. J. Lacey, B.L., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 14th December 1877.

No. 2565.—Mr. C. G. Vansittart is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, with effect from 1st November 1877.

EXPENDITURE—ADMINISTRATION.

The 14th December 1877.

No. 2558.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is transferred temporarily to the Financial Department.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th December 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1109.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1106, dated the 7th December 1877, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
29	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Dimsdale Manning.	Staff Corps	453 5 0	...	5,781 0 0	11th December 1877.	£ 5,000 in England; balance in India.
30	Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Barnard Foote.	Ditto ...	191 12 0	205 10 0	...	Ditto ...	England.
31	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Duffin.	Ditto ...	365 0 0	...	3,949 0 0	12th December 1877.	£3,200 in England; balance in India.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1110.—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD—

His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Captain (Brevet Major) G. C. Jackson, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, to officiate as Commandant of His Excellency's Body Guard, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment, *vice* Captain (Brevet Major) H. P. Peacock whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1111.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J. W. Ridsout, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 5th November 1877.

Captain C. F. Thomas, Military Accountant, 3rd class, on return from the leave granted him in G. G. O. No. 648 of 1877, is appointed to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, with effect from the 9th November 1877.

Junior Officers, acting in higher grades, will revert to their proper places in the Department.

No. 1112.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Rattray, C.B., C.S.I.—10th December 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Matthew Cripps,—11th December 1877.

No. 1113.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Mossom Innis Gibbs, 73rd Foot, Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—21st June 1876.

Lieutenant Arthur Wilbraham Twining Radcliffe, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd October 1876.

No. 1114.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Welby Wroughton Boddam.	12th December 1877.
Major Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert.	

No. 1115.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty

years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Charles Allan Baylay	11th December 1877.
Captain William Henry Wilkins.	12th December 1877.
Captain Robert Henry Palmer	
Captain Gerveys Richard Grylls.	
Captain John Finnis ...	
Captain Charles Edward Macaulay.	

No. 1116.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Thomas George Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps,—8th December 1877.

No. 1117.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Carnell, Bengal Staff Corps.	11th December 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Hall Cooke, Madras Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Yeld Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel D'Arcy Dunsterville, Bombay Staff Corps.	12th December 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Vernor Handyside, Madras Staff Corps.	

No. 1118.—NATIVE ARMY—

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Makhan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Gujja Singh, invalided.	1st May 1877.
Havildar Hem Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Makhan Singh, promoted.	

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1119.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgeon-Major John Cameron, M.D., private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Adolphus Vallings, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Alfred Fox Cotton, Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for eighteen months, under Rule IX, Note I of the Regulations of 1868.

First Class Apothecary John Hamilton, medical certificate, for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1120.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1037 of the 24th November 1871, the under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe to appear before a Medical Board :—

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Lamprey, M.B., Army Medical Department.

No. 1121.—The following extract from List No. 21, dated the 9th November 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, S.C.
Surgeon-Major R. Mantell.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Chambers, S.C.
Surgeon-Major A. C. C. DeRenzy.
Captain T. O. Wingate, S.C.
Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, S.C.
Surgeon G. Thomson.
Surgeon-Major J. B. White.
Major E. A. C. Lambert, S.C.
Surgeon J. S. Gunn.

Granted extensions of Leave.

Major H. P. P. Nash, S.C., 6 months, medical certificate.

Colonel F. W. Graham, S.C., 6 months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., 2 months, medical certificate.

Conductor G. Hutchings, Army Commissariat Department, 6 months, medical certificate.

Surgeon W. Harvey, 6 months, medical certificate.

Captain G. W. Willock, Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. T. S. A. Rind, S.C., 6 months, medical certificate.

Major G. V. Fosbery, V.C., S. C., 4 months, private affairs.

No. 1122.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Captain M. H. Hayes, Bengal Staff Corps, Bombay, 30th September 1877.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 1123.—The following additions to be made to G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877 :—

"*Table No. 148 (Public Works).*"

(Page 22.)

After the item "Trunks, camel, pairs, with padlocks and keys (English) and with movable trays," insert—

Trunks, mule, with padlocks and keys (English), and with movable trays. Scale—*Three pairs for each Mountain Battery of Royal Artillery.* In column of Remarks, add *for Medicines and Instruments.*

Add as Note 7 at foot of page 22—

Camel Trunks for Medicines and Instruments are not sanctioned for Mountain Batteries of Royal Artillery.

No. 1124.—G. G. O. No 974 of 1877 is cancelled, and the following corrections are to be made in G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877 :—

Table No. 157 (Ordnance).

(Page 47.)

In the "List of movable apparatus and stores for Gymnasia to be supplied by the Ordnance Department," from the words "Vice and Bench," expunge the words *and Bench.*

Table No. 147 (Public Works).

(Page 19.)

In the "List of articles of fixed and movable apparatus for Gymnasia," after the words "Beam Great Cross," insert the following in the columns quoted :—

"Articles."	"1st Class Gymnasium." "Movable apparatus." "No. to be issued."	"Regimental Gymnasium." "Movable apparatus." "No. to be issued."
Bench ...	1	1

and in the column of 'Remarks," insert *The Bench to be 4 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches high, and 1 foot 9 inches wide, of stout wood, with very stout legs to give it weight and make it firm for working on.*

No. 1125.—The following alterations are made in G. O. G. No. 1015 of 1877 :—

In paragraph 14 of Notes, for "on the certificate of the officer in Medical Charge that fires are *absolutely necessary,*" read *when considered absolutely necessary by the Officer Commanding the Battery.*

In the-foot-note,* for "Senior Medical Officer on the spot," read *Officer Commanding.*

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.

No. 1126.—The following corrections to be made in G. G. O. No. 1256 of 1876 :—

"Section II.—Necessaries."

Expunge item 9, "Chatties for cooking poultices," and item 29, "Paper, country, unglazed, for latrine."

"Section III.—Stationery."

For the words "Head-Quarters Brigade of Royal Artillery," in the first column of scale, substitute *For two or more Batteries of Royal Artillery when serving together.*

"Section V.—Disinfectants."

For the words "Brigade of Royal Artillery," in the second column of scale, substitute *For two or more Batteries of Royal Artillery when serving together.*

No. 1127.—The following to be added as Note V to G. G. O. No. 931 of 1875 :—

The scale of surgical instruments and hospital appliances as sanctioned for a battery of Royal Artillery is allowed for the company of Royal Engineers stationed at Roorkee.

ORDNANCE.

No. 1128.—STORES—

The following statement shewing the cost of component parts of the Martini-Henry rifle with the price of each article converted into Indian Currency, is published for general information :—

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.				COST. Rs.	A.	P.	Per	REMARKS.
ARMS.								
Interchangeable parts of bayonets.	common parts of scabbards, leather	rings, locking		0	2	8	each.	
		screws, locking ring		0	4	6	doz.	
		complete		0	7	8	each.	
		parts of lockets ...		0	0	10	"	
		parts of tips ...		0	1	6	"	
	sword parts of common to all sword bayonets.	rivets, grip, wire, iron, for W. G. 9 (2 lbs. make 100)		0	2	0	lb.	
		screws, spring ...		0	3	4	doz.	
		springs, bolt ...		0	3	8	"	
		grips, leather, pairs ...		0	5	4	each.	
		scabbards, leather, rifles		1	5	4	"	
Interchangeable parts of furniture.	bands without screws, parts of	screws lower and middle ...		0	0	4	doz.	
	" " upper parts of	nuts, screw, upper band ...		0	1	0	"	
		screws		0	5	8	"	
		swivels		0	2	0	each.	
	plates, butt, parts of, screws, large			0	6	10	doz.	The Martini-Henry has only 2 large screws.
	" trigger guard, parts of swivels			0	2	0	each.	
	" " " " parts of screws ...			0	4	10	doz.	

	Description of Article.	Cost. Rs.	A.	P.	Per	Remarks.
	ARMS —*continued.*					
Interchangeable parts of	actions, parts of — breech	1	2	4	each.	
	actions, parts of — lever catch	0	2	6	„	
	actions, parts of — blocks	0	1	2	„	
	actions, parts of — pins — axis	0	1	0	doz.	
	actions, parts of — pins — lever catch	0	2	10	each.	
	actions, parts of — springs, lever catch	4	0	0	„	
	actions, parts of — bodies	0	10	0	„	
	actions, parts of — extractors	0	4	4	„	
	actions, parts of — indicators	0	12	4	„	
	actions, parts of — levers	0	2	8	„	
	actions, parts of — nuts, stop	0	10	0	doz.	
	actions, parts of — pins, extractor	0	3	10	„	
	actions, parts of — screws, keep for — indicator	0	4	4	„	
	actions, parts of — screws, keep for — stop nut	0	1	8	each.	
	actions, parts of — springs, main	0	4	6	„	
	actions, parts of — strikers	0	5	10	„	
	actions, parts of — tumblers	0	4	8	„	
	actions, parts of — tumblers, parts of — rests	0	6	4	doz.	
	actions, parts of — tumblers, parts of — screws, rest	25	2	0	each.	
	barrels — rifled — with actions sighted	14	10	0	„	
	barrels — rifled — without ditto	0	4	0	doz.	
	barrels — parts of — pins, stud	0	8	8	„	
	barrels — parts of — stops „	0	3	4	„	
	barrels — parts of — studs	1	8	0	each.	
	bayonets — common, with locking rings (converted)	6	2	4	„	
	bayonets — sword, rifle, short (converted)	0	4	4	„	
	caps, snap — complete	0	1	8	doz.	
	caps, snap — parts of — pellets	0	2	8	„	
	caps, snap — parts of — screws	0	4	0	„	
	caps, snap — parts of — springs	0	4	0	each.	
	furniture — bands — without screws, lower	0	10	8	„	
	furniture — bands — „ swivels, upper	0	0	10	doz.	
	furniture — bands — parts of, pins — lower	0	3	4	„	
	furniture — bands — parts of, pins — upper	0	4	4	each.	
	furniture — caps, nose, iron	0	3	4	doz.	
	furniture — „ „ screws for	1	5	4	each.	
	furniture — guards, trigger	0	9	4	„	
	furniture — plates, butt	0	2	10	„	
	furniture — swivels, butt	0	4	8	„	
	furniture triggers — iron	0	3	10	doz.	
	furniture triggers — screws for trigger	0	3	6	„	
	furniture triggers — screws for spring, trigger	0	2	4	each.	
	furniture triggers — springs for	0	3	4	„	
	jags	0	2	8	„	
	protectors, foresight and muzzle	0	9	6	„	
	rods — cleaning	0	2	6	„	
	rods — cleaning parts of — holders	0	3	2	doz.	
	rods — cleaning parts of — screws — long holder	0	3	2	„	
	rods — cleaning parts of — screws — short holder	0	12	8	each.	
	sights, back — leaves, assembled with caps and slides	0	0	8	doz.	
	sights, back — pins, axis	0	1	0	„	
	elevating parts of — screws — cap	0	2	0	„	
	elevating parts of — screws — short or bed	0	2	4	„	
	elevating parts of — screws — spring	0	10	6	each.	
	elevating parts of — slides	0	1	8	„	
	elevating parts of — springs	0	0	6	doz.	
	sights fore or barley corn	1	4	0	each.	
	stocks — butts — long	1	4	0	„	
	stocks — butts — short	1	4	8	„	
	stocks — fore ends	0	4	0	„	
	stocks — parts of — bolts	0	2	0	doz.	
	stocks — parts of — washers bolts	0	1	8	each.	
Non-interchangeable	parts of bayonets, sword, parts of bolts					

PENSIONS.

No. 1129.—Senior Apothecary Robert William Beale, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, transferred to the invalid pension establishment, on a pension of Rs. 150 per mensem, payable in India.

No. 1130.—Sepoy Poorun Sing, of the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 1131.—Lehna Singh, father of Ruttun Singh, late a Sepoy of the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), is granted an extraordinary pension of Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem, for life, from the 23rd January 1877, payable in the Punjab Circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1132.—The services of Major W. Anderson, Madras Staff Corps. Officiating Wing Commander, Malwah Bheel Corps, are, with reference to the Notification by the Foreign Department, No. 3306 G, dated the 30th November 1877, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Major J. Miller.

No. 1133.—The services of Captain (Brevet Major) H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, Commandant, Governor General's Body Guard, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th December 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 38.—To be 3rd Grade Officers in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, from dates of joining:—

Mr. William Ames Patterson.
„ W. A. Sandeman.

No. 39.—To be 3rd Grade Engineers in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, from dates of joining:—

Mr. David Stevenson.
„ St. John Sayers.
„ Alexander Anderson.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 8th December 1877.

No. 519.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, Military Works Branch, Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., Temporary Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the 5th November 1877.

No. 520.—Lieutenant-General Sir A. Taylor K.C.B., R.E., Officiating Inspector General of Military Works, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 20th January 1878.

Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Military Works, will officiate as Inspector General, in addition to his own duties, until the return of Colonel Hutchinson from privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 10th December 1877.

No. 521.—Baboo Sheo Dayal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Western System of State Railways, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 2nd June 1877.

The 11th December 1877.

No. 522.—The services of Captain R. J. Bond, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Central System of State Railways, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 12th December 1877.

No. 523.—The following Officers are re-transferred from Bombay to the Provinces noted:—

Mr. A. M. Salmon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Bengal Irrigation.

Mr. W. Ellison, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial.

The 13th December 1877.

No. 525.—The under-mentioned Officers are re-transferred from Bombay to the Provinces noted:—

To Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr. H. Daniell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial and Irrigation Branch respectively.

Lieutenant G. H. M. Bellasis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Private A. Anderson, Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 526.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, will, on return from furlough on the 5th November 1877, hold temporary rank as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, will from the same date revert to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.

The 14th December 1877.

No. 527.—The under-mentioned Officers are re-transferred from Bombay Famine Relief Works to the Provinces and Branches of the Public Works Department to which they are permanently attached:—

To Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

To Bengal Provincial Establishment.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment.

Mr. J. D. Gash, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.

To Western System of State Railways.

Sergeant H. Mathews, Supervisor, 1st Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 12th December 1877.

No. 524.—Mr. H. E. Thompson, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from 9th July 1877, for the period Mr. Brooke may officiate as Director of Construction, or until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Dep

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. **Register No. 33.**

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 21st December 1877.

No. 1010.—The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for ten months, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from the 15th February next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th December 1877.

No. 145.—The following revised clause of the Regulations for the Examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in June and July 1878, is published for general information, in supersession of clause 9 of the Regulations published with Home Department Notification No. 125, dated 16th November 1877:—

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—*

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (each), ...	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy ...	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, *viz.*,—Botany, Geology, and Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

MEDICAL.

The 20th December 1877.

No. 682.—The under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades, and with effect from the dates, specified opposite their names:—

Names.	To what grade promoted.	Date of promotion.
Babu Rajkishen Mookerjee	1st Grade	27th May 1877
„ Upendronath Sen	2nd Grade	1st Nov. 1877
„ Kalikrishna Ghose	2nd Grade	1st Nov. 1877

PATENTS.

The 17th December 1877.

No. 727.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 43 of 1877.—Mr. J. H. Barry, of Bundookmara Tea Garden in Cachar, for improvements in withering or softening tea leaf in the green state when freshly gathered, and in curing tea when affected or injured by damp or mildew or the like.

No. 56 of 1877.—Mr. J. Ireland, of Edward Street, Manchester, County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in reducing metallic ores and apparatus therefor.

No. 57 of 1877.—Mr. J. Ireland, of Edward Street, Broughton Lane, Manchester, England, Engineer, for improvements in the reduction of oxide ores of iron and other metals.

No. 59 of 1877.—Mr. W. Greig, residing at 22, Park Street, Calcutta, for drying tea and frying or preparing the green leaf for rolling by steam heat instead of by charcoal and wood-fire as heretofore generally done.

No. 65 of 1877.—Mr. S. G. L. Fox, of London, England, for improvements in the means or apparatus for lighting and extinguishing gas lamps by electricity.

No. 90 of 1877.—Mr. G. H. Carbutt, of Great Tower Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for decorticating and cleaning rice and other grain.

J. O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FIBRES AND SILK.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine, having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems.

Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund, or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund, or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1877.

No. 513.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XI of 1850, to make the following rules for calculating the measurement for tonnage of such native decked ships and vessels employed in coasting voyages or between India and Ceylon as may be registered under that section in British Burma:—

Hull.

Measure the length along the deck from the afterpart of the stem to the forepart of the stern post.

Secondly.—The breadth from the broadest part from skin to skin.

Thirdly.—The depth from under the tonnage deck down the pump well to skin.

Multiply these three dimensions together and divide the product by 130, and the quotient will be the tonnage of the hull of such vessel.

Poop or other closed-in space.

If the vessel have a poop or other closed-in space, measure the inside length, breadth and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk-heads, whether enclosed within the foremost bulkhead or not.

Multiply these three measurements together and divide the product by 92·4; the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the tonnage of hull of such vessel.

NOTE—In measuring breadth, the skin is the inner side of the inner planking; and if a boat or vessel has no inner planking, a thin batten laid on or against the inner side of the timbers would represent the inner skin, and in measuring depth, the floor timber, or, in its absence, the upper part of the kelson shall represent the skin.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 20th December 1877.

No. 55.—Mr. Jules Schaumburg, Artist, attached to the Geological Survey of India, is granted one month's privilege leave under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st January next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 21st December 1877.

No. 3501*G.*—Captain J. R. McK. Homfray, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, is appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundlecund, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundlecund, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 3511*G.*—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is transferred to Morar as Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate; and Major H. M. B. Burlton, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is transferred to Nowgong as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 3513*G.*—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M. C. S., Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Coimbatore, is appointed Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th November 1877, *vice* Lieutenant Temple.

Mr. Martindale was granted privilege leave under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 10th to the forenoon of the 30th November 1877.

No. 3515*G.*—The undermentioned Attachés to the Resident at Hyderabad have passed the prescribed Departmental tests in Law according to the Lower Standard :—

Edalji Bahmanji Dastúr.
C. Bhima Rao.

No. 3516*G.*—Captain N. C. Martelli, on special duty at Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. H. M. Durand.

This notification supersedes that portion of the notification of this Department, No. 3186G., dated 8th November 1877, published in page 665 of the *Gazette of India* of the 10th idem, which relates to Captain Martelli.

No. 3518*G.*—The services of Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th December 1877.

No. 3520*G.*—Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Officiating Assistant to the Resident, and Officiating Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, is confirmed in those appointments, with effect from the 15th November 1877.

No. 3521*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Kincaid, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, with effect from the date on which Major Peacock assumes charge of the Moorshedabad Agency.

Captain and Brevet-Major H. P. Peacock, Commandant, Governor General's Body Guard, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and posted to Moorshedabad as Agent to the Governor General, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 17th December 1877.

No. 2661.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. C. E. Crawley is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 21st December 1877.

No. 2776.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 384, dated 15th November 1877, with enclosures, is published for general information :—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 384. *London, the 15th November 1877.*

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith copy of the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, dated 24th October 1877, on the Pyx coins of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints for the year 1876.

2. The Report states that "the Standard "weight of the coins has been maintained with the "usual accuracy, and their average composition, "as ascertained by assay, is satisfactory."

3. As intimated in the Financial Despatch to your Government, dated the 11th November 1869, No. 387, you will observe that parting assays have been made of the Silver coins of both the Mints, in order to ascertain the average proportion of gold contained in them, the result of which is shown in the Report.

4. A copy of the Report has been transmitted to the Government of Bombay.

ROYAL MINT,
The 24th October 1877.

To the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR,—The examination of the Pyx coins of the Indian Mints, transmitted to me by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 17th ultimo, being completed, I have the honor to report on the weight and fineness of the coins and to return the bullion remaining.

No. 14997/77.

The coins were first weighed singly by the Mint Balance and were then handed to one of the Assayers of the Mint, by whom each coin has been separately assayed and reported on.

CALCUTTA MINT. *Silver.*	oz.
Fine ...	10·108
Standard ...	13·550
	23·658

BOMBAY MINT. *Silver.*	oz.
Fine ...	8·100
Standard ...	8·670
	16·770

The Standard weight of the coins has been maintained with the usual accuracy, and their average composition, as ascertained by assay, is satisfactory.

In accordance with the directions of Their Lordships, I have caused "parting" assays to be made of the Silver coins of each Presidency, in order to ascertain the average proportion of gold contained in them, and the result is shewn in my Report. These assays have been made in the manner detailed in my Report of the 25th October 1869.

Weight and Fineness of Coins issued from Indian Mints, 1876.

Number of pieces.	Mint.	Denomination of Coin.	Average weight of a piece. Grains.	Proportion of silver in 1,000 parts.	Average proportion of gold in the silver coins, as ascertained by parting assay (in 1,000 parts).
40	Calcutta	Rupees	180·135	916·145	
30	„	Half-Rupees	90·003	915·863	·140
30	„	Quarter-Rupees ...	45·110	916·196	
30	„	Two-anna Pieces ...	22·517	916·073	
40	Bombay	Rupees	179·977	916·005	
6	„	Half-Rupees	90·033	915·583	·170
8	„	Quarter-Rupees ...	45·112	915·962	
10	„	Two-anna Pieces ...	22·500	916·920	

The 21st December 1877.

No. 2797.—*Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877 :—*

	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of November	16,04,544	7,67,200	8,37,344	2,83,17,320	16,25,217	2,66,92,103	2,99,21,864	23,92,417	2,75,29,447
First eleven months ...	1,88,84,198	1,02,08,559	86,75,639	14,91,90,229	1,24,36,489	13,67,53,740	16,80,74,427	2,26,45,048	14,54,29,379

Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877.

	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED		
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	Coined and examined.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of November 1877—			
Calcutta	97,05,119	...	91,27,409
Bombay	1,24,95,679	...	1,24,96,875
TOTAL ...	2,22,00,798	...	2,16,24,284
First eleven months—			
Calcutta	3,87,66,499	1,968	3,72,50,599
Bombay	8,50,37,220	...	8,66,77,838
TOTAL ...	12,38,03,719	1,968	12,39,28,437

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

The 21st December 1877.

No. 2798.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 342. *London, 25th October 1877.*

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 13th August 1877, No. 241, recommending that Uncovenanted Officers may be allowed to retire on a superannuation pension at the age of 55 years without producing medical evidence of inefficiency.

2. You point out that, under existing rules, an Uncovenanted Officer who has attained the age of 55 years is only eligible for privilege leave, and for any special leave to which he may be entitled, and you consider it inequitable that an officer should be deprived of the privilege of furlough because he has attained to a certain age, and yet not allowed to retire without a certificate of inefficiency, which he may not be able to procure.

3. Your proposition is approved, on the understanding that a superannuation pension will only be granted to an officer who would be entitled to a pension of like amount if he had retired on medical certificate.

In accordance with the orders contained in this despatch, His Excellency in Council directs the

following additions to the Civil Pension Code and amendments thereof:—

Section 56 (page 29).

INSERT BEFORE "compelled," "entitled or" AND ADD RULE 5 ON PAGE 31.—An officer in a superior grade who has attained the age of fifty-five years may, at his option, retire from the service on a superannuation pension.

STRIKE OUT THE LAST SENTENCE OF PRESENT RULE 1, PAGE 30.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 89 on page 49:—

Section 89.—A pension or gratuity is payable as follows:—

I.—If it is stated in Rupees—

(*a*)—at any Treasury of the Government of India in India; or

(*b*)—if the recipient is resident elsewhere than in Asia, at his option at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.

II.—If the amount is stated in Sterling—

(*a*)—at the Home Treasury of the Government of India; or

(*b*)—if the recipient is resident in Asia, at his option at any Treasury of the Government of India in India, at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.

Omit the words from "at the rate of exchange" to the end in Rule 1 under Section 89, and for the words "Rule 1" in Rule 2 under the same section substitute the following:—

"The Rule for the payment at the Home Treasury of a pension at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments."

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th December 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1134.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, R. H. Perkins to have permanent rank from the 10th December 1877, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. T. C. Ross, retired.

The 21st December 1877.

No. 1135.—Surgeon-Major J. A. Marston, M.D., Army Medical Department, to be Secretary to the Surgeon-General, British Forces, with effect from the 10th December 1877, in succession to Surgeon-Major J. Ogilvy, M.D., whose Indian tour of service has expired.

No. 1136.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Francis Sheffield Sorell, 45th Foot, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—5th September 1876.

No. 1137.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Francis Howell Jenkins,—20th December 1877.

No. 1138.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866; subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Horace Ralph Spearman	18th Dec. 1877.
Captain Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable Captain James Duncan Macpherson	19th Dec. 1877.
Captain William Heathcote Unwin ... ... Captain Francis Charles Walker Drummond ...	20th Dec. 1877.

No. 1139.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps,—15th December 1877.

No. 1140.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Andrew Kennedy Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps,—19th December 1877.

No. 1141.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Howell Beynon, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Thornhill Watson, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Oliver Swanston, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Robinson Godfrey, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Metcalfe Hailes, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph White Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Davidson Clay, Madras Staff Corps.

} 20th December 1877.

No. 1142.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works and Barrack Departments, with effect from the dates specified:—

To Deputy Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Patrick Grice, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, from 30th June 1877, *vice* Deputy Commissary Q. S. Griffiths, deceased.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Henry Smith, Barrack-master, 2nd class, from 30th June 1877, *supernumerary.*

To Assistant Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenants and Deputy Assistant Commissaries—
Lawrence Lesmond.
James Cargin.
Michael Collins.
Robert George Davies.
John Modget.

Barrack-masters, 1st class, from 30th June 1877, *supernumerary*—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Joseph Mole, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 30th June 1877, *vice* Assistant Commissary Grice, promoted.

To Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Conductor Mathew Gaynor, Supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, from 30th June 1877, *vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary Mole, promoted.

To Conductor.

Sub-Conductor William Cummings, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, from 3rd April 1877, *vice* Conductor W. Herdman, deceased.

Sub-Conductor George Mortimer, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 30th June 1877, *supernumerary.*

Sub-Conductor James Fitzgibbon, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Mysore, from 30th June 1877, *vice* Conductor Gaynor, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Nicholas Hutchinson, Barrack-Sergeant, from 30th June 1877, *supernumerary.*

EQUIPMENT.

No. 1143.—Officers Commanding Valise equipped Regiments will submit to the Ordnance Department indents for condemned or part-worn haversacks for use during the passage to England, for the time-expired men, invalids, and men proceeding home for duty at the depôts.

The indent for the current year should be submitted at once, and in future years so soon as the number of men to proceed home is known.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1144.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Lestock Boileau Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 10th December 1877, the date of his departure from Bombay per "Travancore."

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Conolly O'Brien Palmer, Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Burnet Craigie, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Edward Barry Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant P. A. MacMahon, Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under Rule IX, note I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Andrew Coles, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1145.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 211 of 1876, Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin, Officiating Medical Officer, 34th (the Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, was granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

No. 1146.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

***No. 782, dated the 6th December 1877.*—Granting Major John Henry Blanshard, Invalid Establishment, furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, with the necessary subsidiary leave.**

No. 1147.—Lieutenant S. J. Tucker, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for six months, on urgent private affairs, from the 15th December 1877.

No. 1148.—The following extract from List No. 22, dated the 23rd November 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Honorary Captain P. Rubie.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Thomson.
Captain M. A. Alves.
Conductor B. Morley.
Major H. W. Gordon.
Colonel R. Murray.
Captain C. J. R. Fulford.
Major M. P. Moriarty.
Conductor R. F. Castellari.

Granted extensions of Leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Thomson,	6	months,	M. C.
Colonel G. D. Pritchard,	7	months,	P. A.
Captain F. E. Wiggens,	3	,,	M. C.
Captain H. Y. Murray,	2	,,	P. A.
Major C. Crawford,	6	,,	M. C.
Colonel F. J. Stephenson,	7	days,	P. A.

No. 1149.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Deputy Surgeon-General A. C. C. DeRenzy,—Bombay, 9th December 1877.

Surgeon-Major L. F. Dickson, M.D.,—Fort William, 11th December 1877.

Surgeon C. J. McKenna, Medical Officer, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 9th December 1877.

Captain C. E. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Tirhoot Railway,—Fort William, 11th October 1877 (date of departure on furlough, 13th June 1876).

Surgeon G. C. Hall,—Bombay, 10th October 1877 (date of departure on furlough, 20th April 1877).

No. 1150.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—

Lieutenants Frederick Peel, John Elford Dickie, Arthur Rutherford Ancrum, and Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott,—Bombay, 7th December 1877.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 1151.—The following correction to be made in G. G. O. No. 441 of 1877:—

"*Air beds and cushions for British Troops,*" expunge the words "or Brigade of Artillery" in third and fourth lines.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 1152.—PAY CODE—

Article 1170, clause *m*, Pay Code for India, Volume I, is reconstructed as follows:—

"*m.*—When ordered to another station to perform the duties of any occasional or strictly temporary staff or other appointment, if the Officer derives no pecuniary benefit from the transfer. If, however, the total gain in staff pay be less than his total authorized travelling expenses, the difference only will be paid by the State."

G. L. No. 417-18 of 14th July 1873.

PENSIONS.

No. 1153.—Honorary Surgeon V. E. R. Ardagh, of the Subordinate Medical Establishment of the Hyderabad Contingent, is granted a retiring pension of £150 per annum, payable in Europe.

No. 1154.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial Revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Henry Thomas Fremantle, late 89th Foot,—seven pence per diem, for fifteen months.

James Alexander Johnson, late 48th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

John Lear, late Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

No. 1155.—First Class Hospital Assistant Imam Khan, attached to the Customs Hospital, Chuckker Nugger, is granted a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 1156.—First Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Zameer, of the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

No. 1157.—Uchul Kooer, widow of Subadar Gungah Sing, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Jemadar's rate of 3rd class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 5-10-8 per mensem, for three years from the 12th April 1877, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 1158.—In G. G. O. No. 767 of 1877, opposite the names of Lance Duffadars "Mahomed Izhag" and "Shaddee," 10th Bengal Lancers, transferred to the Pension Establishment on Rs. 7 as "Duffadars," *read* Rs. 4 as *Sowars*.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1159.—Surgeon-Major Henry Francis Williams, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, with effect from the 5th January 1878.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1160.—The services of Captain R. J. Bond, Royal Engineers, are, with reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 522, dated the 11th December 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1161.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1162.—The services of First Class Apothecary D. J. Tresham are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1163.—The services of First Class Apothecary J. F. Mills are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 21st December 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 8th to 21st December 1877:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, 3rd Foot ...	Colonel T. A. Cox, C.B. ...	9th December 1877 ...	Cawnpore.		
4th Hussars ...	Captain J. W. Lay ...	16th December 1877 ...	Rawal Pindi.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st December 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 40.—Mr. Frederick William Allen to be a 2nd grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, from date of joining.

SURVEYS.

No. 41.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, after a period of six months from the date of this notice, no officer of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, or serving under the Marine Department, will be allowed to undertake private surveys or other private business, except with the express permission of the Government of India.

Such permission will not be given if there be at the place persons not in the service of Government competent and willing to perform the work; and when in the absence of such persons permission is given, the work must be performed out of office hours, and must not in any way be allowed to clash with the officer's proper duties.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 18th December 1877.

No. 528.—The following Officers are temporarily transferred from the Western System of State Railways to North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Major H. R. Faber, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. J. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Bhobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Sheo Dyal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 19th December 1877.

No. 529.—Mr. C. E. Housden, Engineer Apprentice, Rajpootana, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 23rd October 1877.

No. 530.—The following Engineer Apprentices attached to the Punjab Provincial Establishment, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the dates specified:—

Mr. H. Granville, 6th October 1877.

Mr. W. MacDonald, 1st June 1877.

No. 531.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways:—

Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 532.—With reference to Bengal Government Notification No. 5387 A of 26th November 1877, the following 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeons are posted temporarily to the Central System of State Railways for employment on the Neemuch Railway:—

Assistant Surgeon Heeralall Bose.
" " Chunder Bhusun Bose.
" " Nogendra Nath Bhuttachargya.

The 20th December 1877.

No. 534.—Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 535.—The under-mentioned Officers are retransferred from Mysore to the province and branch noted:—

To Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Colonel G. A. Searle, M.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

To Military Works Branch.

Major D. C. Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 21st December 1877.

No. 537.—Mr. B. Clark, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is re-transferred from Madras to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

No. 538.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 383, dated 31st August 1877, in the permanent promotions *vice* Colonel A. R. Bayly from 1st April 1877, for "Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th," substitute "Captain W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th (temporary 2nd)."

No. 539.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 5th August 1877, *vice* Colonel Dumbleton, retired:—

Permanent.

Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary 2nd Grade), to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade), to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant W. Peacock, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Temporary.

Lieutenant J. T. Rice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Peacock, R.E., confirmed.

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. H. King, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, from furlough on the 6th November 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Lieutenant J. W. Thurburn, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. T. Rice, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th December 1877.

No. 533.—The following acting appointments are made in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, *vice* Mr. E. J. D. Walker, Superintendent, 1st Grade, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the date of his embarkation:—

Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. R. Preece, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Daniell.

Mr. J. J. Fahie, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Preece.

Mr. J. Fargues, Civil Signaller, 1st Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Fahie.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 52. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. Register No. 33.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 52.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 26th December 1877.

No. 1023.—The Honorable C. Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

The 27th December 1877.

No. 1028.—The services of Mr. Lewis Gordon, Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 1029.—The services of Mr. H. T. White, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 1034.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave, on the 30th September 1877, is published for general information:—

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	REMARKS.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	HON'BLE SIR R. H. DAVIES, K. C. S. I.	None ...	April 10, 1877	April 9, 1879	
2	E. F. HARRISON ...	Comptroller General ...	Mar. 19, 1877	Jan. 18, 1879	
3	C. U. AITCHISON, C. S. I.	Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	Feb. 11, 1876	Oct. 10, 1877	Since returned.
4	F. R. HOGG ...	Post Master General, Bengal ...	April 24, 1876	April 23, 1878	
5	J. WESTLAND ...	Accountant General, Central Provinces ...	April 10, 1876	Nov. 9, 1877	Since returned.
6	C. E. R. GIRDLESTONE	Resident, Nepal ...	Furlough for 1 year and 10 months.	...	Date of departure not known.
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	Remarks.
		LOWER PROVINCES.			
		Furlough.			
1	A. Money, C. B. ...	Member, Board of Revenue ...	April 30, 1877	Nov. 29, 1877	Granted five months' extension by the Secretary of State on sick certificate.
2	H. L. Dampier ...	Member, Board of Revenue ...	April 11, 1876	Nov. 25, 1877	Since returned.
3	W. Le. F. Robinson	Commissioner of Chota Nagpore ...	May 1877	Nov. 1877	Since granted three months' extension on sick certificate.
4	E. Grey ...	District and Sessions Judge, Gya ...	April 7, 1877	Nov. 6, 1877	Permitted to return within the period of leave.
5	W. J. Money, C. S. I.	District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh	Mar. 24, 1876	Nov. 23, 1877	Since granted a week's extension and permitted to return to duty within the period of leave.
6	Sir Stuart S. Hogg	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.	Mar. 1, 1877	Nov. 30, 1878	
7	L. R. Tottenham ...	District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore...	May 16, 1877	Jan. 15, 1878	
8	H. W. Alexander...	Opium Agent of Behar ...	April 9, 1877	Mar. 28, 1878	
9	H. Hankey ...	Inspector General of Police ...	April 10, 1877	April 9, 1878	Has applied to retire under the new scheme.
10	E. D. Lockwood ...	Magistrate and Collector, Noakhally ...	May 4, 1877	Jan. 3, 1879	Has applied to retire under the new scheme.
11	A. T. Maclean ...	District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.	April 10, 1877	April 9, 1878	
12	H. F. J. Kean ...	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade ...	Sep. 1877	Nov. 1877	
13	J. S. Drummond ...	... ...	April 26, 1875	Jan. 25, 1878	
14	W. Wavell ...	Magistrate and Collector, Bogra ...	May 9, 1876	Dec. 19, 1877	Has applied to retire under the new scheme.
15	J. Geoghegan ...	Secretary, Board of Revenue ...	Oct. 23, 1876	June 22, 1878	Since dead.
16	J. F. K. Hewitt ...	Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun ...	July 25, 1877	Oct. 24, 1878	
17	F. Jones ...	... ...	Mar. 29, 1875	Nov. 28, 1877	Since returned.
18	R. D. Hime ...	Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom ...	April 15, 1877	June 3, 1878	
19	T. T. Allen ...	District and Sessions Judge ...	April 7, 1876	Mar. 14, 1878	
20	L. B. B. King ...	Junior Superintendent of Survey ...	Mar. 1, 1877	Sept. 30, 1878	
21	J. C. Geddes ...	District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore	May 21, 1877	May 20, 1878	
22	E. G. Glazier ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 21, 1877	Nov. 20, 1877	
23	A. C. Brett ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan.	May 7, 1877	May 6, 1878	
24	J. Anderson ...	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade ...	July 13, 1877	May 27, 1878	
25	J. A. Hopkins ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	Mar. 17, 1876	Mar. 16, 1878	Permitted to return to duty within the period of leave.
26	G. E. Porter ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	April 23, 1877	Oct. 22, 1878	
27	W. M. Clay ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	April 9, 1877	Dec. 8, 1877	
28	T. W. Gribble ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	April 5, 1877	Dec. 4, 1877	Since granted eight months' extension.
29	F. W. R. Cowley ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	June 30, 1876	Jan. 29, 1878	
30	H. Mosley ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	May 30, 1877	Dec. 29, 1878	
31	W. H. Verner ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	Mar. 27, 1876	Nov. 8, 1877	
32	R. F. Rampini ...	Assistant and Joint Sessions Judge, Darjeeling and Julpigoree.	Feb. 9, 1877	Feb. 8, 1879	
33	W. F. Mebes ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	Feb. 16, 1876	Dec. 15, 1877	Since returned.
34	C. H. Vowell ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	Mar. 11, 1876	Nov. 10, 1877	Since returned.
35	H. J. S. Cotton ...	Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade ...	July 13, 1877	Nov. 12, 1878	
36	A. W Cochran ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 11, 1876	April 10, 1878	
37	A. W. B. Powne ...	Political Agent, Hill Tipperah ...	May 7, 1876	May 6, 1878	
38	J. C. Veasey ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	May 15, 1877	May 14, 1878	
39	J. E. B. Jeffrey ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1877	Since returned.
40	P. Nolan ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 13, 1876	Nov. 12, 1877	Since granted three days' extension and permitted to return to duty within the period of leave.
41	C. D. C. Winter ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	July 27, 1877	Nov. 26, 1878	
42	E. A. Bradbury	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Sept. 19, 1877	Sept. 18, 1879	
43	J. Whitmore ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 21, 1877	Dec. 20, 1877	Since granted six months' extension on sick certificate.
44	W. Fiddian ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Nov. 1876	Nov. 1878	
45	G. E. Manisty ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	June 9, 1876	Dec. 8, 1877	
46	W. R. Millar ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	June 16, 1876	June 15, 1878	
		Special Leave.			
1	T. B. Lane ...	Collector of Customs, Calcutta ...	June 10, 1877	Dec. 9, 1877	Has applied to resign the service.
2	J. H. Rivett-Carnac	Opium Agent, Benares ...	May 1, 1877	Oct. 31, 1877	Since returned.
3	R. H. Pawsey ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	May 16, 1877	Nov. 15, 1877	Since returned.
4	J. Nugent ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	May 1877	Nov. 1877	
		Note.—Total absent ... 50			
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... 228			
		Percentage of absentees ... 21·9			

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	Remarks.
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
		Furlough.			
1	Hon'ble E. A. J. Drummond.	Commissioner ...	April 18, 1877	Oct. 7, 1877	
2	Sir T. D. Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I.	Commissioner, Fyzabad Division ...	Feby. 20, 1876	Feby. 19, 1878	
3	G. Palmer ...	Judge ...	April 23, 1877	Oct. 22, 1877	
4	A. R. S. Pollock ...	Commissioner ...	May 21, 1877	Nov. 20, 1877	
5	H. W. Dashwood ...	Judge ...	Jany. 15, 1877	Aug. 14, 1878	
6	J. Simson ...	Judge ...	April 10, 1876	Jan. 9, 1878	
7	E. G. Jenkinson ...	Commissioner, Jhánsi Division ...	May 7, 1877	Nov. 6, 1877	
8	C. W. Moore ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 15, 1877	April 14, 1878	
9	R. M. King ...	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	March 15, 1876	Dec. 14, 1877	
10	R. G. Currie ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 23, 1877	Oct. 22, 1878	
11	W. Oldham ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 15, 1877	Nov. 21, 1877	Allowed to retire from the service from 31st December 1877.
12	C. J. Powlett ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Dec. 1, 1876	Nov. 30, 1877	
13	J. R. Reid ...	Settlement Officer, 1st Grade ...	April 18, 1877	Feby. 17, 1879	
14	F. S. Growse ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	April 15, 1877	Nov. 14, 1877	
15	C. F. Hall ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	March 15, 1877	Dec. 24, 1877	
16	M. S. Howell ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	May 21, 1877	Nov. 20, 1877	
17	A. H. Harington ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	March 21, 1877	Dec. 20, 1878	
18	J. H. Twigg ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	May 20, 1877	March 19, 1878	
19	H. F. D. Moule ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	Feby. 27, 1877	Feby. 26, 1878	
20	R. J. Crosthwaite...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	June 9, 1876	Dec. 8, 1877	
21	J. M. Pears ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	July 13, 1877	Oct. 12, 1877	
22	T. F. Harkness ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 6, 1877	Dec. 4, 1877	
23	W. Blennerhassett	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	May 7, 1877	May 6, 1878	
24	R. S. Aikman ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	March 6, 1876	Nov. 5, 1877	
25	H. F. Evans ...	Employed in the Settlement Department previous to departure on furlough.	April 8, 1876	Nov. 21, 1877	
26	W. C. Benett ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade ...	April 15, 1876	April 14, 1878	
27	E. White ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Nov. 6, 1876	Nov. 5, 1877	
28	J. A. Marcel ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	March 1, 1877	Feb. 28, 1878	
29	W. Lambe ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Feb. 5, 1877	Nov. 4, 1878	
30	D. T. Roberts ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 3, 1877	Nov. 2, 1878	
31	T. Benson ...	Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd grade...	July 13, 1877	Jan. 12, 1878	
32	R. D. Alexander ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	March 21, 1877	Nov. 20, 1878	
33	F. Baker ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	March 22, 1875	Oct. 21, 1877	Since returned.
34	J. W. Harris ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 8, 1876	April 7, 1878	
35	H. G. Pearse ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 15, 1877	May 14, 1878	
36	R. Scott ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 18, 1877	April 17, 1879	
		Special Leave.			
1	C. J. Connell ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 16, 1877	Oct. 15, 1877	
		Note.—Total absent ... 37			
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh... 193			
		Percentage of absentees ... 19·1			
		PUNJAB.			
		Furlough.			
1	J. S. Campbell ...	Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ...	May 1, 1877	April 30, 1878	
2	D. G. Barkley ...	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class ...	April 9, 1877	April 8, 1878	
3	T. W. H. Tolbort...	Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade ...	Mar. 29, 1877	Mar. 28, 1878	
4	C. R. Hawkins ...	Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade ...	Mar. 21, 1877	Nov. 20, 1877	
5	H. W. Steel ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	May 10, 1877	Aug. 10, 1878	
6	P. De L. H. Johnstone.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Nov. 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1877	
7	D. B. Sinclair ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	May 2, 1877	Dec. 16, 1877	Since returned.
		Special Leave.			
1	A. F. D. Cunningham	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	June 8, 1877	Dec. 7, 1877	
		Subsidiary Leave.			
1	W. O. Clark ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Sept. 26, 1877	Oct. 25, 1877	
		Note.—Total absent ... 9			
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 85			
		Percentage of absentees ... 10·5			

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	REMARKS.
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	F. C. ANDERSON ...	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary)	Feb. 12, 1877	Feb. 11, 1878	
2	A. U. FANSHAWE ...	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary)	Jan. 3, 1877	Jan. 2, 1878	
3	J. A. JEFFREYS ...	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary)	Aug. 27, 1877	Aug. 26, 1878	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 3			
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces ... 21			
		Percentage of absentees ... 14·3			
		BRITISH BURMA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	S. F. A. SMITH ...	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade ...	April 18, 1876	April 17, 1878	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	A. O. BROWN ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	July 15, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878	
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 2			
		Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma ... 19			
		Percentage of absentees ... 10·5			
		MYSORE AND COORG.			
		Nil.			
		HYDERABAD.			
		Nil.			
		ASSAM.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	A. L. CLAY ...	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	July 13, 1877	Oct. 12, 1878	
2	O. G. R. MCWILLIAM	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 24, 1876	Nov. 23, 1877	
3	H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade (Supernumerary).	April 1, 1877	Mar. 31, 1878	
4	A. FORBES ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	May 22, 1876	Jan. 21, 1878	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 4			
		Total of Civil Servants employed in Assam 14			
		Percentage of absentees ... 28·5			
		NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees ... 111			
		Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 615			
		Percentage of absentees ... 18·			

No. 1035.—Mr. W. Oldham is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 31st instant.

No. 1039.—Mr. R. H. Macleod, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 13th instant.

No. 1042.—ERRATUM—In Home Department Notification No. 962, dated 5th instant, for "19th October last," read "19th November last."

MEDICAL.

The 22nd December 1877.

No. 667.—The services of Surgeon-Major R. Harvey, M.D., in joint medical charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th December 1877.

No. 478.—The Reverend A. G. A. Roberts, Officiating Second Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is appointed Chaplain of Tounghoo, British Burma.

JAMES O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FIBRES AND SILK.

Simla, the 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine, having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Böhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund, or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund, or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1877.

No. 23 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Alteration in position of the Beacon Lights at the entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli River.

The two Beacon Lights situated on the southern shore at the entrance to Kornafuli River have been removed 2,417 yards due south of their former position. The lights, 40 yards apart on a S. E. by E. ½ E. bearing, were exhibited from the new site on the 20th October 1877, the inner or eastern light from a tripod, the outer or western one from a mast, both Beacons being painted white.

The inner light is elevated about 5 feet higher than the outer one, and both are visible in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles through an arc of 160°, or when bearing from S. E. by S., through east and north, to N. by W.

During southerly winds, sailing vessels from the southward and westward (especially those at some distance in the offing) should avoid getting to the northward of the lights; but at night with the outer or western light bearing E. ¼ N., should run in and anchor in 5 fathoms at low water springs, about 2½ miles from the light, to await day-light.

The Beacons in line, and the Hill flagstaff bearing N. E., will place a vessel about half a mile southwestward of the bar buoys; from this position the bar and river buoys will be distinctly seen, and the services of a local pilot are always obtainable. Vessels should not attempt to cross the bar without a pilot, as the channel to Chittagong is long, narrow, and somewhat intricate.

Position of Beacons, latitude 22° 10′ 50″ N., longitude 91° 48′ 29″ E.

[*Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward. Variation 3° Easterly in 1877.*]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*Late I.N*),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1877.

By Order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Chittagong or Kornafuli River, No. 84; Sea-face of Sunderbuns, No. 138*c*; Sheet 5: Palmyra point to Chittagong, No. 1681; Bay of Bengal, No. 70*b*; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2: Northern portion, No. 748*b*: also, Admiralty List of Lights, South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1877; Marine Survey of India Light list, No 81; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 484.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

CUSTOMS.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 172.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of "The Indian Tariff Act, 1875," the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and from the first day of January 1878, the duty on salt imported into Bengal, fixed by Schedule A, No. 49, of the said Act at Rs. 3-4, shall be reduced to Rs. 3-2 per maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois.

No. 174.—Under the authority conferred by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the first day of January 1878 the exemption from duty of customs on salted fish imported into the province of Sind shall be cancelled.

SALT.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 254.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of "the Salt Act, 1877," the Governor-General in Council directs that on and after this date the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under Bengal Act VII of 1864, shall be as follows, for each maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight:—

When such salt is manufactured—	Rs.	A.
(*a*.) At any place between the southern boundary of the Pooree district and the Kusbhadra river	2	8
(*b*.) At any place between the Kusbhadra river and the southern boundary of the Cuttack district	2	10
(*c*.) At any place between the southern boundary of the Cuttack district and the Mahánadi river	2	12
(*d*.) At any place between the Mahánadi and Dhámra rivers	2	14
(*e*.) At any place between the Dhámra and Kánsbans rivers	3	0
(*f*.) At any place between the Kánsbans river and the northern boundary of the Balasore district	3	2

No. 255.—In exercise of the powers conferred by "The Inland Customs Act, 1875," the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st day of January 1878, the following modifications shall be made in the rules published in Notification No. 156, dated 30th June 1876, that is to say :—

(*a*).—For the first paragraph of Rule 4, the following shall be substituted: "On all salt imported, [except salt imported by Railway from the Presidency of Bombay into the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces], a duty of Rs. 2-12 per maund of 3,200 tolahs shall be levied; and on all sugar exported at any point south of the district of Ráwalpindi, the maximum duties mentioned in Section 5 of the Act shall be levied."

(*b*).—Rules 41 to 47 (both inclusive) and Schedules A and B shall be cancelled.

(*c*).—In Rules 50, 54 and 74, and in Schedules C and F, for the words "rupees three," the words "two rupees, twelve annas" shall be substituted.

(*d*).—In Schedule C, for the words "rupees six," the words "five rupees, eight annas" shall be substituted.

No. 262.—In exercise of the power conferred by the fourth clause of Section 1 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the extension to the province of Sind, on and from the 1st January 1878, of the said Act, except the portions thereof specified in the second clause of Section 1 which already extend to that province, and also except Chapter II of the said Act.

No. 263.—Under the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the manufacture of salt in the province of Sind, except by or on behalf of the Government, or by persons licensed by the Government, and to impose a duty of two Rupees eight annas per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas on all salt sold by such persons. This rule will take effect on and from the 1st January 1878.

STATISTICS.

The 27th December 1877.

No. 559.—It is hereby notified for general information and guidance that the spelling of the names of the more important places in Rajputana has been fixed by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and approved by the Government of India as shewn in the list given below, and the spelling so fixed should be strictly observed in future.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NAMES WHICH HAVE ACQUIRED A FIXED SPELLING.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
Abu	Town and Cantonment ...	Sirohee.
Ajmere	British District.	
Aravalli	Chain of Mountains.	
Bhurtpore	State.	
Bickaneer	Ditto.	
Boondee	Ditto.	
Deeg	District and Town ...	Bhurtpore.
Erinpura	Cantonment	Sirohee.
Harowtee	Group of States.	
Jeypore	State.	
Jeysulmere	Ditto.	
Jhallawar	Ditto.	
Jodhpore	Ditto.	
Kerowlee	Ditto.	
Kishengurh	Ditto.	
Kotah	Ditto.	
Laswarree	Battle field	Ulwur.
Marwar	Another name for Jodhpore.	
Meywar	Another name for Oodeypore.	

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
NAMES WHICH HAVE ACQUIRED A FIXED SPELLING—(*continued*).		
Nawa	Cantonment and Town ...	Jodhpore.
Nusseerabad	Cantonment	Ajmere.
Oodeypore	State.	
Shahpoora	Ditto.	
Sirohee	Ditto.	
Todgarh	Cantonment	Ajmere.
Tonk	State.	
Ulwur	Ditto.	
OTHER NAMES.		
Achrol	Town	Jeypore.
Ágolai	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Áhor	Ditto	Ditto.
Áhu	River	Harowtee and Tonk.
Ajeráka	Railway Station ...	Ulwur.
Ajítpura	Town	Bickaneer.
Akhegarh	Town and District ...	Bhurtpore.
Álaniawás	Town	Jodhpore.
Álanpur	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair	Jeypore.
Aligarh	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Alipur	Hill	Bhurtpore.
Amargarh	Town	Kerowlee.
Ámer	Ditto and Hill	Jeypore.
Ámet	Ditto and Sub-division ...	Oodeypore.
Amírgarh	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Ámjio	Hill	Bánswára.
Anadpur	Town	Jodhpore.
Anádra	Ditto	Sirohee.
Ána Ságar	Lake	Ajmere.
Anderi	River	Harowtee and Tonk.
Anpúrna	Shrine	Ditto.
Anúpgarh	Town	Bickaneer.
Arain	Town and Civil Station ...	Jeypore.
Árnu	Railway Station ...	Ditto.
Arthuna	Town	Bánswára.
Ásop	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Áspur	Ditto	Dúngarpur.
Atalband	Lake	Bhurtpore.
Aulábati	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Áuwa	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Bábra	Ditto	Ditto.
Badkochrán	Ditto	Ajmere.
Bágan	River	Oodeypore.
Baghána	Town	Ajmere.
Baghera	Ditto	Ditto.
Bagheri	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Bagri	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Bagri	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Bagru	Ditto	Jeypore.
Bágsúri	Ditto	Ajmere.
Bahádrán	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Bahi	Lake	Bánswára.
Bahror	Town and Sub-division ...	Ulwur.
Bairát	District and Town ...	Jeypore.
Baitu	Town	Jodhpore.
Bákhásar	Ditto	Ditto.
Bálahera	Ditto	Jeypore.
Balamgarh	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
Balárán	Ditto	Jeypore.
Báli	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Bálotra	Ditto	Ditto.
Balúnda	Ditto	Ditto.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
OTHER NAMES—(*continued*).		
Bámanwára	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Sirohee.
Bámni	River	Oodeypore.
Bámniawás	District and Town ...	Jeypore.
Banás	River	Oodeypore, Jeypore, &c.
Bándanwára	Town	Ajmere.
Bándi	River	Jeypore.
Bándikui	Town and Railway Station ...	Ditto.
Banera	Town	Oodeypore.
Baneshwar	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Dúngarpur.
Bánganga	River	Jeypore, Bhurtpore, &c.
Bánsi Pahárpur	Hill	Bhurtpore.
Bánskho	Town	Jeypore.
Bánsúr	Sub-division and Town ...	Ulwur.
Bánswára	Town and State.	
Bar	Town	Jodhpore.
Bár	Ditto	Ajmere.
Barákhan	Ditto	Ditto.
Bárán	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Baráutia	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Bárath	District	Sirohee.
Bargaon	Town	Jodhpore.
Bári	Ditto	Dholpur.
Bariál	Ditto	Jeypore.
Bari-ka-Taláb	Lake	Oodeypore.
Barkhere-ki-nadi ...	River	Kerowlee.
Barli	Town	Ajmere.
Barlu	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Bármer	Ditto	Ditto.
Barnála	Ditto	Jeypore.
Baroda	Fair and place of Pilgrimage	Ditto.
Barsalpur	Town	Jeysulmere.
Baru	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Basai	Railway Station ...	Ulwur.
Baseri	Town	Dholpur.
Basi	Railway Station ...	Jeypore.
Baswa	District and Town ...	Ditto.
Bátáru	Town	Jodhpore.
Baunli	District and Town ...	Jeypore.
Beáwar	Town and Cantonment ...	Ajmere.
Begún	Town and Sub-division ...	Oodeypore.
Behar	Ravines on the Chambal River	Kerowlee.
Berach	River	Oodeypore and Harowtee.
Bhadraoti	Ditto	Kerowlee.
Bhagwantgarh	Town	Jeypore.
Bháilán	Town and Pergunnah ...	Ajmere.
Bhákhar	District	Sirohee.
Bhakhri	Town	Jodhpore.
Bharak	Hill	Oodeypore.
Bhasáwar	District	Bhúrtpore.
Bháwi	Town	Jodhpore.
Bhílwára	Town and Post Office ...	Oodeypore.
Bhímlat	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Bhinai	District and Town ...	Ajmere.
Bhíndar	Town and Sub-division ...	Oodeypore.
Bhínmál	Town	Jodhpore.
Bhítroth	District	Sirohee.
Bhomgarh	Town and Fort	Harowtee and Tonk.
Bhúkarki	Town	Bickaneer.
Bhúmsen	Hill	Jodhpore.
Bhúngra	Town	Bánswára.
Bhutála	Hill	Oodeypore.
Biána	District	Bhurtpore.
Bídásar	Town	Bickaneer.
Bigga	Ditto	Ditto.
Bíjásan Máta	Shr	Harowtee and Tonk.
Bikampur	Town	Jeysulmere.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*).	
Bílára	Town	Jodhpore.
Birjeshji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Bísalpur	Town	Jodhpore.
Bissau	Town and Post Office ...	Jeypore.
Biwai	Railway Station ...	Ditto.
Boráwar	Town	Jodhpore.
Bori	Ditto	Bánswára.
Braj	Tract of country ...	Bhurtpore.
Bújh	Town	Jeysulmere.
Chakwára	Ditto	Jeypore.
Chambal	River	Tonk, Harowtee, Kerowlee, Dholpur.
Chánaud	Town	Jodhpore.
Chandána	Ditto	Jeypore.
Chandarbháka	River	Oodeypore and Harowtee and Tonk.
Chandáwal	Town	Jodhpore.
Chandrawati	Place of historical interest ...	Sirohee.
Chándsain	Town	Jeypore.
Cháng	Ditto	Ajmere.
Chápi	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Chárbhujaji	Shrine	Ditto.
Chár Chaumúhán ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Chátsu	District and Town ...	Jeypore.
Chaturbhuj	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Oodeypore.
Chaturbhuj	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Chaumukha	Ditto	Ditto.
Chaumún	Town	Jeypore.
Chaura	District	Sirohee.
Chauth-ka-Barwára ...	Town and Fair	Jeypore.
Chhabra	District and Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
Chhápar	Town	Bickaneer.
Chhappan-ka-Pahár ...	Hill	Jodhpore.
Chhirána	Town	Jeypore.
Chhoti Kanwás	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Chhoti Nadi	River	Ditto.
Chhoti Sádri	Town	Oodeypore.
Chiksána	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
Chimna Báwari	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Chínch	Town	Bánswára.
Chiráwa	Town	Jeypore.
Chítalwána	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Chítorgarh	Town and Fort	Oodeypore.
Chotíla	Mountain	Sirohee.
Chúru	Town	Bickaneer.
Chúru	Ditto	Jeypore.
Dadrewa	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Dáng	Ravines	Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.
Dánta Rámgarh	District, Town and Railway Station.	Jeypore.
Dánthal	Town	Ditto.
Dausa	Hill, Province and Town ...	Ditto.
Dawer	Town and Cantonment ...	Ajmere.
Deogaon	Town	Ditto.
Deogarh	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Deogarh	Lake	Partábgarh.
Deoli	Cantonment	Ajmere.
Deolia	Town	Ditto.
Deolia—Partábgarh ...	State (commonly called Partábgarh).	
Deoti	Lake	Ulwur.
Deshnok	Town	Bickaneer.
Desuri	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Dhamotar	Lake	Partábgarh.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*).	
Dhána Dúngar	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair	Jeypore.
Dhaneru	Town	Bickaneer.
Dháni	Ditto	Ajmere.
Dharampura	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
Dhola	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Dholagarh	Hill	Oodeypore.
Dholpur	Town and State.	
Dhotársi	Lake	Partábgarh.
Dhúnd	River	Jeypore.
Dídwána	Town ...	Jodhpore.
Dídwána	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair	Jeypore.
Diggi	Ditto	Ditto.
Dilwára	Town and Temple ...	Sirohee.
Dilwára	Ditto	Ajmere.
Dodho	Hill	Jodhpore.
Dúdákar	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Dúdu	Town	Jeypore.
Dugári	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Dúngarpur	Town and State.	
Dúni	Town	Jeypore.
Dwárakadhísh	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Dwárakanáthji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Oodeypore.
Echráno	Hill	Jodhpore.
Eklingji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Oodeypore.
Eráo	River	Partábgarh.
Eráwan	Hill	Oodeypore.
Esarda	Town	Jeypore.
Fatehgarh	Ditto	Kerowlee.
Fatehgarh	Ditto	Kishengurh.
Fatehpur	Ditto	Jeypore.
Gágraun	Fort	Harowtee and Tonk.
Gajner	Town	Bickaneer.
Galiakot	Ditto	Dúngarpur.
Galwa	River	Harowtee and Tonk.
Gambheri	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Gambhír	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
Gandher	Lake	Partábgarh.
Ganeshgarh	Town	Bickaneer.
Gangapur	Town and District ...	Jeypore.
Gángli	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Gangupíya Mahádeo ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Sirohee.
Gangwána	Town	Ajmere.
Gardwási	Ditto	Jeypore.
Garhi	Ditto	Bánswára.
Gaunder	Town and place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
Geb Ságar	Lake	Dúngarpur.
Ghánerao	Town	Jodhpore.
Ghátol	Ditto	Bánswára.
Ghegal	Ditto	Ajmere.
Ghotru	Ditto	Jeysulmere.
Ghúnsla	District	Jeypore.
Gobindgarh	Town	Ajmere.
Goela	Ditto	Ditto.
Gogunda	District	Oodeypore.
Gomti	River	Ditto.
Gopálgarh	District	Bhurtpore.
Gopálpura	Town	Bickaneer.
Goramji	Hill and Shrine ...	Ajmere.
Gosháinsar	Town	Bickaneer.
Gotio Ámbo	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Bánswára.
Govindgarh	Town	Ulwur.
Gúgor	Town and Fort	Harowtee and Tonk.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*).	
Gúndoj	Town	Jodhpore.
Gundoláo	Lake	Kishengurh.
Gunthno	Hill	Bánswára.
Gúra	Town	Jodhpore.
Gúyabála	River	Ditto.
Gyábnu	Hill	Ditto.
Hábur	Town	Jeysulmere.
Hádoti	Ditto	Kerowlee.
Halena	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
Hamírgarh	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Hánsera	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Harmára	Ditto	Ajmere.
Helak	Railway Station ...	Bhurtpore.
Himmatsar	Town	Bickaneer.
Hindaun	District and Town ...	Jeypore.
Hindoli	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Ikásira Mahádeo ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Ditto.
Ikran	Railway Station ...	Bhurtpore.
Ináyati	Town	Kerowlee.
Indargarh	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Jádhan	Ditto	Jodhpore
Jáel...	Ditto	Ditto.
Jagmer	Hill	Bánswára.
Jaházpur	Town and Fort ...	Oodeypore.
Jaipur	Mountain	Jeypore.
Jairáj	Ditto	Sirohee.
Jaisamand *or* Dhebar ...	Lake	Oodeypore.
Jaitsar	Town	Bickaneer.
Jákham	River	Oodeypore and Partábgarh.
Jálor	Town	Jodhpore.
Jamálkhera	Ditto	Jeypore.
Jámi Masjid	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Jánagarh	Fortress	Partábgarh.
Jargaji	Hill	Oodeypore.
Jasána	Town	Bickaneer.
Jasol	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Jasrásar	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Jassakhera	Town and Cantonment ...	Ajmere.
Jatwára	Railway Station ...	Jeypore.
Jawája	Town	Ajmere.
Jáwar	Hill	Oodeypore.
Jawári	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Jetáran	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Jhák	Ditto	Ajmere.
Jhapán	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Jhíko	Hill	Jodhpore.
Jhíl-ka-bára	Marsh	Bhurtpore.
Jhoro	District	Sirohee.
Jhugga-ki-baori ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Jhúnjhnu	Town	Ditto.
Jíndoli	Hill	Oodeypore.
Jírota	District	Kerowlee.
Jisod	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Jobner	Town	Ditto.
Jojri	River	Jodhpore.
Juin Mátaji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Júnián	Town	Ajmere.
Kahtan	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Kailaji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Kerowlee.
Kákand	River	Bhurtpore.
Kalíjra	Town	Bánswára.
Káli Sindh	River	Harowtee and Tonk.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*).	
Káluk	District	Jeypore.
Kalyán Raeji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Kamalnáth	Hill	Oodeypore.
Kámán *or* Kámban ...	District	Bhurtpore.
Kánauta	Railway Station ...	Jeypore.
Kánkroli	Town and Lake ...	Oodeypore.
Kánur	Town	Jeysulmere.
Kanyagir	Hill	Jodhpore.
Kapaldhára Kund ...	River	Harowtee and Tonk.
Karmoi	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Karnsar	Town	Jeypore.
Káshab Kola Khera ...	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Kathúnmar	Ditto	Ulwur.
Kaulári	Ditto	Dholpur.
Káya	Hill	Oodeypore.
Kekri	Town	Ajmere.
Kemri	Ditto	Jeypore.
Keola deo	Marsh	Bhurtpore.
Keshorae Pátan	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Khairthal	Railway Station ...	Ulwur.
Khandela-Harsnáth-ka ...	Hill and Town	Jeypore.
Khandhár	District and Town ...	Ditto.
Khándu	Town	Bánswára.
Khánua	Town	Bhurtpore.
Khári	River	Oodeypore and Jeypore.
Khári	Ditto	Ajmere.
Khári	Town	Bickaneer.
Kharja Bíjpura	Fair	Jeypore.
Kharkari	Town	Ditto.
Kharkari	Ditto	Kishengurh.
Khatkar	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Khátu	Ditto	Jeypore.
Khera	Ditto	Ditto.
Kherwára	Cantonment	Oodeypore.
Khetri	Hill and Town	Jeypore.
Khímel	Hill	Bánswára.
Khínwsar	Town	Jodhpore.
Khirwa	Ditto	Ajmere.
Khohjhíl	Lake	Bhurtpore.
Khuni	District	Sirohee.
Kishangarh	Town	Jeysulmere.
Kishangarh	Ditto	Ulwur.
Kishangarh	Ditto	Jeypore.
Koláyat	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Koramdesar	Ditto	Ditto.
Kot Banáwar	Ditto	Jeypore.
Kothesri	River	Oodeypore.
Kot Kásim	Province	Jeypore.
Kot Putli	Town	Ditto.
Kotra	Cantonment	Oodeypore.
Kuchámán	Town	Jodhpore.
Kúchera	Ditto	Ditto.
Kúmalgarh	Fort	Oodeypore.
Kumher	District	Bhurtpore.
Kupásan	Town	Oodeypore.
Kúra	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Kúrgaon	Ditto	Kerowlee.
Kusalgarh ...	Ditto	Bánswára.
Lachhmangarh	Ditto	Ulwur.
Lachhmangarh	Ditto	Jeypore.
Lachhmi Náráyan ...	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Ládnún	Town	Jodhpore.
Lálgarh	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Lálsot	Town and District ...	Jeypore.
Lámba	Town	Ditto.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
	OTHER NAMES—*(continued)*.	
Lápli	River	Oodeypore.
Lathában	District (another name for Deeg.)	Bhurtpore.
Liwáli	Town	Jeypore.
Lohagarh	Hill	Ditto.
Lohagarhji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Ditto.
Lohwán	Town	Ditto.
Ludána	Ditto	Ditto.
Lúni	River	Jodhpore.
Lúnwa	Town	Ditto.
Lutána	Ditto	Ajmere.
Machhíd	Hill	Oodeypore.
Machkund	Fair and place of Pilgrimage	Dholpur.
Mádhola	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Mádhoni	Hill	Bhurtpore.
Mádhorájpur	Town	Jeypore.
Madkotri	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Mádria	Hill	Bánswára.
Magra	District	Sirohee.
Mahájan	Town	Bickaneer.
Mahár Sámod	Hill	Jeypore.
Mahi	River	Bánswára and Dúngarpur.
Mahiji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Mahwa	District and Town ...	Jeypore.
Mákarji	Hill and Temple ...	Ajmere.
Mál	Hill	Sirohee.
Málakhera	Railway Station ...	Ulwur.
Malárna	District	Jeypore.
Malárna-chaur-ka ...	Town	Ditto.
Malárna Dúngar ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Málpura	Town and District ...	Ditto.
Man	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Mándal	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Mándalgarh	Fort	Ditto.
Mandáori	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Mandár	Post Office	Sirohee.
Mandáwa	Town	Jeypore.
Mandáwar	District and Railway Station	Ditto.
Mandor	Town	Jodhpore.
Mandráel	District	Kerowlee.
Mángaliawás	Town	Ajmere.
Mania	Ditto	Dholpur.
Mánkali	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Manoharpur	Ditto	Jeypore.
Mánpur	Ditto	Ditto.
Mároth	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Másalpur	District	Kerowlee.
Masúda	Town	Ajmere.
Mátaji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Mathánia	Town	Jodhpore.
Mathuranáthji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Mátri Kunrián	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Oodeypore.
Medáli	River	Ditto.
Mendki	Ditto	Kerowlee.
Merta	Town	Jodhpore.
Meruka	River	Dholpur.
Meruki	Ditto	Ditto.
Mewát	Province	Bhurtpore.
Míndha	Town	Jodhpore.
Mírán Chahaltan ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
Míthri	Town	Jodhpore.
Mogra	Ditto	Ditto.
Mohangarh	Ditto	Jeysulmere.
Molán	Ditto	Bánswára.
Momna Musawwir ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Harowtee and Tonk.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
	OTHER NAMES—*(continued)*.	
Morán	River	Jeypore.
Morel	Ditto	Kerowlee.
Mori	Hill	Oodeypore.
Moti Jhíl	Lake	Bhurtpore.
Muazzamabad	Town	Jeypore.
Muhammadgarh ...	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Mukandgarh	Ditto	Jeypore.
Mukandra	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Mundawára	Ditto	Ditto.
Múndia	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Múndra	Town	Bickaneer.
Múndwa	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Náchana	Ditto	Jeysulmere.
Nadbai	Railway Station ...	Bhurtpore.
Nádol	Town	Jodhpore.
Nágan	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Nagar	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Nagar	District	Bhurtpore.
Nágaur	Town	Jodhpore.
Nágela	Ditto	Ajmere.
Nago	Hill	Jodhpore.
Nágpahár	Ditto	Ajmere.
Náhargarh	Town and Fort ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
Nanáne-ki-nadi	River	Kerowlee.
Nánd	Town	Ajmere.
Nándoli	Ditto	Jeypore.
Naraina	Ditto	Ditto.
Náráyanpur	Ditto	Ulwur.
Narhar	Fair	Jeypore.
Nároli	Town	Kerowlee.
Násrída	Ditto	Jeypore.
Náthdwára	Town and Shrine ...	Oodeypore.
Nawai	Town	Jeypore.
Nawalgarh	Ditto	Ditto.
Neknámji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
Niárán	Town	Ajmere.
Nibhera	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
Nílkanth Mahádeo ...	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Nímán	Town	Bickaneer.
Nímbáj	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Ním-ka-thána	Ditto	Jeypore.
Nímli	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair	Ditto.
Nínor	Lake	Partábgarh.
Niwai	District	Jeypore.
Nohar	Town	Bickaneer.
Orai	River	Oodeypore.
Orpure-ka-tál	Lake	Kerowlee.
Pachewar	Town	Jeypore.
Pachpadra	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Padamnáthji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
Pahesar	Town	Bhurtpore.
Pákariawás	Cantonment	Ajmere.
Pálera	Lake	Bánswára.
Páli	Town	Jodhpore.
Pánchún	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Panjna	River	Kerowlee.
Páota	Town	Jeypore.
Párbati	River	Harowtee and Tonk, an Dholpur.
Parbatsar	Town	Jodhpore.
Partábgarh	Lake, Fortress, Town and State.	
Partapor	Town	Bánswára.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
OTHER NAMES—(*continued*).		
Parwan	River	Harowtee and Tonk.
Pátan	Town	Jeypore.
Pathena	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
Patli	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Phági	Town ...	Jeypore.
Phalodi	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Phalsúnd	Ditto	Ditto.
Pichhola	Lake	Oodeypore.
Pílauda	Town	Jeypore.
Pípár	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Písángan	Ditto	Ajmere.
Pohkar *or* Pushkar ...	Town and Fair	Ditto.
Pokaran	Town	Jodhpore.
Potlán	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Prágpura	Ditto	Jeypore.
Pungal	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Pur	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Pushp Ságar	Lake	Harowtee and Tonk.
Raepur	Town	Oodeypore.
Raepur	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Raepur	Lake	Partábgarh.
Raesar	Town and Fair	Jeypore.
Raghunáthgarh	Hill	Ditto.
Rájakhera	Town	Dholpur.
Rájaldesar	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Rájgarh	Ditto	Ulwur.
Rájgarh	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Rájgarh	Ditto	Ajmere.
Rájmahal	Ditto	Jeypore.
Rájnagar	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Rájpura	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Rájrájeshwar	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Bánswára.
Rájsamand	Lake	Oodeypore.
Raláota	Town	Jeypore.
Rámdwára	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
Rámgarh (1)	Town	Ulwur.
Rámgarh (2)	Town and District ...	Jeypore.
Rámor	Lake	Bánswára.
Rámsar	Town	Ajmere.
Rang Ságar	Lake	Dúngarpur.
Ráni Dúngri	Hill	Kishengurh.
Ránigarh	Fortress	Partábgarh.
Ranthambhor	Town and Fortress ...	Jeypore.
Rás	Town	Jodhpore.
Rasia	Hill	Bhurtpore.
Rasídpur	Town	Jeypore.
Rátadevi	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Ratan	River	Partábgarh
Ratangarh	Town	Bickaneer.
Ratanjíla	District	Jeypore.
Rathásan	Hill	Oodeypore.
Ratnagir	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Rawai	District	Sirohee.
Ráwalya	Hill	Oodeypore.
Ráwatsar	Town	Bickaneer.
Réyan	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Rewi	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Rori	Ditto	Ditto.
Rikhabdeo	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Oodeypore.
Rishikúnban	Old Temples	Sirohee.
Rohat	Town	Jodhpore.
Rojo	Hill	Ditto.
Rudáwal	Town	Bhurtpore.
Rúpaheli	Fair	Jeypore.
Rúparel	River	Bhurtpore and Ulwur.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
OTHER NAMES—(*continued*).		
Rúpbás	District	Bhurtpore.
Rúpnagar	Town	Ajmere.
Rúpnagarh	Province	Kishengurh.
Rúpnáráyan ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Oodeypore.
Sábi	River	Ulwur.
Sáchor	Town	Jodhpore.
Sádri	Ditto	Ditto.
Ságarmati	River	Ajmere.
Ságthali	Lake	Partábgarh.
Sagwára	Town	Dúngarpur.
Sáhíwa	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Sakarhálpur	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Sakra	Ditto	Ditto.
Sálasar	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Sálawás	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Salímabad	Town	Kishengurh.
Salúmbar	District	Oodeypore.
Sámbhar	Lake, Cantonment, &c. ...	Jeypore, Jodhpore, Ajmere.
Samdari	Town	Jodhpore.
Samel	Ditto	Ditto.
Sámod	Ditto	Jeypore.
Sámpla	Ditto	Kishengurh.
Sánderao	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Sándwa	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Sánganer	Town and Railway Station ...	Jeypore.
Sánkhún	Town	Bickaneer.
Sánr Máta	Hill	Oodeypore.
Sánthu	Town	Jodhpore.
Santnáthji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
Sarádhna	Town	Ajmere.
Sáraneshwar Mahádeo ...	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Sirohee.
Sardárgarh	Town	Bickaneer.
Sardárshahr	Ditto	Ditto.
Sároth	Cantonment and Town ...	Ajmere.
Sarsura	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Kishengurh.
Sarsúti	River	Ajmere.
Sarwár	Town and District ...	Kishengurh.
Sáth	District	Sirohee.
Sathána	Town	Ajmere.
Sathlána	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Sáwar	Ditto	Ajmere.
Semli	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Sen	River	Ditto.
Sendra	Town	Ajmere.
Senthal	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Sepau	Fair and place of Pilgrimage ...	Dholpur.
Shahabad	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Shahgarh	Ditto	Jeysulmere.
Shah-i-Buldán *or* Nogaza ...	Pace of Pilgrimage ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
Shahpura (1)	Town	Oodeypore.
Shahpura (2)	Ditto	Jeypore.
Shaikhawáti	Town and Province ...	Ditto.
Shaikhsar	Town	Bickaneer.
Shámgarh	Town and Pergunnah ...	Ajmere.
Shergarh	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Shiupura	Cantonment	Ajmere.
Shiv	River	Partábgarh.
Sídmukh	Town	Bickaneer.
Sihodra	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Sikandra	Ditto	Jeypore.
Síkar	Ditto	Ditto.
Sikrai	District and Town ...	Ditto.
Síkri	Town	Bhurtpore.
Síliserh	Lake	Ulwur.
Sinda	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.

Spelling to be adopted.	Description.	State where situated.
	OTHER NAMES—(*concluded*).	
Sindri	Town	Jodhpore.
Singhána	Ditto	Jeypore.
Síta bári	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
Sítakund	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Partábgarh
Siwai Jaipur	Province	Jeypore.
Siwai Mádhopur ...	Province and District ...	Ditto.
Siwai Rámgarh	Town	Ditto.
Siwána	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Sojat	Ditto	Ditto.
Som	River	Dúngarpur.
Sir Gotamnáth	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Partábgarh.
Sír Mádhopur	Town	Jeypore.
Srínagar	Ditto	Ajmere.
Srínáthji	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Oodeypore.
Sugri	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Sujángarh	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Sukhli	River	Oodeypore.
Sukri	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Súndho	Hill	Ditto.
Súrajgarh	Town	Jeypore.
Súratgarh	Ditto	Bickaneer.
Tála	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Talera	Province	Kerowlee.
Tamangarh	Town	Ditto.
Támra	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Táragarh	Hill	Ajmere.
Tekri Rasya	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
Tem	Town	Ditto.
Thána Gházi	Ditto	Ulwur.
Thánwla	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Tibára Nílgarri	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore.
Tíbi	Town	Bickaneer.
Tijára	Ditto	Ulwur.
Tilwára	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Tinwri	Ditto	Ditto.
Toda-Bhím	Town and District ...	Jeypore.
Toda-Rae Singh	Ditto	Ditto.
Torawáti	Town, District and Province.	Ditto.
Tori	Town	Ditto.
Ubesarji	Hill	Oodeypore.
Uchen	District	Bhurtpore.
Udái (1)	Town	Jeypore.
Udai (2)	Ditto	Ditto.
Uday Ságar	Lake	Oodeypore.
Udepur	Town and District ...	Jeypore.
Umedganj	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Uniára	Ditto	Jeypore.
Utangan	River	Bhurtpore and Dholpur.
Utgir	District	Kerowlee.
Vindhyáchal	Hill	Partábgarh.
Wágidora	Town	Bánswára.
Wair	District	Bhurtpore.
Wálghát	Ditto	Jeypore.
Wazirpur	Ditto	Ditto.
Winkyás	Town	Jodhpore.
Winjún	Ditto	Ditto.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 28th December 1877.

No. 3542*G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, dated 16th November 1877, is confirmed:—

Captain P. W. Smith, Officiating Squadron Commander, Deolee Irregular Force, to continue to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain J. H. L. Greenfield.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Officiating Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, to continue to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Smith.

No. 3543 *G.*—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major A. Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission with effect from the 7th November 1877:—

Major F. W. Grant, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 3544*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted to Rajputana as Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 28th December 1877.

No. 2864.—*Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of November 1877, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1876 and 1875:—*

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	1,81,95,496	1,20,48,124	2,19,78,820
Bengal	1,97,49,235	96,84,875	1,01,68,049
Assam	37,98,486	32,64,213	31,94,096
British Burmah	38,89,166	36,81,320	29,22,324
North-Western Provinces	1,78,61,943	1,71,11,482	99,32,081
Oudh	57,36,624	49,46,389	28,15,231
Punjab	1,00,28,639	1,04,41,973	96,90,563
Bombay	1,70,14,433	1,93,13,985	1,66,11,983
Central Provinces	31,27,946	31,35,590	24,46,786
Madras	2,06,20,354	1,63,67,856	1,67,57,521
TOTAL ...	11,99,67,322	9,99,95,807	9,65,17,454

ACCOUNTS.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 2885.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1877-78.*

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1 9·23	1,60,00,000
In the month of December	517,813	60,00,000	1 8·71	8,21,870
To the end of the month of December	6,527,062	7,51,67,939	1 8·84	98,97,119
Remains to make estimate good	5,722,918	6,33,32,061	1 9·69	61,02,881

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2*s.* the rupee in raising	£ 6,527,062	@ 1*s.* 9·23*d.*	Rs. 85,25,168
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2*s.* the rupee in raising		„ 1*s.* 8·84*d.*	„ 98,97,119
		Expenditure in excess of estimate	Rs. 13,71,951

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 2857.—Referring to the Notification of the 2nd November 1877, No. 4308, relative to the insurance of the contents of registered letters and parcels on or after the 1st January 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make, with effect from the 1st January 1878, the following alteration of Clause XXIII of the Orders and Rules passed by him on the 21st April 1866 (Home Department Notification No. 189), under the provisions of Sections 19, 21, 22 and 63 of the Post Office Act of 1866, *viz.*:—

ORIGINAL CLAUSE XXIII.	AMENDED CLAUSE XXIII.
"In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels, for despatch, either by letter or banghy post."	In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch either by letter or banghy post, *except in the case of registered letters or parcels tendered for insurance.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1164.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Eteson, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, Officiating Deputy Adjutant General, to be 1st Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., who attained to the Colonel's allowance on the 10th December 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eteson will continue to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, and Major H. Thompson as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, until further orders.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 1165.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles Harold Hepworth Beley, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, 1st November 1876.

No. 1166.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Doxat Clementson, Madras Staff Corps,—26th December 1877.

No. 1167.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the date specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

G. G. O. No. 673 of 1873.

Surgeon George King, M.B.
„ William Center, M.B.
„ Henry Black Purves
„ George Thomson, M.B.
„ Robert Jameson, M.D.
„ Robert George Mathew
„ William Duncan, M.B.
„ George Massy
„ George Cumberland Ross
„ Richard Power.

} 2nd October 1877.

No. 1168.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 1 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant J. C. Shirres, Royal Artillery, to be Officiating 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant P. A. MacMahon, proceeding on furlough.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Daniell, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 1169.—The following corrections are made in G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877:—

In the preamble of the order, expunge the words "on requisitions signed by Commanding Officers on the Departments concerned."

TABLE 147 (PUBLIC WORKS).—

Page 9.—"Trays"—"Urinals."

Column 2.—After "Trays" add *Iron.*

Column 5.—Add *when glazed earthen-ware urinals are in use; iron trays will be provided by the Public Works Department when iron urinals are in use.*

Page 9.—"Urinals."

Column 2.—Add *Iron.*

Column 5.—Add *Iron urinals to be used only when glazed earthen-ware ones are not procurable by the Commissariat.*

TABLE 148 (PUBLIC WORKS).—

Page 22—

After the item "Trunks, camel, &c.," (for hospital records on the line of march), insert the following:—

Trunks, camel, pairs, with padlocks and keys (English), and with moveable trays—"Scale" according to requirements.—In column of "Remarks," insert *For hospital equipment and purveyor's stores on the line of march. To be supplied direct to the Commissariat Department.*

TABLE 147 (COMMISSARIAT).—

Page 24—

After "Pans, privy, glazed earthen-ware," enter *Trays, glazed earthen-ware.* In column "Where required, &c.," enter *Urinals.*

"Authorised proportion"—
1 per urinal.
Renewals 8 per cent. monthly.
In column of "Remarks" enter *Glazed earthen-ware trays to be supplied by the Commissariat when glazed earthen-ware urinals are in use; iron trays to be provided by the Public Works Department when iron urinals are in use.*

TABLE 154 (COMMISSARIAT).—

Page 34—

Opposite "Oil, common, for greasing punkah-pulley and friction roller," in 2nd column, after "1 chittack," add *for each pulley and each roller.*

Under "Section VI—Disinfectants."

Page 36—

IN NOTE IV.—For the word "triplicate," read *duplicate.*

TABLE 157 (ORDNANCE).—

Page 45—

Under head "3 Carpenters"—
For "8 Rebate fillisters,"
Read 3 Rebate fillisters.

TABLE 148 (COMMISSARIAT).—

Page 52—

Opposite "Carbolic acid fluid" and "Macdougall's disinfecting powder," in column of "Remarks," place a bracket and enter the words *per annum.*

In scale for Lock Hospitals for the supply of the above disinfectants in the foot-note, bracket the items and enter *per annum.*

No. 1170.—In G. G. O. No. 1015 of 1877, note 9, clause (*a*);

For	Substitute
"Rs. 1-4-7."	Rs. 1-14-7.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 1171.—The services of the under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils, who were admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with, with effect from the 31st July 1877:—

Muhammad Ashraf, No. 1151.
Debi Prashad, No. 1154.
Doorga Pershaud, No. 1170.
Mohomed Wajid Ullee Khan, No. 1171.
Elahi Bux, No. 1172.
Hari Govind, No. 1189.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1172.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Oldfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year; two days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

First Class Apothecary James Stephens,—medical certificate, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1173.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1109, dated the 18th December 1877, the under-mentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877:—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
32	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Patrick Anderson.	Staff Corps...	456 5 0	472 1 0	.....	28th December 1877.	England.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1174.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rule for the grant of charge allowance to Hospital Assistants in supersession of paragraph 6 of G. G. O. No. 152, dated 1st February 1870:—

"A Hospital Assistant (Civil or Military), who in addition to his own proper work may be temporarily placed in charge of a regiment, will be granted a monthly extra allowance of Rs. 15; if placed in charge of a wing of a regiment, lock hospital, or station staff hospital, Rs. 10; if in charge of a detachment less than a wing, Rs. 5.

"The above allowances will be in addition to the pay and other allowances of rank and appointment."

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1175.—The services of Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. C. Drummond, 72nd Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for appointment on His Honor's personal Staff.

No. 1176.—The services of Lieutenant W. G. W. Macbay, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 27th Regiment Bombay Native (Light) Infantry, or 1st Belooch Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 22nd to 28th December 1877.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
70th Foot ...	Captain M. J. Tighe' ...	20th December 1877 ...	Dalhousie.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Fort William, the 28th December 1877.

No. 42.—The following appointments and promotions were made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine on the dates specified, with effect, unless otherwise stated, from the dates on which the Officers report themselves for duty. :—

13th December 1877.—Lieutenant James M. Bance, R. N. (retired list), to be a 2nd Grade Officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Irrawaddy, vice* Mr. A. M. McPherson.

13th December 1877.—Mr. R. W. Laing, 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, to be 2nd Class Engineer, on probation, of that vessel, *vice* Mr. A. McCalder.

13th December 1877.—Mr. David Lewes to be a 3rd Class Engineer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize, vice* Mr. Laing.

19th December 1877.—Mr. S. J. Moody, 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, to be 2nd Class Engineer, on probation, of that vessel, with effect from the 17th December 1877.

19th December 1877.—Mr. Guy Wesley McAlister, to be a 3rd Class Engineer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize, vice* Mr. D. Stevenson.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 43.—The services of Mr. H. Pring, 2nd Class Engineer, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

19th December 1877.—The appointment of Mr. D. Stevenson, notified in Marine General Order No. 39 of the 14th December 1877, is cancelled.

RESIGNATIONS.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 44.—The following Officers are permitted to resign their appointments in Her Majesty's Indian Marine :—

Mr. J. M. Fergusson, Acting 3rd Superintending Engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard.

Mr. N. Duncan, 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Ava*, and Mr. W. J. Collins, 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1877.

No. 540.—Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is allowed two years' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from 31st instant; also subsidiary leave from 13th to 30th December 1877, inclusive, under sections 12 and 24 of the Civil Leave Code.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 462, dated 22nd October 1877, granting Mr. Godfrey privilege leave.

No. 541.—Mr. J. Dawson is appointed Pay Master, 1st Grade, on probation, with effect from the 1st October 1877, on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

No. 542.—The under-mentioned are appointed Accountants, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Provinces specified— :

Mr. F. M. Woodroffe, Central India.
„ C. W. Hine, } British Burmah.
„ H. F. Mitchell, }

No. 543.—Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, employed on Famine Relief Works in Bombay, is transferred temporarily to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 27th December 1877.

No. 544.—Mr. F. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

No. 545.—Conductor B. Revell, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, Umballa, is promoted to Barrack Master, 1st Class, with effect from 4th July 1872.

No. 546.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary 2nd Grade), Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

No. 547.—Mr. J. F. Stokes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted two years' extraordinary leave without pay, under Section 4 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 24th October 1877.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 484, dated 2nd November.

The 28th December 1877.

No. 548.—With reference to Financial Department Notification No. 2558, dated 14th December 1877, transferring Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., temporarily to the Financial Department, the duties of the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Famine Branch, will be performed by Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I., in addition to his own duties as Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

No. 549.—Quarter Master Sergeant H. T. Mudge, R.E., at present employed in the Telegraph Department, is appointed to the Public Works Department as Supervisor, 2nd Grade, (ranking as such from March 1871) and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 550.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), Public Works Accounts, from Bombay to Madras.

Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Deputy Examiner, from Madras to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 551.—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 552.—Mr. E. H. Stone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India for employment under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.

Mr. P. J. Bruff, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System, is transferred to Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment and posted to British Burmah for employment as Locomotive Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877. {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 31st March 1877.

From the 14th 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 7th April, 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
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July 1877.

No. 9.—Mr. T. R. G. Cadiz, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 32. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th May 1877.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th June 1877.

Major Donald Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Chapter VII, Section 29 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date in July as he may avail himself of it.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1877.

No. 23.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. Conly Thomas James Dease, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of the indulgence.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 26th June 1877.

No. $\frac{1777}{1330}G$.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1680—1246G, dated 18th June 1877, Dr. L. D. Spencer received charge of the Eastern States Agency Office on the forenoon of the 15th idem, on which date Captain J. W. Ridgeway availed himself of the leave granted to him by this Office Notification No. 1592—1166G, dated 8th June 1877.

The 29th June 1877.

No. $\frac{1812}{1366}G$.—Major T. Cadell, V.C., Political Agent in Ulwur, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 14th June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 26th June 1877.

No. 44.—Major FitzGerald, Deputy Commissioner, Bassim District, has been granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 1st July 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough on medical certificate.

The 28th June 1877.

No. 50.—With reference to Notification No. 157, dated 10th March 1877, granting privilege leave for fifty-two days to Mr. Bymonji Jamasji, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 29th April 1877:—

Mr. Taj-ud-din Hussain, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.
Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th June 1877.

No. 72.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

No. 73.—Mr. R. D. Falkiner, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Dagshai Division to the Umballa Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 1st June 1877.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 29th June 1877.

No. 38.—Captain W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, Morar Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 6th of August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 28th June 1877.

No. 43.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 12, dated the 17th February last, Honorary Lieutenant A. Connell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, reported his arrival from the Madras famine relief work on the forenoon of 27th instant.

The 4th July 1877.

No. 44.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 38, dated the 16th May last, Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Auguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to Allahabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave on the 25th ultimo.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd July 1877.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 239 of 18th May 1877, Captain H. D. Clarke, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, joined his appointment on the forenoon of 30th June 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Simla, the 4th July 1877.

Mr. G. O. Smith, Auditor and Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Oudh, returned to duty from the two months' privilege leave granted him under India Public Works Notification No. 184, dated 25th April 1877, on the forenoon of 30th June 1877, and took over charge of the Office of the Auditor and Government Examiner, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, from Mr. J. B. Braddon on the forenoon of 2nd July 1877.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, *Lieut., R.E.,*
for *Offg. Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 2nd July 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Locomotive Superintendent of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned on the forenoon of the 24th June from the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 9 of the 25th May 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th June 1877.

No. 142.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Larkana Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 143.—Mr. W. Hunt, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 144.—Azeezoodeen, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 15th July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 26th June 1877.

No. 145.—Baboo Behari Lall Chatterji, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bahawulpur Division, is granted two months' privilege leave from 15th July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 28th June 1877.

No. 146.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kotri Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 29th June 1877.

No. 147.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 290 of 14th June 1877, Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 25th instant.

No. 148.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Larkana Division.

* * * * * *

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 29th June 1877.

No. 72.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 4, dated 9th June 1877, Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawal Pindi on the forenoon of 22nd June 1877. This Officer took over charge of the Soan Division from Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of 22nd June 1877.

No. 73.—Mr. W. Millet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Jhelum Division, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 11th April 1877.

No. 74.—Mr. H. Bristow, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Jhelum Division, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 11th April 1877.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 27th June 1877.

No. 29.—Privilege leave of absence for seventeen days from the 7th instant has been granted to Mr. L. Harrington, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts of this Railway.

No. 30.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 284, dated the 11th instant, Mr. J. C. Oman, Accountant, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of this Railway on the afternoon of the 19th current.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 29th June 1877.

No. 776.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 206, dated 7th May 1877, Mr. Balakistna Moodliar, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of 25th June 1877.

JAMES COLLET,
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 Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 25	...	...	...	2,399	65,73,452	
,, 26	7,63,059	...	2,385	7,62,059	64,73,594	2,399
,, 27	...	...	...	7,62,059	63,74,104	2,399
,, 28	...	...	...	7,62,059	62,74,543	2,399
,, 29	...	...	...	7,62,059	61,75,249	2,399
,, 30	...	...	...	7,62,059	60,70,036	2,399

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd July 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 5th July 1877 ... Rs. 43,09,927-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
6th July 1877.

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 June 1877.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880-81.	of 1826-35.	of 1829-30.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1843-44.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of 15th June 1877 ...	65,600	23,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,500	1,55,80,500	1,09,37,500	1,67,31,400	12,54,000	32,94,000	13,06,73,039
Add—											
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	500	500	5,000	8,500	...	...	57,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	5,800	6,000	23,900	5,000	...	...	1,41,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	500	8,000	...	31,500	...	...	4,96,700
	65,600	23,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,64,300	1,55,95,000	1,09,66,400	1,68,36,400	12,54,000	32,94,000	13,13,69,139
Deduct—											
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	...	4,400	43,500	1,33,300	1,09,900	4,31,000	...	7,89,500
Balance on 30th June 1877 ...	65,600	23,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,59,900	1,55,51,500	1,08,33,100	1,67,26,500	8,23,000	32,94,000	13,05,79,639

NOTE.—From 9th June 1877 to 30th April 1877, enfaced from India, 2,466 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,453 lacs.
" 1st May 1877 to 15th May " " " " 3 " " " " 7 "
" 16th " " 21st " " " " " " 1 lac; " " " " ...
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " " " " 4 lacs; " " " " 13 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " " " 6 " " " " 7 "
2,480 lacs. 2,506 lacs.
Balance against London ... 26 lacs. 2,480 "

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th July 1877.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th June 1877.

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	2,027	1,87,218 0 5	864	1,39,778 11 11	152 4 1	9,85,380 9 7
Assam	10	256	21,031 13 10	98	8,900 10 2	20 8 9	1,07,749 4 5
N.-W. Provinces	35	1,601	81,438 15 7	340	50,111 3 8	63 2 3	4,31,440 6 8
Punjab	23	474	62,879 6 2	172	35,420 5 4	60 10 8	3,19,854 3 9
Oudh	12	317	34,729 3 4	118	25,217 11 4	27 13 6	2,02,117 9 9
Central Provinces... ...	18	281	39,177 10 10	103	30,867 2 3	30 0 2	2,08,660 4 9
British Burmah	13	259	32,426 11 10	93	33,202 11 7	132 1 5	1,12,860 11 5
Berar	2	169	13,475 0 0	50	5,866 13 5	0 4 0	64,651 9 11
India	6	523	28,710 12 1	91	15,184 4 7	24 13 6	1,20,758 0 9
TOTAL ...	164	5,907	5,01,087 10 1	1,929	3,44,549 10 3	511 10 4	25,53,472 13 0

CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1877.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. 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:—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
55	... B 49—43769	... 10	... M. Vencatraya Sastry, Madras.
	B 43—40822	... 50	... Amaravathy Geeranah, Kurnool.
56	... B 28 - 95063	... 500	
57	... B 55—00147	... 50	... Thallam Narasimhaya, Kurnool.
	" —00143	... 50	
	B 50—92046	... 100	
	" —92047	... 100	
58	... B 43—87406	... 50	... Mr. W. Freer, Cuddalore.
59	... B 52—32102	... 10	... Mr. J. Nicholson, Caroor.
	" —54889	... 10	
60	... B 43—16263	... 50	... Manager, Hounchada Cuttay, Nayar Talook, Shimoga District.
	B 44—71667	... 100	
61	... B 52—56251	... 10	... N. A. Murti Naidu, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 25th June 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
12	... D 7—81019	... 100	... Baboo Jogendro Nath, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
31	... D 11—39942	... 10	... The Political Agent in Bhopal.
32	... D 10—67062	... 5	... Keshub Dutt Pandee, Almorah.
33	... D 10—84760	... 5	... Kishan Chand, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 29th June 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTES.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	... F 10 - 61367	... 100	... Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Dixon, 8th Regt., Madras Native Infantry.
34	... " —56725	... 100	... Revd. Father J. M. Tissat, Catholic Bishop, Kamptee.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

		Rs.	
19	... F 7—68314 / " —68315	... 10	... Meer Hosain Alli, inhabitant of Nagpur.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 28th June 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. 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.	
133	... L 52—99410	... 500	... Syud Ajaz Hossein.
	„ —99416	... 500	...
	„ —99417	... 500	...
135	... L 84—52691	... 100	... Mohamed Jan.
136	... L 85—69494	... 1,000	... Babu Muddun Mohun Mittra.
137	... L 84—13444	... 100	... Babu Gopaul Chunder Sen.
138	... L 83—62884	... 100	... Buswan Singh.
139	... L 81—76857	... 50	... Babu Ramsurn Lal.
	„ —62635	... 50	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
83	... L 16—92316 / „ —92317	... 5	... Babu Mundmohun Ghose.
84	... L 26—02608 / „ —02609	... 5	... Babu Parbutty Churn Ghosal.
86	... L 1—96711 / A 98—10053	... 10	... Babu Gopaul Chunder Lahoory.
131	... L 79—29747	... 20	... Mr. T. W. Knowles.
132	... L 74—43200	... 10	... Babu Ooma Churn Roy.
133	... L 26—46382	... 5	... Babu Bhavani Churn Bhaduri.
134	... L 62—28717	... 10	... Babu Seebnarain Dutt.
	„ —28718	... 10	...
135	... L 91—42320	... 20	... Babu Jodoo Nath Roy.
136	... L 26—97325	... 5	... Babu Prosanna Coomer Banerjee.
137	... L 20—95710	... 5	... Babu Aughor Nath Singh.
138	... L 82—13362	... 100	... Babu Woomes Chunder Das Khamri.
139	... L 87—69604	... 10	... Bhowan Das.
140	... L 67—23827	... 50	... Sreemuti Brommomohee Dasi.
	„ —19237	... 50	...
	L 77—57328	... 20	...
	„ —57329	... 20	...
	„ —57330	... 20	...
	„ —57331	... 20	...
	L 64—74349	... 20	...
141	... L 96—17895	... 10	... Babu Nobin Chunder Deb.
142	... L 73—78878	... 10	... Private W. Fox.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 6th July 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
H98	... M 25—25763	...	100	... Narayan Wiswanath Antoba Gosavi's Oart, Bombay.
H99	... M 21—56814	...	10	... Ramjee Jootha, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
H100	... M 27—74842	...	10	... Mr. Harilal Girdharlal Mehta, Bhuleshwar Road, Bombay.
H101	... M 18—52682	...	10	... Mr. Subarao Venkatesh Yatagiri, Belgaum.
H102	...M 3—79947	...	5	... C. Rajanthrum Chelby, Government Telegraph Department, Paumben, Madura District.
M59	... M 20—29089 / „ —29090	wrongly joined.	10	... Muncharam Manecklal, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
M60	... C 99—81114 / „ —81115	ditto	20	... Sobharam Mathuradass Bhorwadda, Bombay.
M61	... C 99—80718 / „ —80719	ditto	20	... Kursetjee Hormusjee, Municipal Commr.'s Office, Bombay.
M62	... C 84—20575 / C 47—24621	ditto	20	... Trikum Megha, New Nagpada, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 3rd July 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
41	... E 10—83302	... 10	... Kashi Ram, Bhawulpur.
	E 12—54736	... 20	...
42	... E 10—78725	... 10	... Atma Ram, Lahore.
43	... E 13—16905	... 100	... Jotee Ram, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
19	... E 6—80633 / „ —80635	... 10	... Gunda Mal, Vakeel, Lahore.
	E 4—65842 / „ —65843	... 50	...
76	... E 13—15602	... 100	... R. L. Bonnaud, Esq., Sanawar, near Kussowlie.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 29th June 1877.*

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
J 6—88029	...	10	... The Commissioner, for V. Thondavaraya Moodeliar, Overseer,
J 5—72601	...	20	... Mysore, D. P. W., Budigamalay.
J 5—74391	...	20	... K. Narayanaw Nair, Sub-Registrar, Cherpulsherry.
J 7—63694	...	5	... Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vythery, for Mr.
„ —63695	...	5	... Brown.
J 7—68423	...	5	... Acting Postmaster General, for T. S. Soobramania Pillay.
J 6—98197	...	10	... Acting Post Master General, for Abdul Kader, Palghat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
J 6—98110	...	10	... Venkoba Row, Contractor, Tumkur.
J 5—73052 / „ —73053	wrongly joined.	20	... Mr. A. L. Gahan, Tanjore.
J 7—70001	...	5	... P. K. Krishna Menow, Walayanad, Calicut.
J 7—64129	...	5	.... Mr. E. Barren, Public Works Department, Mysore.

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; *The 28th June 1877.*

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

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Subathu, this 27th day of June 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—60th Bde., 439, Private Thomas William Hardman.
Age,—35 years and 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—22nd June 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Subathu.
Date of Enlistment,—10th February 1866.
At what place enlisted,—Manchester.
Parish and County in which born,—Maidstone, Kent.
Marks,—No thumb nail on right hand. T. W. H. and Maidstone printed on right arm.
Trade,—Butcher.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers,—Civilian *khakee* clothing for shooting purposes.
REMARKS,—Had been granted a pass for shooting game.
Under 12 years' service.

J. W. BARNES, *Major,*
Comdg. 73rd Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the A-11th Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 5th day of July 1877.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 5700, Gunner John Tierney.
Age,—28 years.
Size,—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fairish; hair, black; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—3rd July 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore; had leave of absence to go to Calcutta till 9 P.M. 3rd July 1877.
Date of Enlistment,—8th June 1876.
At what Place Enlisted,—St. Helens.
Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—White drill jacket; white drill trowsers; Regulation pattern R.A. helmet, and white puggrie.
Waistcoat,—None.
REMARKS,—Gunner Tierney was granted a pass to enable him to visit Calcutta on the 3rd July 1877 from 9 A.M. till 9 P.M. but did not return.
Under 2 years' service.

W. R. CRASTER, *Major,*
Comdg. A-11th R.A.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @ Rs. 2 10 0 per cubic foot.
22 „ @ „ 2 12 0 „
23 „ @ „ 2 14 0 „
24 „ @ „ 3 0 0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @ Rs. 2 8 0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „ @ „ 2 4 0 „
under 7 „ @ „ 2 0 0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1877.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 7th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Makraita*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 7th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 7th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Sunday, the 8th July 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 8th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootanah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 9th July 1877, 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 Monday, the 9th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 10th July 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on Monday, the 9th July 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 13th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer (mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity), will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 13th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 6th July 1877.

Abraham, M.
Allen, Mrs.
Andrew, C.
Arakiel, A. Z. T.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Bartlett, W. H.
Blair, Mrs.
Brands, W.
Bremen, Mrs.
Britton, Augustus.
Browne, W. K.
Bryne, J. H.
Burnell, G.
Colvile, Miss C.
Cooper, Dr. F. S.
Cox, Mrs. H.
Desmond, D.
Ditmas, J.
Douglas, Fraser & Co.
Duncan, Mrs. M.
Elboux, F. D.
Elliott, G. P.
Elliott, Mrs.
Fox, Chas.
Galloway, Miss H.
Gladaman, J.
Gorden, H.
Gordon, Jas.
Gorman, Miss.
Graham, C.
Hannen, Mrs.
Howard, H.
Hurd, F.
Hurro Nath Mutty Lall.
Jewett, C. S.
Lambert, H.
Lee, John.
Lloyd, Mrs. E.
Macvitie, E. H.
Mackenzie, F. J.
Maltby, Mrs. H.
McDonnell, J. C.
Merces, W. F.
Merwanjee, M.
Mills, T. W.
Myers, G. L.
Obeid & Co., Messrs. P.
Patterson, Mrs.
Pearson, R.
Pereira, W.
Price, Mrs. S.
Renaudin, Dr.
Rae, Mrs. M. G.
Robertson, W. H.
Roberts, R.
Sarkies, S. M.
Sharp, P.
Stuny, Madam.
Stephenson, Nixon & Co.
Thomas, P. J., Miss.
Thorpe, W. B.
Trelawney, E. D.
Wawn, W. T.
Williams, Geo.
Wilkinson, Geo.

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

Abbott, Capt.
Andrew, E. S.
Atkinson, H. M.
Baker, W.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Brown, Mrs.
Burrows, H.
Buzlool Hossein.
Caddy, D. G.
Chennell, Thos.
Clarkson, Mr.
Dalziel, W. G.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Donnelly, Mrs. E.
Durham, J.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Melle.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Gibson, Jas. H.
Gray, William
Hartley, Charles.
Healey, E.
Henry, Jas.
Howard, Jas. R.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Illis, John.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johns, Phillip.
Lomas, Geo.
Mery, Madame.
Nichols, W. J.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rein, G.
Rifle Ranger.
Ryall, Henry.
Smithers, H.
Steers, W.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Thomas, S. B.
Walker, Major.
White, H. H.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, Mrs.
Wood, R. B.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Gray, W.
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Andrews, Henry.
Backman, A.
Cosing, H.
Dyer, Mrs. W.
Fagan, L. S.
Joseph, N.
Mirza Mahomed Ally.
Waite, Capt. A.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877. {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.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RULES FOR REGULATING SALES BY THE REGISTRAR.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as the Rules and Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the first day of August 1877:—

1. An office copy of every decree or order for the sale of property, otherwise than in execution, shall be filed in the Account Department of the Registrar's Office.

Copy of decree or order for sale to be filed in the Account Department.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, every such sale shall be by or with the approbation of the Registrar, and shall be made by public auction; except that if the property to be sold shall consist of negotiable securities, or of shares in any Railway, Banking or other Public Company or Corporation, the Registrar shall be at liberty to sell the same through a broker at the market rate of the day.

Sale to be conducted by or with the approbation of the Registrar.

By public auction.

Exception.

3. Every such sale shall be to the best purchaser that can be got for the same, provided the Registrar shall consider that a sufficient sum has been offered.

Sale to be to the best purchaser offering a sufficient sum.

4. When mortgaged property is to be sold, the mortgagee, or first mortgagee, and in other cases the plaintiff, or party having the carriage of the general proceedings, shall have the carriage of the proceedings relating to the sale; but a Judge may, when necessary, commit the carriage of such proceedings to any other party.

Conduct of proceeding.

5. All documents of title relating to the property to be sold in the possession or power of any of the parties shall be produced to and left with the Registrar, and shall be subject to his directions both as to their custody pending the sale and their ultimate destination, such directions being subject to appeal to a Judge.

Documents of title to be left with the Registrar, and to be disposed of under his directions.

Appeal.

6. A notification of every intended sale by public auction under these rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and such other public papers, and as often as the Registrar shall direct, having regard to the nature and value of the property to be sold, and shall also, when the property to be sold is out of Calcutta, be proclaimed and published in the mode prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the notification of sales in execution.

Mode of notifying sale of Calcutta property.

Of Mofussil property.

7. Every such sale shall be regulated by conditions in writing, which, when immoveable property is to be sold, shall be adapted to the state of the title to such property.

Sale to be regulated by conditions.

8. The notification and conditions of sale, together with, when immoveable property is to be sold, an abstract of title, shall be prepared by the attorney of the party having the carriage of the proceedings.

Notification and conditions of sale and abstract of title by whom to be prepared.

9. The notification shall specify the time and place of sale, and shall contain a description and particulars of the property, together with a statement that it is to be sold by or with the approbation of the Registrar pursuant to a decree or order of the Court, and of the manner in which it is proposed to lot the same. When the property, or any portion of it, is to be sold subject to an incumbrance, the nature and amount of such incumbrance shall, as far as practicable, be also stated.

Notification of sale.

10. The conditions of sale shall be as few and simple as may be compatible with the nature of the property to be sold. If a reserved bidding be fixed, the fact of a reserved bidding having been fixed, but not the amount, shall be stated in the conditions. When moveable property is to be sold, unless otherwise ordered or agreed to by the parties, it shall be a condition that the whole of the purchase money shall be paid to the Registrar at the time of the sale, and that upon such payment the sale shall become absolute, and delivery of the property sold given to the purchaser, but that in default of such payment the property shall be again immediately put up for sale. When immoveable property is to be sold, unless otherwise ordered or agreed to by the parties, it shall be a condition that not less than twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money shall be deposited with the Registrar at the time of the sale, and that, unless so deposited, the property shall immediately be again put up for sale, and it shall be stated in the conditions that the purchaser shall, at his own expense, take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining possession. When immoveable property is to be sold in lots, and the same muniments of title relate to more than one lot, or when the same muniments of title relate to property, a portion of which remains unsold, provision shall be made in the conditions for the destination of the original muniments, and for the production thereof and the furnishing of copies.

Conditions of sale.

11. The notification, conditions, and abstract shall be left with the Registrar, and an appointment obtained from him to go through the same. Notice of such appointment shall be served on all parties entitled to attend. At such appointment, or an adjournment thereof, the notification and conditions shall be settled, the day, time and place of the sale fixed, the days appointed for delivery of the abstract and of objections and requisitions to and on the title, and for payment into Court of the purchase money, and the notification shall be signed and issued, and directions given for its publication.

Settlement of notification and conditions.

12. When a sale is ordered at the instance of a subsequent incumbrancer or of a mortgagor, or when a party having the carriage of the proceedings has obtained leave to bid, unless otherwise ordered, or unless dispensed with by the proper parties, a reserved bidding shall be fixed by the Registrar. The Registrar may also in any other case in which it may be deemed necessary or desirable fix a reserved bidding.

Reserved bidding.

13. For the purpose of fixing a reserved bidding, the Registrar may, on notice to the parties, direct a valuation, or a survey and valuation, to be made of the property to be sold. The same shall be made by a surveyor or other competent person to be appointed by the Registrar, who shall certify the result under his signature, and shall deliver or transmit such certificate to the Registrar under a sealed cover with the words on the cover "private and to be opened only by the Registrar." The Registrar may, if he shall think fit, require the certificate to be verified by an affidavit or affirmation of the valuer. In that case, the certificate shall be referred to without being annexed to or filed with the affidavit or affirmation, which shall be so prepared as not to disclose the contents of the certificate. On the reserved bidding being fixed, the certificate shall be put up in a sealed cover and kept with the proceedings.

Valuation.

Mode of certifying and verifying.

14. Unless otherwise ordered, the reserved bidding shall not be divulged to any person either before, at, or after the sale.

Reserved bidding not to be divulged.

15. On the notification and conditions being settled, a fair copy thereof, and of the abstract, shall be filed in the Account Department of the Registrar's office.

Copy of notification, conditions, and abstract to be filed.

16. A copy of the notification and conditions of sale, with a translation thereof in the Bengali language, shall be posted up at the door of the Registrar's sale-room on the day of the sale, and for a week previously.

Copy of notification and conditions, with translation, to be posted up.

17. When immoveable property out of Calcutta, or any right, title, or interest in such property, is to be sold, two copies of the notification, and of a translation thereof in the current language of the district in which the property is situate, shall be transmitted by the Registrar to the Judge of the principal Court of the district in which the property is situate, with a letter requesting that one copy of the notification and translation may be affixed on the Court House of the Judge, and that the other copy thereof may be affixed on the office of the Collector of the District, and that the intended sale may be otherwise proclaimed in the mode prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the notification of sales in execution of decrees, and that a certificate that such notification has been duly made may be sent to this Court without delay.

Notification of sale of mofussil property to be proclaimed and published in the district in which it is situate.

18. In any case in which it may be deemed desirable, and the value of the property to be sold shall admit of it, it shall be in the discretion of the Registrar to cause the conditions of sale, or any part thereof, to be published with the notification, and also, with a view to give greater publicity to the sale, to cause hand-bills to be prepared and distributed.

When conditions of sale to be published and hand-bills distributed.

19. The attorney of the party having the carriage of the proceedings, or his principal clerk, shall be present at the sale.

Attorney conducting the proceedings to be present at the sale.

20. On the day, and at the time and place appointed for the sale, the notification and conditions of sale shall be read out in the English and Bengali languages preparatory to the property being put up for sale.

Sale.

The name of each bidder shall be entered in the Registrar's note-book, and each bid offered by him shall be entered opposite his name.

Biddings to be entered in the Registrar's note-book.

21. If there be no bid, or the highest bid be below the reserved price [if any], or be deemed insufficient by the Registrar, he shall postpone the sale and record the reason for such postponement in his note-book.

Postponement of sale for want of sufficient bidding.

22. If the highest bid be equal to or higher than the reserved price [if any], or be deemed sufficient by the Registrar, he shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 23, make an entry in his note-book to the following effect: "I declare A. B. to be the purchaser of the property comprised in lot for the sum of Rs. ."

When property sold form of entry to be made in the Registrar's note-book.

23. If in the case of moveable property the purchase money, or so much thereof as may be payable at the time of the sale, or if in the case of immoveable property the amount to be deposited be not at once paid to, or deposited with, the Registrar, the bid of the person who would otherwise have been declared the purchaser shall be rejected, and the property again immediately put up for sale. Provided that, at the request and risk of the party having the carriage of the proceedings, such bid may be accepted and time allowed to the purchaser to pay the amount payable by him.

Property to be again immediately put up for sale if deposit or purchase money not paid.

24. The result of the sale shall also be set forth in a paper to be called "The Bidding Paper," with particulars showing the lots which have been sold and for what price, and the lots which have not been sold, and stating the names of the purchasers, and what sums have been received as deposits and the balance remaining due in respect of each purchase. If there be no bid for any lot, the words "no bidding" shall be written in the bidding paper opposite the number of the lot. If the highest bid be deemed insufficient, the words "not sold" shall be written opposite the number of the lot. If the property be sold, the highest bid shall be inserted opposite the number of the lot, and the purchaser shall write his full name opposite such entry, and shall add his address and quality. All notices thereafter served at the address so given shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Bidding paper.

To be signed by the purchaser.

25. A person purchasing as agent for another shall sign the bidding paper as such, giving the full name, address, and quality both of himself and his principal. All notices thereafter served at either of the addresses so given shall be deemed to have been duly served.

or by his agent as such.

26. The Registrar, if unable to attend on the day appointed for the sale, or for other sufficient cause or with the consent of the parties, may postpone the sale. The costs of a postponement rendered necessary by the Registrar's absence, or the conduct of the party whose property is to be sold, shall be costs in the cause. The costs of a postponement made at the request of a party shall be borne by him, or as shall be consented to be by the parties.

Postponement of sale otherwise than under Rule 21.

27. When a sale is postponed, the Registrar shall be at liberty, without further order, to appoint a new day for the sale of the property, and, on notice to the parties, to make any necessary alterations in the notification and conditions of sale.

When sale postponed, a new day to be fixed.

28. When a sale is postponed, or when a re-sale is directed, a fresh notification shall be issued and published, and the proceedings down to the certificate of sale shall be similar to those on an original sale.

Proceedings on a postponed sale, or re-sale.

29. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the sale, proceed to certify the result. Such certificate shall, within eight days after the sale, be filed by and at the cost of the party having the carriage of the proceedings. In case of his neglect, the purchaser of the property comprised in any lot shall be at liberty to file the same, and to retain the cost out of the purchase-money.

Certificate of result of sale.

30. A certificate of the result of a sale of moveable property shall not be liable to objection; but a certificate of the result of a sale of immoveable property, or a certificate upon any question as to title, or stating who are necessary parties to a conveyance, or of the approval of a conveyance, may be objected to like any other certificate or report of an Officer.

Certificates that may be objected to.

31. If no application be made to discharge or vary a certificate of sale of immoveable property within the time allowed for applying to discharge or vary a certificate or report of an Officer, such certificate of sale, except as provided in rule 55, shall be deemed to be confirmed from and after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Certificate of sale confirmed by efflux-ion of time.

32. A purchaser may, at his own expense, apply, on summons, for an order to confirm any certificate liable to be objected to under rule 30 before the expiration of the time allowed for applying to discharge or vary the same, and such orders shall be made thereon as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Certificates confirmed by order.

33. If the abstract of title be not delivered within the time specified in the conditions of sale, a summons may be taken out by the purchaser and served on the party conducting the proceedings, requiring him to deliver the abstract within a limited time. Such order shall be made thereon, and as to the costs of the application, as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Application to compel delivery of abstract.

Costs.

34. Any disputed question arising out of objections or requisitions by a purchaser may be brought by either party before the Registrar, who shall certify his opinion, and shall also certify by whom the costs ought to be paid.

Questions arising out of objections or requisitions.

Costs.

35. When important questions of title are in dispute, either party may apply, on summons, for an order that it may be referred to the Registrar to enquire whether a good title can be made.

Inquiry whether a good title can be made.

36. If the title be found to be good on grounds not appearing on the abstract, the purchaser, unless otherwise ordered, shall be entitled to his costs of the enquiry. If the title be found to be good on grounds appearing on the abstract, the purchaser, unless his objections have been frivolous and vexatious, or unless otherwise ordered, shall not be liable to pay more than his own costs of the enquiry.

Costs of enquiry.

37. When a sale of immoveable property is set aside, the purchaser, unless precluded by the conditions of sale, or unless otherwise ordered, shall be entitled to receive back his deposit or purchase money, and to be paid his costs, charges and expenses occasioned by his bidding for and being declared the purchaser of the property, and of and incidental to his application to be discharged. If there be a fund in Court standing to the credit of the cause, the purchaser's taxed costs, charges and expenses may be ordered to be paid out of it, but if there be no such fund, the costs, charges and expenses may be ordered to be paid by the party having the carriage of the proceedings, or otherwise as the Judge may think fit, without prejudice to the question by whom such costs, charges and expenses shall be ultimately borne and paid.

If sale set aside purchaser entitled to receive back his deposit or purchase money with costs.

38. After a certificate of sale has become binding, the purchaser may, if prepared to accept the title, apply for leave to pay the balance of the purchase money into Court to the credit of the suit, or he may, if not prepared to accept the title, apply for leave to pay the purchase money into Court, without prejudice to any question as to the title to the property. The application shall be made on summons to the party having the carriage of the proceedings, and also to the party whose property has been sold. Such terms as to the Judge shall seem fit may be imposed upon the purchaser as to his paying interest upon the purchase money or waiving his right to the rents in the event of a good title being made to the property up to the time when the question as to title shall be determined.

Application by purchaser for leave to pay his purchase money into Court.

39. Any party interested may apply, on summons, for such order or orders as it may be necessary to obtain for the purpose of compelling a purchaser, who has neglected to pay his purchase-money in due time, to comply with the conditions of sale. Such order or orders may be made subject to the right [if any] of the purchaser to obtain an enquiry as to whether a good title can be made.

Application by any other party against defaulting purchaser.

40. When an application is made under either of the last two preceding rules for payment of the purchase money into Court, the purchaser, or the attorney of the party having the carriage of the proceedings, may at the same time obtain directions for the investment of the purchase money. Any subsequent application for that purpose shall be on summons, and, unless otherwise ordered, at the expense of the applicant.

Direction for investment of purchase money.

41. The purchase money, if paid into Court without any directions as to investment, shall, until otherwise ordered, remain uninvested.

Purchase money to remain uninvested until otherwise ordered.

42. The purchase money, after being paid into Court, shall not be paid out or otherwise disposed of, except under an order to be obtained from a Judge in Chambers, on summons to the purchaser.

Not to be paid out without notice to the purchaser.

43. A purchaser of immoveable property or of any right, title or interest in such property, who pays his purchase money into Court without his right to object to the title being reserved, or who enters into possession, shall be deemed to have accepted the title.

Purchaser when deemed to have accepted the title.

44. On the purchase money of moveable property being paid, the purchaser, unless otherwise provided for in the conditions of sale, shall be entitled to obtain immediate possession thereof, and if such property shall consist of negotiable securities, or of any shares in any railway, banking or other public company or corporation, to have the same duly transferred to him.

Possession of moveable property.

Transfer of securities and shares.

45. On the purchase money for immoveable property being paid, the purchaser [except in cases in which the legal estate is already in him, and the equitable estate has passed to him by virtue of the sale so as to complete his title] shall be entitled to a proper conveyance, in which all necessary parties shall join as the Registrar shall direct, but shall not be entitled to a certificate of sale under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Conveyance.

46. Unless otherwise ordered, the conveyance shall be prepared by and at the expense of the purchaser, and shall be sent for approval to the attorney of the party having the conduct of the proceedings.

By whom to be prepared.

47. If there be any improper delay in perusing and returning the conveyance to the purchaser, he may apply, on summons, for the return thereof to him, and such order shall be made thereon, and as to costs, as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Improper delay in perusing and returning.

Costs.

48. Subject to appeal to a Judge, every conveyance shall be settled by the Registrar, if the parties differ about the same, or if any of them be under any legal disability.

Conveyance to be settled by the Registrar.

49. When a conveyance is settled by the Registrar, a certificate of approval shall be issued by him.

Certificate of approval.

50. If any person certified by the Registrar to be a necessary party to a conveyance be a minor, or otherwise under disability, or being *sui juris*, shall neglect or refuse to execute the conveyance, an order may be obtained, in the case of a person under disability, directing the Registrar to execute the conveyance for him, and in his name, and, in other cases, directing the person to execute the conveyance within a time to be fixed by the order, and in default thereof directing the Registrar to execute the same for him and in his name. The application shall be on summons, and shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation of the facts, and it shall be shewn that the person required to execute the conveyance was certified by the Registrar to be a necessary party, and that the conveyance has been approved of by such party or by the Registrar. Unless otherwise ordered, the costs of such application, in the case of a person under disability, shall be part

Proceeding to procure execution of conveyance.

Costs.

of the costs of the sale, and, in other cases, shall be borne and paid by the defaulting party.

51. On the purchase money for immoveable property being paid, and the title accepted, the purchaser shall be entitled to proceed to obtain possession of the property purchased by him in like manner as the purchaser of immoveable property sold in execution under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure; and, unless otherwise provided for in the conditions of sale, the costs of such proceeding shall be payable by the defaulting party, or, if he cannot be made to pay the same, by the party liable in the first instance to pay the costs of sale.

Possession of immoveable property.

Costs.

52. No bidding shall be opened, except with the consent of the purchaser, or unless it be shewn that there has been fraud or misconduct in the management of the sale, or that the purchaser by reason of being in a fiduciary position was disqualified from purchasing.

Bidding not to be opened.

Exception.

53. A party to the cause may obtain leave to bid at the sale. Such leave, if not contained in the decree or order directing the sale, may be obtained on summons; but the costs of a separate application, unless otherwise ordered, shall be borne and paid by the applicant.

Leave to bid.

Costs.

54. When a party having the conduct of the proceedings has obtained leave to bid, the costs of an infructuous sale, unless otherwise ordered, shall be borne and paid by him.

Costs of infructuous sale when party conducting proceedings has leave to bid.

55. If a party to the cause, not having the conduct of the proceedings without obtaining previous leave to bid, be accepted as the purchaser, that fact, together with the circumstances under which he was allowed to bid, shall be specially stated in the certificate of sale. In every such case the certificate of sale shall not be binding without an order to be obtained on summons. Unless otherwise ordered, the costs of obtaining the order shall be the costs of the person so accepted as the purchaser.

Special certificate.

Confirmation.

Costs.

56. An incumbrancer, not a party to the suit, may at any time before the sale apply, by motion in Court, to be made a party, or, without being formally made a party, for leave to join in the sales; and such order shall be made thereon, and in protection of his rights, and as to costs, as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Application of incumbrancer to be made a party to the suit, or to join in the sale.

57. The name of a principal, or sub-purchaser, shall not be substituted for that of the person certified to be the purchaser, without an order to be applied for on summons. The application shall be supported by an affidavit, or affirmation, stating the facts; and when it is sought to substitute the name of a sub-purchaser for that of an original purchaser, the affidavit, or affirmation, shall also show that there was no collusion or under-bargain between the purchaser and sub-purchaser before the certificate of sale was binding, or shall disclose the terms of the under-bargain, if any.

Substitution of name.

58. No order shall be made for the substitution of names under the last preceding rule after the execution of a conveyance to a purchaser.

Not allowed after execution of conveyance.

59. Unless it shall appear that the purchase by a sub-purchaser was made after the certificate of sale had become binding, or unless otherwise ordered, every order for the substitution of the name of a sub-purchaser for that of an original purchaser shall be made subject to the payment into Court as part of the purchase money of any additional price obtained by the original purchaser from the sub-purchaser.

When additional price, if any, to be paid into Court.

60. Application for the substitution of names under rule 57 may be made as part of the application for leave to pay the purchase money into Court.

One application to be made for the substitution of names and payment of purchase money.

61. Unless otherwise ordered, all extra costs incurred in obtaining the substitution of names under rule 58, beyond those of an ordinary application for payment of the purchase money into Court, shall be borne by the principal whose name is to be substituted for that of an agent, or by the sub-purchaser whose name is to be substituted for that of an original purchaser.

Extra costs of obtaining substitution of names.

62. The forms set forth in the schedule A annexed are to be followed with such variations and additions as the circumstances of each case may require.

Forms.

63. The sale of property ordered to be sold by the Registrar by private contract shall be regulated by the foregoing rules, so far as they are applicable.

Sale by private contract.

64. In case of the temporary absence of the Registrar, the Chief Clerk, or other qualified officer, may be authorized by the Chief Justice to perform the duties usually performed by the Registrar, whether in connection with sales or otherwise.

Provision for the performance of the Registrar's duties during his absence.

RICHARD GARTH. J. SEWELL WHITE.
LOUIS S. JACKSON. R. C. MITTER.
A. G. MACPHERSON. W. F. McDONELL.
W. MARKBY. J. PITT KENNEDY.
W. AINSLIE. H. T. PRINSEP.
E. G. BIRCH.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS REFERRED TO IN RULE 62.

[*Form of ordinary conditions of sale of immoveable property.*]

Conditions of sale of the property described in the notification of sale in Suit No. of 187

1. No person shall advance a less sum than Rs. or retract a bidding.

2. The sale is subject to a reserved bidding, which has been fixed by the Registrar.

3. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, provided the Registrar shall consider that a sufficient bid has been offered, and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for any lot, the same shall be put up again at a former bidding and re-sold.

4. The purchaser shall at the time of sale subscribe his name and address to his bidding, and the abstract of title and all written notices and communications and summonses shall be deemed duly delivered to and served upon the purchaser, by being left for him at such address, unless or until he is represented by an attorney.

5. The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his purchase money to the Registrar, otherwise the lot shall be again immediately put up and re-sold.

6. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the sale, proceed to certify the result, and such certificate shall, within eight days after the sale, be filed by and at the expense of the party having the carriage of the proceedings, and in case of his neglect the purchaser of any lot shall be at liberty to file the same and to retain the costs out of the purchase money.

7. The party having the carriage of the proceedings shall, within days after such certificate has become binding, deliver to the purchaser, or his attorney, an abstract of the title to the lot purchased by him, subject to the stipulations contained in these conditions; and the purchaser shall, within days after the actual delivery of the abstract, deliver at the office of Mr. the attorney of [the party having the carriage of the proceedings] at No. Street in the Town of Calcutta, a statement in writing of his objections and requisitions [if any] to or on the title as deduced by such abstract and to and in respect of the description of the property, and upon the expiration of such last mentioned time [and in this respect time is to be deemed of the essence of the contract] the title shall be considered as approved of and accepted by the purchaser, subject only to such objections and requisitions if any.

8. The purchaser shall, under an order for that purpose to be obtained by him, or in case of his neglect, by the party having the conduct of the proceedings at the costs of the purchaser, upon application to a Judge in chambers, pay the amount of his purchase money [after deducting the amount paid as a deposit] to the Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal with the privity of the Accountant General of this Court to the credit of the suit No. of 187 [wherein A. B. is plaintiff and C. D. is defendant] within one month from the day of sale [or if the title be complicated, such longer period as may be deemed necessary]; and if the same be not so paid, then the purchaser shall pay interest on his purchase money at the rate of per cent. per annum from the end of one month from the day of sale [or such longer period as may be allowed] to the day on which the same is actually paid.

9. Upon payment of the purchase money in manner aforesaid, the purchaser shall be entitled to possession of such parts of the property as are in hand and to the rents and profits of such parts as are let as from the day of such payment, and shall be entitled to a proper conveyance, wherein all proper parties shall join as the Registrar shall direct. Such conveyance shall be prepared by and registered at the expense of the purchaser, and shall be tendered and left by him at the office of the said Mr. for execution by the proper parties.

10. The purchaser shall not be liable to pay the outgoings previous to the day of payment of the purchase money, and the rents and outgoings shall be apportioned if necessary.

11. The production and inspection of all deeds, evidences and muniments of title which are not in the possession or power of the party having the conduct of the proceedings and the procuring and making of all certificates attested or other copies or extracts of or from any registers, deeds, wills, or other documents, and of all declarations or other evidences as to identity, whether required for the verification of the abstract or for any other purpose, shall be at the expense of the purchaser requiring the same.

12. If any error or mis-statement shall appear to have been made in the particulars or description of the property, such error or mis-statement [if capable of compensation] shall not annul the sale, nor entitle the purchaser to be discharged from his purchase, but a compensation shall be made to or by the purchaser as the case may be, and the amount of such compensation shall be settled by a Judge in Chambers.

13. If the purchaser shall not pay his purchase money at the time above specified, or at any other time which may be named in any order for that purpose, and in all other respects perform these conditions, an order may be made by a Judge in Chambers for the re-sale of the property and for payment by the purchaser of the amount of the deficiency, if any, in the price which may be obtained upon such re-sale and of all attorney and clients' costs and expenses occasioned by such default.

14. When a re-sale is directed, if for want of bidders the property cannot be re-sold, the purchaser at the former sale shall pay the whole amount of his purchase money into Court; but if the property be re-sold, and if the price obtained at the re-sale be less than the purchase money payable by the original purchaser, he shall pay the amount of the deficiency. The costs occasioned by the default of the original purchaser shall also be paid by him. An order containing these directions may also be obtained from a Judge in Chambers.

Note. Special conditions will be required when the title is bad or doubtful.

It is desirable that the attention of intending purchasers should be called to the reason for imposing special conditions when the title is bad or doubtful.

[Form of ordinary conditions of sale of moveable property other than negotiable securities, or of shares in any railway, banking or other public company or corporation].

Conditions of sale of the property described in the notification of sale in suit No. of 187 .

1. No person shall advance a less sum than Rs. or retract a bidding.

2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, provided the Registrar shall consider that a sufficient bid has been offered; and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for any lot, the property shall be put up again at a former bidding and re-sold.

3. The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay the full amount of the purchase money, otherwise the property shall be again immediately put up and re-sold.

4. Upon payment of the purchase money, the purchaser shall be entitled to obtain immediate possession of the property.

5. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the sale, proceed to certify the result. Such certificate shall be filed by and at the expense of the party having the conduct of the proceedings.

[Form of Certificate of Result of Sale].

Suit No. of 187 .

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Whereas by a decree [or order] of this honorable Court made in the above suit, and dated the day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy- , it was ordered that the premises comprised in the mortgage therein referred to should be sold by the Registrar to the best purchaser or purchasers that could be got for the same, provided the Registrar should consider that a sufficient sum had been offered, and that all proper parties should join in the conveyance as the Registrar should direct, and that the conveyance should be settled by the Registrar if the parties should differ about the same: I do hereby certify as follows:—

1.—I certify that I did this day in my sale-room, subject to the conditions specified in the Conditions of Sale hereto annexed and marked with the letter A, put up for sale by auction the said premises described in the notification of such sale, a copy of which is hereunto annexed and marked with the letter B, and that the result of such sale is truly set forth in the bidding paper hereunto annexed and marked with the letter C.

2.—I further certify that the sums set forth in the second column of the said bidding paper are the highest sums bid for the respective lots, the numbers of which are set forth in the first column opposite to such respective sums, and that the persons whose names are subscribed in the fifth column of the said bidding paper as purchasers were respectively the highest bidders for, and became the purchasers of, the said respective lots at the prices or sums set opposite to their respective names in the said second column thereof.

3.—I further certify that I have received the sums set forth in the third column of the said bidding paper as deposits from the said respective purchasers in respect of their respective purchase monies set forth in the said second column of the said bidding paper, leaving due in respect of the said purchase monies the respective sums set forth in the fourth column of the said bidding paper.

4.—I further certify that the several lots opposite to the numbers of which I have in the third column of the said bidding paper written the words "not sold" were not sold, no person having bid a sufficient sum for the same.

5.—I further certify that no person bid any sum whatever for the several lots opposite the numbers of which I have in the second column of the said bidding paper written the words "no bidding."

Dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-

Registrar.

[Form of Bidding Paper].

Bidding paper marked B referred to in my certificate made in Suit No. of 187 , and dated the day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-

REGISTRAR.

We whose names are hereunder subscribed respectively bid at the sale by auction in the above suit on the day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy the sums set opposite to our respective names for, and became the purchasers of, the respective lots specified in the notification of such sale, the numbers of which are set opposite to our respective names, subject to the conditions produced at such scale.

No. of Lot.	Amount of highest bidding.	Amount of deposit received.	Amount remaining due.	Signature of the purchaser.	Purchaser's address and quality.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th July 1877.

Offices opened and closed during the month of June 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Dadeve ...	Beluchistan ...	18th ...	Opened.
Gondul ...	Kattywar Province, Bombay Presidency.	15th ...	Ditto.
*Guneshkhind (re-opened).	Bombay Presidency	9th ...	Ditto.
*Mahableshwar...	Ditto ...	16th ...	Closed.
* Malabar Point.	Ditto ...	9th ...	Ditto.
*Matheran ...	Ditto ...	20th ...	Ditto.

* Season Offices.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1877.

No. 1403.—Mr. M. Simpson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th June 1877.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
for Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th July 1877.

No. 76.—Mr. C. Lyne, Civil Signaller, 1st Grade, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 8th May 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 77.—Mr. H. Holstebro, Traffic Clerk, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months, under Section 5 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 8th May 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1877.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. J. A. Larsen, Accountant at Cawnpore, to be Acting Agent at Patna, in the room of Mr. C. Stuart, who has obtained leave to Europe.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th July 1877.

Mr. J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Mysore Topographical Survey, is granted furlough in India for one year, under Supplement F, Section 7 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st August 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 30th July 1877.

No. 22.—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. C. D. Potter, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, in Notification No. 11, dated 26th March last, is cancelled, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th instant.

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

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. Conley Thomas James Dease, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo of the privilege leave for two months granted in Notification No. 23, dated 3rd instant.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 5th July 1877.

No. 823.—Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

F. H. MAITLAND,
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, In charge of the Residency.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 7th July 1877.

No. $\frac{1887}{1415}G$.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1374G, dated 25th May 1877, Captain A. Conolly, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate also as 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Meywar, *vice* Major Gunning.

Captain Conolly assumed charge of the dual office on the 26th March 1877.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 7th July 1877.

No. 37.—Hari Ramchunder Agashi, Overseer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Bundelkhund Road Division, returned from twelve days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 35, dated 26th May 1877, on the afternoon of 29th May 1877.

No. 38.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), has passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 22.

E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 29th June 1877.

No. 52.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Police, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 11th April 1877, consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Millett, Inspector-General:—

Captain C. T. Lane, District Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Inspector-General.
Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.
Mr. H. Cotgrave, District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. A. Heath, Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

No. 53.—With reference to Notification in Residency Order No. 17, dated 3rd May 1877, granting privilege leave for one month and fifteen days to Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 9th May 1877:—

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.
Mr. E. Moffatt, District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.
Mr. E. A. Hobson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

The 3rd July 1877.

No. 55.—Subsidiary leave for one day has been granted to Mr. C. Hordern, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti District, preparatory to the furlough taken by that Officer in 1875, and for four days after his return from furlough.

The 4th July 1877.

No. 57.—Rao Sahib Narrayen Bhai Dandekar, Director of Public Instruction, Berar, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1877.

No. 74.—Mr. J. F. Chew, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Executive Engineer, Peshawar Water Works Division, to that of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 26th June 1877.

The 4th July 1877.

No. 75.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, received charge of the Chakrata Road Division from Major Blair, R.E., on the forenoon of 12th June 1877.

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

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 3rd July 1877.

No. 20.—Gunner G. Moore, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Mooltan to Lahore Division of Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 23rd June 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Rawal Pindi Division.

Rawal Pindi, the 4th July 1877.

No. 1432.—Sergeant W. G. Westwood, Overseer, 1st Grade, Peshawar Water Works Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 874 of the 17th May 1877, on the 3rd June 1877, before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawal Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 145, dated 28th March last, Mr. W. G. Bayly, Deputy Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India, Calcutta, joined his appointment on the forenoon of 8th July 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 4th July 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Personal Assistant to Engineer-in Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 17, dated 7th April 1877, on the afternoon of 30th June 1877.

No. 37.—Mr. F. Wolley Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Ghat Division, Holkar State Railway, from 1st July 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd July 1877.

No. 49.—This Office Notification No. 96, dated 18th May 1877, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 50.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 117, dated 4th June 1877, Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of the Mehur Division from Mr. W. Wiseman on the afternoon of the 19th June 1877.

The 3rd July 1877.

No. 51.—The following transfer was made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District:—

Mr. J. Spence, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Ghotki to the Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the A-11th Brigade, Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 6th day of July 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5628, Driver Denis Behan.
Age,—24 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 4¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—4th July 1877 (9-30 P.M.)
Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore.
Date of Enlistment,—4th January 1873.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Nicholas, Dublin.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Shoe-maker.
Coat or Jacket,—White drill jacket; white drill trowsers; Regulation pattern, R.A. helmet, and white puggrie.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White drill.
REMARKS,—The dress is that in which he is supposed to have deserted, but he was not seen for some time previous to his being reported absent.
Under 5 years' service.

W. R. CRASTER, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. A-11th Brigade, R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the A-11th Brigade, Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 9th day of July 1877.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 5624, Gunner George Prior.
Age,—25 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—8th July 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd November 1870.
At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Pancras, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—Tattooed left wrist. A number of small scars lumbar region.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—White drill jacket; white drill trowsers; Regulation pattern, R.A. helmet, and puggrie.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White drill.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 7 years' service.

W. R. CRASTER, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. A-11th Brigade, R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the A-11th Brigade, Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 9th day of July 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5625, Gunner Gordon Young.
Age,—25 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, sandy; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—9th July 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore.
Date of Enlistment,—11th August 1870.
At what Place Enlisted,—Edinburgh.
Parish and County in which Born,—Aberdeen, Aberdeen.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Comb-maker.
Coat or Jacket,—White drill jacket, white drill trowsers; Regulation pattern, R. A. helmet, and white puggrie.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White drill.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 7 years' service.

W. R. CRASTER, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. A-11th Brigade, R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the A Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 5th day of July 1877.

Name,—Charles Fisk.
Age,—23 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, light blue.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Nil
Date of Desertion,—4th July 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Kirkee.
Date of Enlistment,—12th October 1872.
Place of Enlistment,—Ipswich.
Parish where Born,—St. Margarets.
County,—Suffolk.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Coat or jacket, white flannel jacket; waistcoat, nil; breeches or trowsers, light blue cotton trowsers. } Cell Clothing.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—Broke out of garrison cells, Kirkee.

H. SHEIL, *Capt., R.A.,*
Comdg. A-Batty., 4th Bde., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the A Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 5th day of July 1877.

Name,—John Darcis.
Age,—23 years.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Tattoo left forearm.
Date of Desertion,—4th July 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Kirkee.
Date of Enlistment,—12th November 1873.
Place of Enlistment,—Woolwich.
Parish where Born,—Plumstead.
County,—Kent.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Painter.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Coat or jacket, white flannel jacket; waistcoat, nil; breeches or trowsers, light blue cotton trowsers. } Cell Clothing.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—Broke out of the garrison cells, Kirkee.

H. SHEIL, *Capt., R.A.,*
Comdg. A-Batty., 4th Bde., R.A.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 2	52,325	...	1,78,106	6,47,066	59,70,398	1,68,717
„ 3	...	...	1,93,553	4,46,127	58,70,437	3,70,636
„ 4	...	...	1,92,771	2,46,089	58,70,603	5,70,743
„ 5	18,80,273	...	88,432	20,34,514	57,80,966	6,63,542
„ 6	...	...	97,430	19,33,376	56,51,345	7,63,680
„ 7	...	...	...	18,80,894	55,51,179	7,63,680

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th July 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 12th July 1877 ... Rs. 29,01,302-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
13th July 1877.

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.
142	L 87—38825	10	Babu Sidhi Gopaul.
143	O 27—15970	500	Sreemuti Soodhamoye Dabee.
	L 84—59996	100	
	L 92—12840	50	
	„ —12841	50	
	„ —12842	50	
145	L 85—52832	1,000	Babu Kanye Lal Dutt.
146	O 27—12509	500	Babu Hira Lal Ghose.
	L 84—61962	100	
	„ —61961	100	
	„ —43042	100	
	L 91—76780	20	
148	O 3—24341	20	Mr. W. F. Gillanders.
149	O 27—15919	500	Saroo Colloo.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
88	L 90—74409, „ —74408	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
90	L 26—26775, „ —26776	5	Captain Todhunter.
91	L 33—47375, „ —47374	10	Koomer Sain Gyapershad.
57	A 93—72935, „ —72934	20	Babu Doorga Churn Dey.
143	L 75—24146	10	Mr. W. H. Chase.
144	L 99—18357	10	Babu Atul Chunder Chakravarti.
145	L 82—87920	100	Mr. Chas. P. N. Martin.
146	L 64—03885	20	Babu Gobind Nath Lahiri.
147	L 21—03212	5	Babu Taraprosanno Mukerjee.
148	L 27—34165	5	Messrs. Tiruth Mull and Khoshati Mull.
149	L 27—13126	5	Miss A. Campbell.
150	L 80—68933	20	Babu Madhub Chunder Mukerjee.
151	L 99—71709	10	Babu Thako Nath Ghose.
152	L 80—24388	20	Dewan Mohit Narain.
153	L 75—25090	10	Koomer Sain Gyaperahad.
154	A 94—03645, L 7—11822	20	Babu Darika Nath Shaw.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th July 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			
W44	C 70—83492	500	Mr. J. M. Sutherland, Boree Bunder Station.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1877.			
H103	M 28—09745	10	Mr. T. C. Streeneoossaiyangar, Deputy Surveyor, Coimbatore.
H104	C 84—49750	20	Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee, care of Messrs. Nusserwanjee & Co., Lahore.
	C 91—09603	10	
H105	M 20—50781	10	Mrs. M. E. McCracken, Madras.
H106	C 99—80739	20	Jeewanram Jajodia, Moombadevi, Bombay.
	„ —94277	20	
	M 22—08263	20	
	„ —28408	20	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 10th July 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
44	E 15—12853, „ —12857	50	Messrs. C. Glass & Co., Umballa.
45	E 10—58831	10	Mohammud Nawaz, Simla.
46	E 8—00120	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
47	E 15—07373	50	Baboo Gooroo Charun Bose, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
17	E 6—91588, D 11—04145	10	Captain J. G. Kelly, Delhi.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 7th July 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
34	... B 50—33161 ...	100	... Sreevatsanga Chuckravarthy, Kothundapathy, Jollarpett.
35	... B 50—11316 ...	100	... Assistant Engineer, S. I. Railway, Madras.
	„ —26742 ...	100	...
	B 52—22111 ...	10	... Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury, Trichinopoly.
	„ —22112 ...	10	...
	„ —22113 ...	10	...
	„ —22114 ...	10	...
	„ —22115 ...	10	...
	„ —22116 ...	10	...
	„ —22117 ...	10	...
36	... „ —22122 ...	10	...
	„ —22123 ...	10	...
	„ —22124 ...	10	...
	„ —22127 ...	10	...
	„ —22129 ...	10	...
	„ —22136 ...	10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
62	... B 52—72430 ...	10	... Salem Kristna Row, Oossoor.
63	... B 52—27720 ...	10	... G. Ramasawmy Iyengar, Chikmagulur.
64	... B 55—02763 ...	50	... G. Vencataramiah, Madras.
	„ —02765 ...	50	...
65	... B 52—28314 ...	10	... Sashadry Iyengar, Streerungapatam.
66	... B 55—00170 ...	50	... Bizanapalli Sashachellum, Kurnool.
67	... B 50—91822 ...	100	... P. Krista Row, Ramalakota.
23	... B 39—94443 } wrongly joined.	5	... A. Ragava Pillay, Madras.
	„ —94444 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Accott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 2nd July 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Accott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June 1877.

To meet the convenience of the Public it has been arranged, with effect from the 1st August 1877, that the sender of a registered letter may be furnished with an acknowledgment signed by the addressee on payment of one anna for postage.

2. The postage (1 anna) referred to above must be paid in addition to the postage and registration fee otherwise payable for the registered letter. Thus a half tola registered letter may be prepaid with 4½ annas if no acknowledgment of the addressee be required by the sender, and with 5½ annas if the addressee's acknowledgment is required.

3. When a sender desires an acknowledgment, it will be necessary for him to give his name and full address when the letter is registered.

4. The addressee's acknowledgment will be posted to the sender's address by the office where the registered letter is delivered. Should it not be received within a reasonable time, application should be made for it at the Post Office.

5. The above does not apply to registered letters for places abroad.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 13th July 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 15th July 1877, 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 Monday, the 16th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 17th July 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 16th July 1877.

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 18th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Argyll* and *Japan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 18th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 20th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 20th July 1877, at 7 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 Friday, the 20th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 13th July 1877.

Abraham, M.
Allynson & Co.
Andrew, C.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Bartlett, W. H.
Basu, P.
Bensley, J. (Druggist).
Blair, Mrs.
Brands, W.
Bremen, Mrs.
Britton, Augustus.
Browne, W. K.
Browning, W.
Bryne, J. H.
Buckley, C. W.
Burnell, G.
Burns, John.
Clayton, W. H.
Cocker, N.
Colvile, Miss C.
Connell, Lieut. A.
Cooper, Dr. F. S.
Cox, Mrs. H.
Cristoforis, G. D.
Desmond, D.
Dicken, W.
Ditmas, J.
Douglas, Frazer & Co.
Dunn, J.
Dyke, Miss.
Egan, Miss M. A.
Elliott, G. P.
Freel, Sergt. W.
Gasper, M. P.
Gorden, H.
Gordon, Jas.
Gorman, Miss.
Hamsworth, F. P.
Hannen, Mrs.
Hill, J. W.
Hills, Archibald.
Horsley, Palmer, Stirling & Co.
Howard, H.
Hewlett, Private B.
Hughes, Miss E.
Hurd, F.
Hurro Nath Mutty Lall, Esq.
Lambert, H.
Lee, John.
Lewis & Co., H.
Lloyd, Mrs. E.
Logan, R. S.
Lubirz, R. & Co.
Maltby, Mrs. H.
McDonnell, J. C.
Meares, W. F.
Merwanjee, M.
Mills, T. W.
Myers, G. L.
Nobin Chunder Dutt.
Obeid & Co., Messrs. P.
Patterson, Mrs.
Pearl, J.
Price, Alex.
Price, Mrs. S.
Robertson, W. H.
Scott, J. M.
Sharp, P.
Steel, H. G.
Stephenson, Nixon & Co.
Stirling, W.
Stuny, Madam.
Thomas, Mrs. C. A.
Thorpe, W. B.
Williams, Geo.
W. O. & Co.
Wood, G. S. P.
Young, T. N.

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

Andrew, E. S.
Arakiel, A. Z. T.
Astorie.
Atkinson, H. M.
Baker, W.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Brown, Mrs.
Burrows, H.
Buzlool Hossein.
Caddy, D. G.
Carew, B. H.
Cesare, Salina.
Chennell, Thos.
Clarkson, Mr.
Cousem, H. G.
Croghan, W. J.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Donnelly, Mrs. E.
Durham, J.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Melle.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Fox, C. J.
Gibson, Jas. H.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Gray, William
Hartley, Charles.
Henry, Jas.
Howard, Jas. R.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Illis, John.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johns, Phillip.
Lomas, Geo.
Malinson, S.
Mery, Madame.
Nichols, W. J.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rein, G.
Rifle Ranger.
Ryall, Henry.
Schofield, Mrs. Margt.
Smithers, H.
Smith, Hugh.
Steers, W.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Thomas, S. B.
Walker, Major.
White, H. H.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, Mrs.
Wood, R. B.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Gray, W.
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Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Cosing, H.
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W. ALPIN,
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877. {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 31st March 1877.

From the 14th 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 7th April, 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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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:—

Richard George Frederick Henegan, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, died at Fattehgarh, on the 17th December 1876.

Jemima Murchey, a Stewardess in the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, at ——— on the ——.

Thomas Hill Willson, an Executive Engineer, at Murree, in the Rawul Pindee District, Punjab, at Murree, on the 7th March 1877.

Robert Kenneth Bartie, of Malthone, in the District of Saugor in the Central Provinces of India, a pensioned patrol of Customs, at Malthone, in Saugor, on the 17th February 1877.

John Yorke of Thrapston, in the County of Northampton in England, Gentleman, in England, on the 12th September 1862.

William Daniel Latimer, a Civil Engineer in the Service of the East India Railway Company, at Ramporehaut, at Sea near Aden, on the 20th October 1875.

Francis John Craigie, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps, at Benares, on the 22nd March 1877.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, *The 6th July 1877.*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th July 1877.

No. 580.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders

has been changed to 1*s.* 8$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per rupee. Schedule 14 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1877.

No. 78.—Mr. J. Hughes, Engine-driver, Cable Branch, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, special leave on private affairs for five months without pay, under Section 9 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st July 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 79.—Mr. B. Wilson, 4th Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 13th June 1877.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 11th July 1877.

No. $\frac{1914}{1437}$*G.*—Major T. Cadell, V. C., Political Agent in Ulwar, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1819-1366G, dated 29th June 1877, on the forenoon of the 15th idem, making over charge of his office to Captain N. C. Martelli, Guardian and Tutor to His Highness the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar.

Major Cadell resumed charge of his office from Captain Martelli on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 12th July 1877.

No. 854.—With reference to Notification No. 530, dated 4th May 1877, Colonel H. Forbes, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, reported his return to duty from privilege leave on the 11th instant.

F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, In charge of the Residency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1877.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 13th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' report and the audited accounts up to 30th June 1877.

II.—To elect two Directors in room of Mr. J. F. Ogilvy and Mr. T. H. Wordie, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July 1877.

No. 76.—Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted leave on medical certificate from 23rd to 30th June 1877, both days inclusive.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 11th July 1877.

No. 39.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 36, dated 15th June 1877, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

No. 40.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 57, dated 8th May 1877, Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, made over, and Captain Toller, R. E., Executive Engineer, received charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Presidency District.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1877.

No. 6.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Baboo Shudamadhub Bose, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, of the Barrackpoor Division. Military Works.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Mily. Works.

Simla Imperial Circle.

Simla, the 30th June 1877.

TRANSFER.—Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Peterhoff Works Division to the Simla Water Works Division, with effect from forenoon of 6th June 1877.

WM. SMITH, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 12th July 1877.

No. 1150.—Baboo Greeja Bhoosun Mookerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, has been granted privilege leave of absence from the 9th July to the 8th August 1877, inclusive.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 14th July 1877.

No. 38.—Babu Oomesh Chunder Mitter, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Grade, attached to Ghat Division, Holkar State Railway, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 25th June 1877, and directed to proceed to Agra and report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General at that station.

No. 39.—Pundit Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, of the late Nerbudda Division, returned from the five weeks' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 28, dated 11th May 1877, on the forenoon of 9th July 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th July 1877.

No. 152.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Upper Scinde District, and posted to the Ghotki Division.

The 10th July 1877.

No. 153.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Lower Scinde District.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 9th July 1877.

No. 75.—The undermentioned Officer and Upper Subordinates are transferred from the (late) Chenab Division to the Ravi Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1877:—

Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. J. N. Robinson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Baboo Kesab Chunder Chatterjee, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Baboo Raj Coomar Mookerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

No. 76.—Lalla Mangal Sain, Accountant (temporary), 1st Grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 65, dated 2nd June 1877, on the afternoon of the 29th idem.

No. 77.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Soán Division to the Ravi Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 28th June 1877, and joined the latter on the afternoon of 29th idem.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 12th July 1877.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 172, dated 13th April 1877, Lalla Balmokand, Accountant, 4th Grade, appointed on probation, joined the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the forenoon of the 27th December 1876.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 10th July 1877.

No. 31.—Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return on the afternoon of the 6th instant from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 11, dated the 20th March last.

The 11th July 1877.

No. 32.—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 14th July 1877.

No. 9.—Sergeant M. Larkin, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sindia State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th instant.

No. 10.—Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 6 of 7th April last on the forenoon of 9th instant.

No. 11.—Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in charge of 1st Division of this Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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 July 1877.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable June 1877.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 15 years. Repayable June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th June 1877 ...	30,59,900	1,55,63,500	1,06,39,200	1,67,16,500	40,18,100	2,97,000	3,02,77,800	82,800	4,40,88,000	8,23,000	32,94,000	13,05,79,639
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1877 ...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1,01,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1877 ...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1877 ...	...	48,500	33,500	41,700	7,000	...	13,000	...	6,12,300	...	...	7,01,100
	30,59,900	1,56,01,100	1,06,72,700	1,67,60,700	40,25,100	2,97,000	3,03,93,800	82,800	4,47,00,300	8,23,000	32,94,000	13,14,46,239
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	40,500	32,500	39,500	...	...	...	...	30,600	1,86,000	...	3,87,300
Balance on 15th July 1877 ...	30,59,900	1,55,60,600	1,06,40,200	1,66,71,100	40,25,100	2,97,000	3,03,93,800	82,800	4,46,69,700	6,37,000	32,94,000	13,10,59,039

Notes.—From 9th June 1867 to 16th May 1877, enfaced from India, 2,489 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,489 lacs.
" 16th May 1877 to 31st " " 1 lac; " " 12 "
" 1st June " to 15th June " " 4 lacs; " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " 6 " " " 3 "
" 1st July " to 15th July " " 7 " " " 2,511 lacs.
2,497 lacs. 2,497 "
Balance against London ... 24 lacs.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th July 1877.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 312.—*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 June 1877.*

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	Rajpootana ...	Apl. 1877	June 6, 1877	1	Rajpootana ...	Apl. 1877	June 8, 1877	1	Sindia ...	Apl. 1877	June 21, 1877
2	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13, „	2	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „		Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.		
3	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „	3	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „	3	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
4	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „	4	British Burmah ...	Mar. 1877	May 28, 1877	4	Calcutta and South-Eastern.		
5	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „	5	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	June 4, 1877		Northern Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
6	Hyderabad Imperial. Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „	6	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8, „		Western Rajpootana.		
				7	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 11, „		Holkar ...		
				8	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18, „		Neemuch ...		
9	Port Blair ... Grand Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „						Tirhoot ...		
11	Central Provinces	Mar. 1877	May 21, 1877					7	Assam Extension	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
12	Simla Imperial Circle.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „						Tirhoot Surveys...		
					GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				Seebsagur Coal Line.		
13	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „						Punjab Northern		
14	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	June 15, 1877	1	Madras ...	Apl. 1876	June 26, 1877	14	Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
15	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „	2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „	15	Store-keeper, State Railways.	Supy. Mar. 1877	Do. 29, „
16	Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ...	Do. 18, „	3	Bengal ...	Mar. 1876	Do. 5, „	16	Nizam's ...	Mar. 1877	May 25, 1877
17	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „	4	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18, „	17	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	June 4, 1877
18	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „	5	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „	18	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „
19	British Burmah ...	Feb. 1877	Apl. 24, „						Hubli and Karwar		
20	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	May 3, „					19	Dhond and Munmar.	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „
21	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „						Bellary and Hubli		
									STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
								1	Wurdah Valley ...	Apl. 1877	June 21, 1877
								2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
								3	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
								4	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
								5	Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
								6	Khamgaum ...	Mar. 1877	May 7, 1877
								7	Comraotee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9, „
								8	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
								9	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
								10	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	June 19, 1877
								11	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „

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

Dated 6th July 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th June 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up ...		...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...		...	19,00,000	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,16,91,061	11 6	2,86,82,123	0	2
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,69,91,061	4 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			2,15,29,110	13	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.			5,29,671	2	11
Sundries			16,04,276	5	11
RUPEES ...			7,42,44,181	6	9

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...			1,40,79,470	3	2
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...			42,75,798	10	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			42,39,833	11	10
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches			2,11,11,012	7	10
Balances with other Banks ...			12,31,319	4	8
Bullion			9,50,644	13	3
Dead Stock			10,00,968	7	7
Stamps			9,162	5	1
Sundries			4,88,339	9	8
			4,73,86,549	9	4
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	1,30,63,375	4 4	2,68,57,631	13	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,37,94,256	9 1			
RUPEES ...			7,42,44,181	6	9

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th July 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th July 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		18,99,875	0	0
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,64,72,289 11 1	3,25,16,884	15	0
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,60,44,595 3 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,96,27,261	7	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,02,953	13	0
Sundries		10,78,382	12	0
RUPEES ...		7,54,25,357	15	6

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,41,65,799	2	5
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		41,92,498	10	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		49,30,346	8	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,06,01,671	3	3
Balances with other Banks		11,25,338	0	7
Bullion		9,50,644	13	3
Dead Stock		10,01,091	10	7
Stamps		9,050	6	1
Sundries		5,05,899	15	1
		4,74,82,340	5	11
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,46,02,039 15 11	2,79,43,017	9	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,33,40,977 9 8			
RUPEES ...		7,54,25,357	15	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th July 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR STOLEN.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
C 91—10588	...	10	... Ganesh Bapujee, Deputy Clerk of Court, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Buldanah District.
„ —10589	...	10	...
K 2—23300	...	20	... The Cashier, G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.

NOTE HALF LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
K 7—23356	...	5	... N. P. Mukerjee, Head Clerk, Currency Office, Nagpur, C. P.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th July 1877.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
13	... D 5—95964	...	20	... Sidh Gopal, Hamirpur.
14	... D 5—91569	...	20	... Bulchundra Dass, Calcutta.
	D 18—06647	...	100	...
15	... D 6—67787	...	10	... Teh Ram, Calcutta.
	D 7—46047	...	100	...
16	... D 5—87033	...	20	... Ibrahim Sait & Co., Bellary.
17	... L 51—17489	...	100	... Rai Taj Bahadoor, Lucknow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
34	... D 11—27553	...	10	... Luchmi Narain, Bareilly.
35	... D 4—70746	...	50	... The Post Master General, N. W. P.
	D 7—98159	...	100	...
17	... D 11—27410 wrongly joined.		10	... Messrs. Dinshaw, Sorabjee & Co., Bombay.
	„ —27415			
	„ —27412 ditto	...	10	...
	„ —27417			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 13th July 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
H107	... C 99—20591	...	20	.... Girish Chunder Bhadury, Serajgunge, Lower Bengal.
H108	... M22—52866	...	20	... Mrs. Tytler, Bonnymoon, Simla.
M64	... M 5—61406 wrongly joined.	...	50	... Moteeram, Banker, Allyghur.
	„ —61407			
M65	... M 6—08151 ditto	...	5	... Jafferjee Ibramjee, Mandvi, Bombay.
	„ —08156			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th July 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.
		Rs.		
J 4—73599	...	50	...	The Commissioner, for Messrs. D. Maneckjee & Co., Calicut.
„ —76491	...	50	...	
„ —78067	...	50	...	
J 10—09430	...	100	...	
„ —09431	...	100	...	
„ —09432	...	100	...	
„ —09433	...	100	...	
„ —09434	...	100	...	
„ —09435	...	100	...	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.		
J 7—52968	...	5	...	Hadjee Salomon Hacub, Cotacamund.
„ —55502	...	5	...	

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th July 1877.

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.		
48	... E 15—10108	...	50	...	Maya Mal, care of Ameer Chand and Toolsee Das, Bankers, Rawul Pindi.
	E 13—17215	...	100	...	
	„ —17216	...	100	...	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.		
56	... E 10—37178	...	10	... Gunda Mal, Hafizabad.
80	... E 4—90917	...	50	... Rustumje & Co., Dera Ismail Khan.
	E 15—03835	...	50	...
83	... E 7—88878	...	5	... Jamal Ahmud, Chaprasee, Amballa.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 14th July 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
8	... F 7—76660	...	10	... Shanker Rao Gobind, Sitabaldi.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th July 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.
			Rs.		
37	A. B 43—26806	...	50	...	Messrs. D. Maneckjee & Co., Calicut.
	„ —42467	...	50	...	
	„ —46994	...	50	...	
	„ —71218	...	50	...	
	„ —72402	...	50	...	
	„ —84491	...	50	...	
	„ —91246	...	50	...	
	„ —92546	...	50	...	
	B 55—12473	...	50	...	
	B 50—55469	...	100	...	
	„ —76339	...	100	...	
	„ —80266	...	100	...	

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
68	B 52—72851	...	10	Kistnasawmy Moodelly, Vellore.
	„ —72852	...	10	
	„ —72853	...	10	
	„ —72854	...	10	
	„ —72855	...	10	
	„ —72856	...	10	
	„ —72857	...	10	
	„ —72858	...	10	
	„ —72859	...	10	
	„ —72860	...	10	
	„ —72861	...	10	
	„ —72862	...	10	
	„ —72863	...	10	
	„ —72864	...	10	
	„ —72865	...	10	
	„ —72866	...	10	
	„ —72867	...	10	
	„ —72868	...	10	
	„ —72869	...	10	
	„ —72870	...	10	
	„ —72871	...	10	
	„ —72872	...	10	
	„ —72873	...	10	
	„ —72874	...	10	
	„ —72875	...	10	
	„ —72876	...	10	
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	„ —72893	...	10	
	„ —72894	...	10	
	„ —72895	...	10	
	„ —72896	...	10	
	„ —72897	...	10	
	„ —72898	...	10	
	„ —72899	...	10	
	„ —72900	...	10	
	B 42—99078	...	20	
	„ —99079	...	20	
	„ —99080	...	20	
	„ —99081	...	20	
	„ —99082	...	20	
	„ —99083	...	20	
	„ —99084	...	20	
	„ —99085	...	20	
	„ —99086	...	20	
	„ —99087	...	20	
	„ —99088	...	20	
	„ —99089	...	20	
	„ —99090	...	20	
	„ —99091	...	20	
	„ —99092	...	20	
69	B 40—42406	...	5	Malabar Syed Mahomed Saib, Guntoor.
	„ —57339	...	5	
70	B 40—25517	...	5	Mr. J. Smith, Bangalore.
	„ —62565	...	5	
71	B 39—42161	...	5	Govindarow Naidu, Vellore.
72	B 40—69362	...	5	M. Colundavaloo Moodelliar, Palmanair.
73	B 55—02546	...	50	V. Ramachendra Iyer, Madras.
74	B 42—10882	...	20	Thavooth Saib, Wallajábad.
75	B 36—67243	...	5	Mr. A. W. Woolridge, Shivagunga.
	B 39—25038	...	5	
24	B 52—47219 wrongly			Kivara Hanumantha Row, Streenevasapooram.
	„ —47217 joined.		10	
25	B 39—02507 ditto	...	5	C. Sabapathy Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —02587			
26	B 44—86756 ditto	...	100	Kallanjee Soondarjee, Calicut.
	„ —86759			
27	B 50—87111 ditto	...	100	Bapujee Framjee, Bombay.
	„ —96043			

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 9th July 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Offg. Asstt. to the Acott. Genl. in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
150	L 91—08648	...	20	Babu Pinack Dhrick Chatterjee.
	O 2—50897	...	20	
	O 3—10199	...	20	
151	L 83—72959	...	100	Zufferooddeen.
154	L 84—56322	...	100	Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.
155	O 6—40507 to „ —40510	...	10 each	Babu Borodaprosad Mitra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

92	L 3—40357 „ —40359	...	10	Babu Darikanath Shadhukhan.
	L 4—38645 „ —38649	...	10	
	L 10—61447 „ —61457	...	5	
93	L 59—01546 „ —01547	...	10	Babu Kali Kumar Chakravarti.
94	L 72—73760 „ —73759	...	10	Babu Nund Lal Moetry.
95	L 22—34973 „ —34971	...	5	Babu Woomes Chunder Dutt.
96	L 3—03210 L 4—30007	...	10	Babu Behari Lal Mittra.
97	L 1—85343 „ —85334	...	10	Soomer Mull Kochor.
98	L 10—56020 „ —31799	...	5	Babu Shib Chunder Sen.
99	L 72—69828 „ —67459	...	10	Babu Nobin Chunder Gogoi.
100	L 11—25416 „ —25419	...	5	Babu Jodu Nath Sarcar.
101	L 42—20757 L 44—17375	...	10	Lal Chand.
89	L 22—85948 „ —85947	...	5	Babu Protab Chunder Bose.
155	L 95—77154	...	10	Miss J. K. Scanlan.
156	L 4—65454	...	10	Babu Gobind Chunder Bose.
157	L 21—45546	...	5	Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.
158	L 98—57351	...	10	The Executive Engineer, Ganges Delta Canal Survey Division, Calcutta.
159	A 6—57503	...	10	Babu Jodu Nath Chatterjee.
160	L 90—20717	...	20	Mr. T. Grant.
161	L 71—59289	...	10	Bhoopal Das.
162	O 2—99150	...	20	Sergeant-Major J. Nicholas.
163	A 31—60283	...	10	Babu Shib Chunder Sen.
164	L 15—36173	...	5	Soomer Mull Kochor.
	L 24—53743	...	5	
165	L 73—78243	...	10	Mr. A. W. Emmett.
166	L 73—30419	...	10	Donsook Das.
167	L 25—19383	...	5	Aubotar Syce.
168	O 27—15111	...	500	The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Darjeeling.
169	A 70—94164	...	100	Babu Jodu Nath Das.
170	L 21—98717	...	5	Babu Poornoo Chunder Mitter.
171	L 26—68798	...	5	Babu Hari Bhoosan Mukerjee.
172	L 74—87555	...	10	Ohider Rahman.
	L 87—26163	...	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th July 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, REMITTED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 9	4,90,898	...	86,147	23,41,462	54,51,508	8,16,498
„ 10	1,16,794	7,53,447	1,86,776	23,84,894	61,02,337	2,28,198
„ 11	...	...	2,01,797	20,26,561	60,03,969	4,17,521
„ 12	...	...	1,05,116	19,26,978	58,84,333	5,17,105
„ 13	...	...	2,23,350	17,36,542	57,84,619	7,26,540
„ 14	...	...	...	17,36,542	55,84,591	7,26,540

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th July 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14th (P. W. O.) Regiment of Foot, dated at Dumdum, this 16th day of July 1877.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 671, Drum-Major John R. Owens.
Age,—27 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—11th July 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Ranikhet, Koomaon.
Date of Enlistment,—31st January 1865.
At what Place Enlisted,—Aldershot.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Marys,' Dublin.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Musician.
Coat or Jacket,—Black jacket (supposed).
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Black trowsers.
REMARKS,—Is supposed to be dressed in a black coat and sola hat.

C. E. GROGAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-14th (P. W. O.) Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 13th day of July 1877.

Name,—Charles Ratcliffe.
Age,—27 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—A figure, 2 anchors, 2 C. Rs., 2 hearts, 2, diamonds, and L. H., &c. on left arm; an anchor and C. R. on right arm.
Date of Desertion,—9th July 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Ahmednagar.
Date of Enlistment,—7th September 1868.
Place of Enlistment,—Colchester.
Parish where Born,—St. Mary at the Walls.
County,—Essex.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Coat or jacket, waistcoat, breeches or trowsers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

F. BARCLAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 66th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 13th day of July 1877.

Name,—John Laverick.
Age,—26 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, light; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Pock-marked and J. L. tattooed on front of left fore-arm.
Date of Desertion,—9th July 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Ahmednagar.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd June 1869.
Place of Enlistment,—Halifax.
Parish where Born,—Hull.
County,—York.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Coat or jacket, waistcoat, breeches or trowsers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

F. BARCLAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 66th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Kurrachee, this 9th day of July 1877.

Name,—Edward Machin.
Age,—29 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar on left dorsal region.
Date of Desertion,—7th July 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Kurrachee.
Date of Enlistment,—20th December 1869.
Place of Enlistment,—Doncaster.
Parish where Born,—Bentley.
County,—York.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Coat or jacket, waistcoat, breeches or trowsers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

T. S. BROWN, *Col. & Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 83rd Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the A-11th Brigade, Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 17th day of July 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5778, Driver Patrick O'Connor.
Age,—19 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—16th July 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore.
Date of Enlistment,—12th April 1877.
At what Place Enlisted,—Barrackpore.
Parish and County in which Born,—Limerick, Limerick.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—None.
Coat or Jacket,—White drill jacket; white drill trowsers, Regulation pattern.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White drill.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 6 months' service.

W. R. CRASTER, *Major, R.A.*,
Comdg. A-11th Brigade, R.A.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 19th July 1877 ... Rs. 42,57,488-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
20th July 1877.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0 per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0 „
23 „	@	„	2	14	0 „
24 „	@	„	3	0	0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0 „
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th July 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 22nd July 1877, 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 23rd July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Nepaul*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 23rd July 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 24th July 1877, 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 23rd July 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 27th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 27th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 28th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th July 1877.

Anderson, J. C.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Baptist, R. S
Barnard, G. H. W.
Beaufort, Lieut. (R.A.)
Benjamin, Revd.
Baildon, S.
Both, Robert.
Burns, John.
Cator, Mrs.
Clayton, W. H.
Connell, Lieut. A.
Dickson, Mrs.
Egan, Miss M. A.
Elliott, G. P.
Farrell, Mrs. K.
Garritt & Co., Messrs.
Gasper, M. P.
Goff, Sergt. J.
Gomes, Mrs. A.
Gorman, Miss.
Hewlett, Private B.
Hill, G. W.
Hoare, Miss A.
Horsley, Palmer, Stirling & Co.
Joseph, G. J.
Kelly, Mrs. E.
Levings, Dr. E.
Lewis & Co., H.
Logan, R. S.
Mackenzie, Hector.
Mackenzie, Mr.
Martin, R.
McMillan and Co.
Orr, J. H.
Owens, Mrs. C.
Peebles, Jos. M.
Peters, G.
Reed, Jas.
Richards, Capt.
Robertson, W. H.
Steel, H. G.
Stringer, Geo.
Thomas, Mrs. C. A.
W. O. & Co.

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

Andrew, E. S.
Arakiel, A. Z. T.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Brown, Mrs.
Burdett, Revd. W. T.
Burrows, H.
Caddy, D. G.
Carew, B. H.
Cesare, Salina.
Chennell, Thos.
Cousins, H. G.
Croghan, W. J.
C. V. W.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Donnelly, Mrs. E.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Melle.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Fox, C. J.
George, E.
Gibson, Jas. H.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Hartley, Charles.
Herdman, Mrs.
Henry, Jas.
Howard, Jas. R.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Illis, John.
Jameson, P.
Jewett, A.
Lees, T. S.
Lomas, Geo.
Martin, C. M.
Mery, Madame.
Murison, Jas. S.
Nichols, W. J.
Pearson, Alfred.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rein, G.
Rifle Ranger.
Ryall, Henry.
Smithers, H.
Smith, Hugh.
Steers, W.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
White, H. H.
Williams, Mrs.
Williams, Capt. T.
Wood, R. B.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas,
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Cosing, H.
Fagan, L. S.
Mirza Mahomed Ally.
Waite, Capt. A.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1868-69.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1869-70.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1870-71.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1871-72.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For the year 1872-73.—*Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to January 1875, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part I, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1867. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

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A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India:

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Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maimansing.

Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas.

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 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

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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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The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877. · {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.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd July 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. H. H. Tubb, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for eight days under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted in Notification No. 8, dated 22nd June 1877.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 17th July 1877.

No. 63.—The following changes are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 9th June 1877, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade :—

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, Officiating District Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. Moffatt, Officiating District Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Grade.

Mr E. A. Hobson, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his officiating position of Assistant Superintendent.

The 18th July 1877.

No. 64.—The fifteen days' privilege leave granted in Notification in Residency Orders No. 57, dated 4th instant, to Rao Bahadoor Narrayen Bhai Dandekur, Director of Public Instruction, Berar, is cancelled at his own request.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1877.

No. 25.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William James Smith, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, from 17th instant to 30th September next, inclusive, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July 1877.

No. 77.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 57, dated 8th May 1877, Captain J. E. Toller, R.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Executive Division, Military Works, of which he received charge from Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, on the 27th June 1877, before noon.

The 18th July 1877.

No. 78.—With approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Captain J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Rawal Pindi, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond, R.E., on privilege leave.

The 19th July 1877.

No. 79.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, received charge of the Umballa Executive Division, Military Works, from Mr. R. D. Falkiner, C.E., on the 10th July 1877, after noon.

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

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 18th July 1877.

No. 14.—Mr. R. D. Falkiner, C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Umballa Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from the afternoon of 13th July 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st July 1877.

No. 6.—Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 9th June 1877.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

Western System.

Murree, the 19th July 1877.

No. 7.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 306 of the 4th instant, Sergeant J. Rogers, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

No. 8.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 309 of the 4th instant, the following Upper Subordinates are posted to the Indus Valley Railway :—

Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. A. Johnstone, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Bahadoor Sirdar, Overseer, 3rd Grade.

The 20th July 1877.

No. 9.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 291 of the 14th June 1877, Mr. J. M. Campion, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined his appointment as Officiating Assistant Director, Western System, on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, Officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 18th July 1877.

No. 40.—Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months from 30th July 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th July 1877.

No. 155.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 299, dated 21st June 1877, Mr. W. E. Durant, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 5th instant.

No. 156.—This Office Notification No. 125 of 7th instant, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. J. H. Corbett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 157.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bahawulpur Division, is granted three months' language and two months' privilege leave from 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 158.—Mr. E. C. Hawkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Reti Division, is granted three months' language leave from 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 159.—This Office Notification No. 146, dated 28th June 1877, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is cancelled.

No. 160.—Mr. D. Morris, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Sehwan Division, is granted two months' privilege leave from 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 17th July 1877.

No. 161.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this line by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 86, dated 11th May 1877, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date and is posted to the Mooltan District.

No. 162.—Mr. W. Handy, Supervisor, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Ghotki Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 21st July 1877.

No. 78.—Mr. J. V. Jones, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted furlough in India for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 18th July 1877.

No. 33.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 299, dated the 21st ultimo, Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant, 1st Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of this Railway on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

No. 34.—The following changes have been made in the limits of the Executive Divisions of this Railway with effect from the 1st instant :—

Agra Division.—From Agra to Kanota, including both stations.

Sambhar Division.—Kanota west end to Ajmere, including Sambhar branch and Japog siding.

Delhi Division.—The length of the Head-Quarters Sub-Division is extended from Jataoli to Khalilpur.

The 21st July 1877.

No. 35.—With reference to the Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 5, dated the 18th ultimo, Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 23rd July 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is allowed three months' examination leave, with effect from the 3rd August 1877, under Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 28 of the Public Works Code.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination in Engineering :—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	Presidency College,	C. E. Dept.
2	Bisvas, Gaganchandra	...	Ditto	ditto.
	Rajak, Biharilál	...	Ditto	ditto.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Pal, Binadvihari	...	Presidency College,	C. E. Dept.
2	,, Haricharan	...	Ditto	ditto.
3	Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto	ditto.
4	Sen, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto	ditto.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Binaykrishna	...	Ditto	ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra	...	Ditto	ditto.
7	Basu, Kunjavihari	...	Ditto	ditto.
8	Ray, Jagadischandra	...	Ditto	ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 26th July 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th July 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up ...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	...	18,99,765	0	0
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,74,01,513 1 10	3,30,46,867	10	11
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,56,45,354 9 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	...	1,89,55,975	8	9
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	...	2,48,434	9	7
Sundries ...	...	8,96,157	3	10
RUPEES ...		7,50,47,200	1	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	...	1,43,28,693	6	8
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		43,50,240	8	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	...	55,02,757	10	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches ...	...	2,19,72,837	10	7
Balances with other Banks ...	...	3,52,065	11	7
Bullion ...	...	7,79,134	7	8
Dead Stock ...	...	10,03,622	13	11
Stamps ...	...	9,127	6	1
Sundries ...	...	4,30,329	2	8
		4,87,28,808	13	9
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,37,70,521 15 2	2,63,18,391	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,25,47,869 4 2			
RUPEES ...		7,50,47,200	1	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th July 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. 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:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
18	... D 4—72445 ...	50	... Nand Ram and Radhey Lall, Muthra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

36	... D 7—96581 ...	100	... Azeezoor Rahman, Bareilly.
37	... D 11—63948 ...	10	... Mr. James H. Loch, Mooradabad.
	D 4—50246 ...	50	...
38	... D 7—41248 ...	100	... Mr. A. Anderson, Bareilly.
39	... D 18—01191 ...	100	... Purmeshur Roy, Simla.
	„ —01192 ...	100	...
	„ —01193 ...	100	...
	„ —01194 ...	100	...
18	... D 11—45035 wrongly joined.	10	... Hormasjee Manockjee, Indore.
	„ —43963 joined.		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th July 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 4—13351 ...	50	... Desiraju Sáyanna, Chebrolu Bapotla Taluk, Kistna District.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 13th July 1877.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 8—33578 ...	20	... Mr. Murajmal Man Sing, Clerk, Educational Inspector's Office in Sind, Hyderabad.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th July 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
46	... E 10—19972 ...	10	... Lekh Raj, Lahore.
	E 5—88902 ...	20	...
54	... E 7—42313 ...	5	... Serdar Shojan Sing, Rawal Pindi.
70	... E 7—78290 ...	5	... Amin Chand, Lahore.
79	... E 10—46364 ...	10	... Major E. C. Garstin, Madhopore.
	E 12—18449 ...	20	...
	„ —33615 ...	20	...
	E 4—97303 ...	50	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st July 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1877.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W45	... M 28—34309 ...	10	... Lieut. Brown, H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment, Poona.
	C 89—25772 ...	10	...
	M 18—15856 ...	10	...
W46	... M 24—71880 ...	100	... Ramjee Abajee, Bhogoora.
	„ —95380 ...	100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

H109	... M 23—45844 ...	50	... Mr. M. B. Coelho, Karwar.
	„ —45845 ...	50	...
H110	... M 20—89558 ...	10	... Raghvendra Shriniwas, Huzur Karkun, Depy. Supdt., Mysore Revenue Survey Office, Bangalore.
	„ —60649 ...	10	...
	„ —98880 ...	10	...
	M 21—02014 ...	10	...
H111	... „ —89133 ...	10	... Govind Tulsiram Naik, Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kutchery, Nasik.
M67	... C 91—75264 wrongly joined.	10	... Hurjivan Kallianjee, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.
	„ —75220 joined.		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th July 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
157	... L 52—53899 ...	500	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.
158	... L 81—18639 ...	50	... Messrs Thacker, Spink and Co.
	L 89—27790 ...	20	...
	L 34—53751 ...	10	...
	L 61—82732 ...	10	...
	L 24—86213 ...	5	...
159	... L 40—85406 ...	10	...
	L 22—02444 ...	5	...
	L 15—43695 ...	5	...
	L 24—60792 ...	5	...
160	... L 84—06579 ...	100	... Babu Uddoyeto Churn Sett.
	L 49—69478 ...	50	...
162	... L 89—74232 ...	20	... Arban Ally.
163	... L 99—64370 ...	10	... Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerjee.
164	... L 98—19812 ...	10	... Babu Behari Lal Mukerjee.
165	... L 99—99347 ...	10	... Babu Tarak Chandra Choudhiri.
166	... L 81—92514 ...	50	... Babu Soorjo Narain Mozoomdar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

173	... L 83—84887 ...	100	... Bunseedhur.
174	... L 95—96420 ...	10	... Babu Kali Das Majumdar.
175	... L 96—37660 ...	10	... Babu Aghore Nath Banerjee.
176	... L 60—00045 ...	10	... Messrs. Ambler & Co.
177	... L 78—13832 ...	20	... Babu Hridoy Nath Majumdar.
178	... L 26—44654 ...	5	... Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerje.
179	... L 91—36569 ...	20	... Babu Behari Lal Mukerjee.
	„ —36150 ...	20	...
	L 89—30641 ...	20	...
	O 2—12699 ...	20	...
	„ —31000 ...	20	...
	L 75—71729 ...	10	...
	L 72—51180 ...	10	...
	L 74—72803 ...	10	...
	L 21—18813 ...	5	...
180	... L 91—32230 ...	20	... Babu Soobul Das Mullick.
	„ —32231 ...	20	...
	L 22—64808 ...	5	...
181	... L 25—51122 ...	5	... Babu Mohine Mohun Mukerjee.
182	... L 76—62073 ...	10	... Babu Hurro Nath Mukerjee.
183	... L 33—77388 ...	10	... Lalla Gouri Sunker.
	„ —77389 ...	10	...
103	A 99—97279 ...	20	... Babu Jagadbandhu Das.
	„ —97276		
104	... O 5—63485 ...	10	... Mr. W. E. Grusber.
	„ —63486		
105	... O 1—04679 ...	10	... The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —04676		
106	... A 50—08674 ...	10	... Megraj.
	A 65—16274		
107	... L 1—09260 ...	10	... Babu Mooraley Dhur Sen.
	„ —09259		
108	... L 89—57095 ...	20	... Mr. M. M. Zorab.
	L 90—39949		
109	... L 35—35832 ...	10	... Rahman.
	L 86—26254		
110	... L 21—14539 ...	5	... Babu Nuffer Chandra Mannah.
	„ —14536		
111	... L 51—93831 ...	100	... Ojoodhia Pershad Bajpie.
	L 68—63642		
112	... L 10—77107 ...	5	... Babu Gungadhur Poddar.
	„ —77110		
113	... O 1—75922 ...	10	... Mr. W. G. Clark, M. D.
	„ —75923		
114	... L 41—12092 ...	10	... Babu Kali Mohun Mukerjee.
	„ —12091		
	L 71—02758 ...	10	...
	„ —02757		
	L 9—38039 ...	5	...
	„ —38036		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 27th July 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
3	... F 18—56836 ...	20	... Raghunath Bajirao, 1st Assistant Master, Wardha.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th July 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
38	B 50—79332		100	B. Garuda Chariar, Hassan.
39	B 40—68308		5	I. Ragavalu, Palmanair.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
76	B 35—93239		20	T. Ramasawmy Iyer, Madura.
	B 42—14497		20	
77	B 39—16557		5	Post Master General, Madras.
	B 49—64211		10	
	B 42—31608		20	
78	B 52—40595		10	Abbass Hussain Syed, Madras.
	„ —54201		10	
	„ —74144		10	
79	B 52—59856		10	A. Davasagaium, Devopatum.
80	B 50—35564		100	Gurnath Martand, Bangalore.
81	B 40—02905		5	C. Narasimulu Naidu, Madras.
82	B 52—06636		10	M. Soobiah, Madras.
83	B 43—95573		50	Mr. T. H. Wells, Mettapolium.
84	B 42—98901		20	E. A. Ganapathy Iyer, Erode.
	B 54—09467		20	
28	B 41—43192	wrongly joined.	10	Kistna Puthen, Trichinopoly.
	„ —43193			
29	B 50—98556	ditto	100	Acting Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.
	„ —98559			

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Accts. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th July 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 26th July 1877 ... Rs. 56,69,189-13-1

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
27th July 1877.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES: On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 16	...	...	1,89,564	16,08,671	55,94,744	9,04,412
„ 17	...	...	[illegible],527	14,10,624	54,68,518	11,02,458
„ 18	6,06,000	...	[illegible],418	21,24,839	53,74,989	12,97,242
„ 19	...	...	...	21,24,839	52,83,988	12,97,242
„ 20	...	...	2,13,033	19,25,054	51,72,243	14,97,028
„ 21	1,53,827	...	2,05,441	18,96,294	46,71,771	16,89,824

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd July 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the E-4th Brigade, late E-11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Allahabad, this 23rd day of July 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5440, Driver Benjamin Laxton.
Age,—26 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—21st July 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Allahabad.
Date of Enlistment,—18th November 1873.
At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Spalding in the County of Lincoln.
Marks,—None.
Trade—Carter.
Coat or Jacket,—White coat (Regimental).
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White trowsers (Regimental.
REMARKS,—None.

P. C. ANDERSON, *Major*,
Comdg. E-4th Bde., late E-11th Bde., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the B-4th Brigade, late B-11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 21st day of July 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4965, Gunner Charles Mann.
Age,—24 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—20th July 1877.
Date of Enlistment,—5th February 1877.
At what Place Enlisted,—Sheffield, Yorkshire.
Parish and County in which Born,—Gainsboro, Lincolnshire.
Marks,—Nil.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—White jacket (Regimental).
Waistcoat,—Nil.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White trowsers (Regimental).
REMARKS,—Took away with him the following plain clothes:—1 pair black cloth trowsers, 3 pairs tweed trowsers, 4 waistcoats, 3 coats, 1 black felt hat, 3 brown felt hats, 1 tie black with white spots, also a double-barrelled rifle. First absent from fatigue parade at 7-15 A.M., 20th July 1877.

F. GALLOWAY, *Capt.*,
Comdg. B-4th Bde., late B-11th Bde., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the B-4th Brigade, late B-11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 21st day of July 1877.

Number, Rank and Name,—5631, Gunner William Sommers.
Age,—22 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—20th July 1877.
Date of Enlistment,—27th October 1873.
At what Place Enlisted,—Clonmel, County Tipperary.
Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lancashire, England.
Marks,—Pock-marked.
Trade,—Painter.
Coat or Jacket,—White jacket (Regimental).
Waistcoat,—Nil.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White trowsers (Regimental).
REMARKS,—First absent from parade at 9-15 A.M., 20th July 1877. Supposed to have deserted with another man who has taken the following articles of plain clothes:—1 pair black cloth trowsers, 3 pairs tweed trowsers, 4 waistcoats, 3 coats, 1 black felt hat, 3 brown felt hats, and 1 tie black with white spots.

F. GALLOWAY, *Capt.*,
Comdg. B-4th Bde., late B-11th Bde., R.A.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs. 2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„ 2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„ 2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„ 3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs. 2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„ 2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„ 2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1877.

No. 538.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.

Mr. E. deC. Williams has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces and Berars.

Mr. I. McLoughlin has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Old 1st Grade, Jubbulpore Division.

Mr. F. Whymper has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, 2nd Grade, Berar Division.

Mr. T. Dinwiddie has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Nagpur Division.

Mr. J. A. Betham has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Hoshangabad Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 27th July 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 28th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 30th July 1877, 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 29th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 3rd August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 3rd August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 3rd August 1877, 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 3rd August 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 31st July 1877, by which mails for Mauritius and Zanzibar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 30th July 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 July 1877.

Ackrill, Chas.
Archer, Mrs. S.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Barnard, G. H. W.
Both, Robert.
Browning, W. E.
Capon, Mr.
Cator, Mrs.
Clayton, W. H.
Connell, Lieut. A.
Davies, Mrs. G.
Dickson, Mrs.
Estoup, Mrs. C.
Evans, T.
Fitzgerald, F. W.
Gomes, Mrs. A.
Gorman, Miss.
Gregory, C.
Inglis, Mrs.
Jordon, Gregory.
Joseph, G. J.
Kelly, Mrs. E.
Levings, Dr. E.
Louder, Mrs. S.
Mackenzie, Mr.
Mackintosh, R. E.
Martin, R.
Martyrose, P. A.
McMillan and Co.
Menzies, Dr. Jas.
Nudelman, C.
Petterson, Mrs.
Peebles, Jos. M.
Primerano, Carlo.
Robertson, W. H.
Smith, F. W.
Stewart, Mrs.
Stringer, Geo.
Touissant, Mrs. E. B.
Wellington, R. B.
White, W. M.

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

Allen, R. E.
Arakiel, A. Z. T.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Brown, Mrs.
Burrows, H.
Connell, Thos. N. O.
Carew, B. H.
Chennell, Thos.
Cousins, H. G.
Croghan, W. J.
C. V. W.

D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Mdlle.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Fox, C. J.
Gibson, Jas. H.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Hartley, Charles.
Henry, Jas.
Howard, Jas. R.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Illis, John.
Jameson, P.
Jewett, A.
Lees, T. S.
Lomas, Geo.
Martin, C. M.
Mery, Madame.
Moneypenny, H.
"Moonia."
Nichols, W. J.
Pearson, Alfred.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Pipon, Arthur.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rein, G.
Rifle Ranger.
Ryall, Henry.
Smithers, H.
Steers, W.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Wade, P. J.
White, H. H.
Williams, Mrs.
Williams, Capt. T.
Wood, R. B.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Barley, Goodenough.
Becher, E. H.
Cosing, H.
Langlois, A.
Stephens, Sub-Condr. J.
Mirza Mahomed Ally.
Waite, Capt. A.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877. {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 31st March 1877.

From the 14th 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 7th April, 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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AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 24th July 1877.

No. $\frac{2038}{1448}$G.—Surgeon T. F. French Mullen, M. D., in medical charge of the Ulwar Political Agency, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 25th July 1877.

No. $\frac{2048}{1448}$G.—Captain P. W. Smith, Officiating Squadron Commander, Deolie Irregular Force, returned on the 14th instant from the privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 1024-770G, dated 12th April 1877.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 27th July 1877.

No. 924.—Major P. W. Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, Baghelkund Agency, availed himself, on the forenoon of 9th April 1877, of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 270, dated 12th March 1877, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 11th July 1877.

F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, In charge of the Residency.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Hazareebagh, the 30th July 1877.

No. 25 *F.*—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Alexander Macdonald Lawson, Revenue Surveyor, 4th Grade, for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which his services may be spared.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th July 1877.

No. 80.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 180, dated 24th April 1877, Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Oudh Division of Superintendence, Military Works.

The 26th July 1877.

No. 81.—Major D. C. Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dinapore Division, is temporarily transferred to the Pachmarhi Division, Military Works, during Captain Clayton's absence on privilege leave.

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Dinapore Division, during Major Walker's absence or until further orders.

The 30th July 1877.

No. 82.—Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, as required by Public Works Code, II iv. 22, on the 19th July 1877.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 30th July 1877.

No. 41.—Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R.E., Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 20th August 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 23rd July 1877.

No. 45.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of three months is granted to Honorary Lieutenant A. Connell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 46.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of three months has been granted to Captain A. G. Clayton, R.E., Executive Engineer, Pachmarhi Division, Military Works, of which he availed himself on the morning of the 10th instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 23rd July 1877.

No. 15.—Baboo Haran Chunder Das, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 23rd current or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn., Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS. Western System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Murree, the 21st July 1877.

No. 10.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 304, dated 29th June 1877, Sergeant T. Rutherford, Royal Artillery, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 4th July 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, Officiating in the Western System.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th July 1877.

No. 1.—Baboo Nundoo Lall Nundy, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to the Office of the Deputy Consulting Engineer and Port Store Officer, Kurrachi, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 11th June 1877, of the three months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 331, dated 20th July 1877.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Director of State Railway Stores.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 27th July 1877.

No. 13.—Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in charge of 1st Division of this railway, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 11, dated 14th instant, on the forenoon of yesterday, making over charge of his Division to Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 31st July 1877.

No. 14.—Sergeant M. Larkin, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the 1st Division of this Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 10th proximo, in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 9 of 14th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 31st July 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. R. A. Way, Officiating Executive Engineer, and Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, respectively, made over and received charge of the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

No. 37.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 318, dated the 13th instant, Mr. J. Godfrey, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 27th instant.

No. 38.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 293, dated the 16th June last, Mr. J. Moran, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of this Railway on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

No. 39.—Baboo Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to this Railway under Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 293 of 16th ultimo, joined the Central Office of Accounts on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

No. 40.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 323, dated the 18th instant, Mr. J. Douglas, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of this Railway on the afternoon of the 28th idem.

G. F. MATHEW,
for Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 23rd July 1877.

No. 164.—Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Mooltan District, is granted two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, from 1st September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 24th July 1877.

No. 165.—Mr. R. H. Froude, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted two months' privilege leave, from 28th July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 166.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 291, dated 14th June 1877, Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 26th June 1877.

No. 167.—Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, Surgeon, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted two months and twenty-five days' privilege leave from 25th July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 169.—The following posting and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Office of Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District.

Mr. J. A. Edwards, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from the Ghotki to the Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 28th July 1877.

No. 41.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 34, dated 19th June 1877, on the forenoon of 19th July 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

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 July 1877.*

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th July 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,59,900	1,55,60,600	1,08,30,200	1,66,71,100	40,25,100	2,97,000	3,03,93,800	82,800	4,46,69,700	6,37,000	32,94,000	13,10,59,039
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1877	...	...	...	...	500	1,18,500	16,500	1,34,500	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,72,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1877	...	...	...	...	1,400	4,22,000	30,000	22,000	8,000	...	17,200	...	5,00,900	...	...	10,01,500
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,61,800	1,61,01,100	1,08,76,700	1,68,27,600	40,33,100	2,97,000	3,04,11,000	82,800	4,51,74,100	6,37,000	32,94,000	13,23,34,039
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	18,400	12,000	64,800	...	...	1,35,500	...	1,27,500	1,22,000	...	4,80,200
Balance on 31st July 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,61,800	1,60,82,700	1,08,64,700	1,67,62,800	40,33,100	2,97,000	3,02,75,500	82,800	4,50,46,600	5,15,000	32,94,000	13,18,53,839

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1877, enfaced from India, 2,470 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,489 lacs.
„ 1st „ 1877 to 15th June „ „ „ 4 „ „ 12 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ „ 6 „ „ 7 „
„ 1st July „ to 15th July „ „ „ 7 „ „ 3 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ 12 „ „ 4 „
2,499 lacs. 2,515 lacs.
2,499 „
16 Balance against London.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd August 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st July 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up				2,00,00.000	0	0
Reserve Fund				18,99,765	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,62,35,306	9	9	3,26,35,209	10	8
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,63,99,903	0	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,86,18,937	4	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.				2,15,561	14	8
Sundries				7,06,216	12	10
RUPEES ...				7,40,75,690	11	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,42,08,030	8	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				43,77,940	8	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				54,58,925	2	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				2,38,01,270	1	5
Balances with other Banks ...				5,04,313	11	0
Bullion				14,867	7	9
Dead Stock				10,02,229	11	5
Stamps				8,859	12	1
Sundries				4,19,067	8	7
				4,97,95,504	7	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,19,21,641	14	7	2,42,80,186	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,23,58,544	4	11			
RUPEES ...				7,40,75,690	11	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd August 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
40	... B 28—91663	... 500	... Abdool Rhyman Sillaman Saib, Bangalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Rs.	Name of Claimant.
85	... B 52—42150	...	10	... Mr. C. P. Howell, Madras.
	B 54—00831	...	20	...
86	... B 40—14433	...	5	... G. Narayanasawmy Naidu, Chingleput.
30	... B 52—07207 „ —15207	wrongly joined.	10	... Mr. M. B. Coelho, Carwar.
	„ —07208 „ —15208	ditto ...	10	...

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd July 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
49	... E 15—07162	... 50	... Mean Hakeemud Deen, Dera Ismail Khan.
	„ —07163	... 50	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 27th July, 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 7—23307	... 5	... Harjas Panday, of Akola.
K 4—22121	... 100	... Mr. Shriram Bhikajee Jatar, Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
„ —22122	... 100	...

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 27th July 1877.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
167	L 84—44575	100	The Superintendent of Police, Purneah.
168	O 1—64111	10	Moonshi Zahirooddeen.
169	L 57—02227	10	The Post Master General, Punjab.
170	L 85—76075	1,000	Bashemol-un Mohavarut Shaw.
172	L 91—09710	20	Babu Anund Lal Mittra.
	O 3—42642	20	
	O 1—69003	10	
	O 6—40027	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
115	L 27—00589 „ —00586	5	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.
116	L 39—04692 L 6—69356	10	Dowlut Ram Bapua.
184	L 95—70168	10	Mr. J. Park.
	„ —22814	10	
	L 97—31535	10	
	L 26—82217	5	
185	L 45—19568	20	Babu Nikunjo Behari Kundu.
	„ —07035	20	
	L 37—38537	20	
	„ —99032	20	
186	L 99—00161	10	Messrs. A. Charrier and Co.
187	A 97—86562	10	Pundit Tarakant Banerjee.
188	L 87—45850	10	Mrs. E. Isaac.
189	L 83—74291	100	Lieut. E. Montresor.
	„ —74293	100	
	„ —76805	100	
	„ —80290	100	
	„ —80289	100	
	„ —81714	100	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 3rd August 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

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

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination in Engineering :—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	... Presidency College, C. E. Dept.	
2	Bisvas, Gaganchandra	... Ditto	ditto.
	Rajak, Biharilál	... Ditto	ditto.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Pal, Binadvihari	... Presidency College, C. E. Dept.	
2	„ Haricharan	... Ditto	ditto.
3	Ghosh, Jogendranath	... Ditto	ditto.
4	Sen, Prasannakumar	... Ditto	ditto.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Binaykrishna	... Ditto	ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra	... Ditto	ditto.
7	Basu, Kunjavihari	... Ditto	ditto.
8	Ray, Jagadischandra	... Ditto	ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 26th July 1877.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 2nd August 1877 .... Rs. 60,73,724-13-1

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
3rd Augt. 1877.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES: On General Treasury.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES: On Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 23	...	7,74,215	2,00,145	16,98,451	57,03,257	11,50,917
„ 24	3,67,000	...	1,07,338	19,50,342	56,14,032	12,56,026
„ 25	...	...	1,99,993	17,57,920	56,13,871	14,48,448
„ 26	...	...	1,12,089	16,52,718	54,13,161	15,53,650
„ 27	...	...	2,05,231	14,53,447	53,12,474	17,52,921
„ 28	...	...	1,96,283	12,61,495	52,02,414	19,44,873

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th July 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 5th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 6th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 6th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 7th August 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on Monday, the 6th August 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 Akyab, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein (Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity), for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 3rd August 1877.

Arratoon, A.
Batter, A. C.
Burke, J.
Burn, J. N.
Capon, Mr.
Christopher, E.
Clayton, W. H.
Collis, W.
Cowan, Miss Mary.
Davies, Mrs. G.
DeRozario, F. S. W.
Dhoherty, Sur.-Major.
Eckstein, W.
Elliott, G. P.
Estoup, Mrs. C.
Evans, T.
Faithfull, G.
Field, J. C. & J.
Fitzgerald, F. W.
Francis, Jas.
Gorman, Miss.
Gregory, C.
Hainsworth, F. P.
Hand, Mrs.
Hepworth, R.
Hill, G. W.
Inglis, Mrs.
Jones, G.
Joseph, Mrs.
Kelly, Mrs. E.
Knight, J. W.
Larsen, T. A.
Lobo, F.
Louder, Mrs. S.
Lowther, Mrs. E.
Mackintosh, E. R.
Martyrose, P. A.
McMillan and Co.
Nudelman, C.
Peebles, Jas. M.
Perry, Mrs. R.
Petterson, Mrs.
Primerano, Carlo.
Robertson, W. H.
Smith, F. W.
Smith, Jas.
Spencer, G.
Spratt, J. & Co.
Stewart, Mrs.
Stringer, Geo.
Wellington, H. B.
Weybourne, Geo.
White, W. M.

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

Allen, R. E.
Arakiel, A. Z. T.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Brown, Mrs.
Crew, B. H.
Chennell. Thos.
Connell, Thos. N. O.
Cousins, H. G.
Croghan, W. J.
Cunningham, Revd.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emelie, Melle.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Fox, C. J.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Hartley, Charles.
Henry, Jas.
Howard, Jas. R.
Hudson, Thos.
Illis, John.
Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Lees, T. S.
Lomas, Geo.
Mahe Bondoneds.
Markam, Mrs.
Martin, C. M.
McKinnon, Malcolm.
Mery, Madame.
"Moonia."
Muller, J.
Nichols, W. J.
Owen, John.
Pearson, Alfred.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rein, G.
Rifle Ranger.
Ryall, Henry.
Smithers, H.
Steers, W.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Wade, P. J.
White, H. H.
Williams, Capt. T.
Wilson, A. J.
Wood, R. B.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Smithers, H.
Wilson, Mr.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Becher, E. H.
Cosing, H.
Dickson, W.
Langlois, A.
Stephens, Sub-Condr. J.
Waite, Capt. A.
Wilson, A. J.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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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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Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877.

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef. Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

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Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th August 1877.

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R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

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3.—If cause be shown or answer made upon affidavit putting in issue any material question of fact, the Court may adjourn the matter to some early day for hearing upon the testimony of witnesses to be examined in like manner as in a suit.

4.—When a matter is adjourned for hearing upon the testimony of witnesses, either party may obtain summonses to witnesses, and the procedure in all other respects shall be similar to that followed in a suit.

5.—Every application, affidavit, rule, order or other proceeding under the 8th Chapter of the said Act shall be entitled in this Court and in the matter of the Act and of the applicant.

6.—Unless otherwise ordered, every rule under section 46 of the said Act shall call, not only on the public servant, corporation or inferior Court, but also on any person, other than the applicant, who may be affected by the Act to be done or forborne, to show cause.

7.—The service of every rule or order under the 8th Chapter of the said Act shall be made in like manner as the service of the orders made by the Court in the exercise of its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

RICHARD GARTH.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
A. G. MACPHERSON.
W. MARKBY.
W. AINSLIE.
J. SEWELL WHITE.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
J. PITT-KENNEDY.
H. T. PRINSEP.
H. B. LAWFORD.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st July 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. K. E. Symons, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th July 1877.

The 4th August 1877.

No. 13.—Mr. H. P. Owen, an Officiating Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th July 1877.

The 6th August 1877.

No. 14.—Mr. N. R. Sturt, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th July 1877.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 1st August 1877.

No. 39.—Two months' privilege leave is granted to Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1877.

No. 83.—Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Meerut Division of Superintendence, was permitted by the Government of India to join the Staff of the Officer Commanding the Meerut Division from 15th April 1877 as a temporary measure.

On return from the above duty, Lieutenant Martin is transferred from the Meerut to the Lahore Division of Superintendence.

The 6th August 1877.

No. 84.—Mr. E. Lumsden, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted leave on medical certificate from 2nd to 12th July 1877, both days inclusive.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 6th August 1877.

No. 42.—Lieutenant J. T. Rice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th August 1877.

No. 43.—Barrack Sergeant J. S. Old, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 1st August 1877.

No. 45.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 80, dated the 25th ultimo, Lieutenant Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 28th idem, and is posted to the Lucknow Division, which he joined on the same day.

No. 47.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of seventy-three days has been granted to Captain H. S. Clive, R.E., Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 48.—This Office Notification No. 40 of 1877, granting privilege leave for seventy-three days to Major D. C. Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dinapore Division, Military Works, is hereby cancelled.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 2nd August 1877.

No. 16.—Mr. J. D. Davies, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Umballa on the morning of 31st ultimo from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 8, dated 12th April 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn., Mily. Works.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th August 1877.

Mr. J. A. Vanderputt, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 4 or North-Eastern Division, Central Provinces Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification dated 19th April 1877, on the forenoon of the 30th April 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 29th June 1877.

Mr. F. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 8 or Mysore Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification dated 23rd April 1877, on the forenoon of the 23rd April 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 23rd July 1877.

Mr. W. H. Lilley, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 5 or Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification dated 1st June 1877, on the forenoon of the 17th May 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 19th June 1877.

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 1 or Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification dated 1st June 1877, on the forenoon of the 18th June 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st August 1877. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Hazareebagh, the 6th August 1877.

No. 25*F-I.*—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Patrick Augustus George Cowley, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st September 1877.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1877.

No. 694.—Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent, Imperial Museum, availed himself of three months' privilege leave granted him by the Trustees on Monday, 23rd of July.

By order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 2nd August 1877.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, Notification No. 333, dated 20th July 1877, Mr. H. Rainier, Assistant Examiner, assumed charge of his duties in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Audit Office, relieving Mr. G. S. Duff, the Officiating Assistant Auditor, on the forenoon of the 30th July.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1877.

No. 8.—CORRIGENDUM.—The number of the Notification regarding the passing in the colloquial examination in Hindustani by Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, should be 7 and not 6.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 9.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 334 of the 23rd July 1877, Mr. H. Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways (open line), is transferred to the Western Rajputana Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

Western System.

Murree, the 28th July 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, officiated in executive charge of the Soan Division (consequent on the transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway of Mr. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer of that Division) from the forenoon of the 24th May 1877 to the afternoon of the 22nd June 1877.

The 30th July 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 313 of the 9th instant, Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 1st August 1877.

No. 14.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 337 of the 26th July 1877, Mr. E. Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 15.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 338 of the 26th July 1877, the following Upper Subordinates are posted to the Indus Valley State Railway:—

From Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. A. Sneddon, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Private L. Fletcher, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Sergeant W. H. Mills, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Jeeraj Singh, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

From Rajputana.

Mr. T. Spurr, Supervisor, 1st Grade.

The 3rd August 1877.

No. 16.—Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, Officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 4th August 1877.

No. 42.—Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghat Division, is granted leave for three months to study the Native languages, and privilege leave for two months from 28th July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 43.—Mr. T. Burrell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Ghat Division, returned from three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 12, dated 14th March 1877, on the forenoon of 30th July 1877.

No. 44.—Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghat Division, returned on the forenoon of 1st August 1877 from three months' leave granted him in Notification No. 15, dated 3rd April 1877, to study the Native languages.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 28th July 1877.

No. 170.—With reference to the Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 8 of 19th July 1877, Bahadoor Sirdar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 171.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Mooltan District.

The 30th July 1877.

No. 172.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Lower Scinde District, is granted

two months' privilege leave from 1st July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it.

No. 173.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 8 of the 19th July 1877, Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Scinde District.

The 2nd August 1877.

No. 174.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 91, dated 31st May 1877, Mr. R. E. Wright, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Larkana Division of the Upper Scinde District.

No. 175.—The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District:—

Mr. F. Blake, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 4th August 1877.

No. 79.—Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Division to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 23rd July 1877, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 26th July 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd August 1877.

No. 41.—Mr. J. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of this date from the privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 25, dated 30th May last.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 24th July 1877.

No. 963.—Mr. C. D. Hawes, Accountant, 3rd Grade, has been granted three days' privilege leave in extension to that notified in this Office No. 477, dated 7th May 1877.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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

The following alterations in the Regulations for the examinations in Medicine having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

(*A*). Clauses 8 and 9 of the old Regulations of the First M. B. Examination and Clauses 4 and 5 of the old Regulations for Honors in Medicine have been omitted.

(*B*). In Clause 2 of the Regulations for the First L. M. S. Examination, for the words "one course of forty lectures, Botany" have been substituted the words "one course of twenty lectures, Botany," and in Clause 2 of the Regulations for the First M. B. Examination, for the words "two courses each of forty lectures, Botany" have been substituted the words "two courses each of twenty lectures, Botany."

It is further notified that the new Regulations under paragraph (*A*) take effect from the examination of 1877, and the new Regulations under paragraph (*B*) from the examination of 1878.

The following alteration in the form of the certificate appended to the application of candidates for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, is published for general information:—

The words "that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts" or the ("B. A. Examination") have been omitted.

It is further notified that the above alteration will take effect at the F. A. Examination of 1877 and the B. A. Examination of 1878.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th August 1877.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 30	...	...	2,05,334	10,64,283	50,08,151	21,42,085
„ 31	...	...	2,13,728	8,63,611	49,04,082	23,42,756
Aug. 1	...	8,09,153	2,15,231	6,61,574	55,75,864	17,74,305
„ 2	...	...	...	6,61,574	54,87,245	17,74,305
„ 3	...	...	2,16,664	4,23,524	53,93,363	19,77,671
„ 4	...	...	2,23,324	2,14,072	53,82,311	21,87,022

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 6th Aug. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 9th August 1877 ... Rs. 55,67,851-13-1

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
10th Augt. 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th August 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	18,99,765	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,43,57,166	4 6	3,11,07,528	9	7
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,67,50,362	5 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		...	1,80,82,770	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	4,79,661	6	9
Sundries ...	...	...	8,07,647	11	3
RUPEES ...			7,23,77,373	3	9

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	...	...	1,41,45,116	8	8
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	44,29,262	2	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	51,02,247	13	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	2,40,50,240	13	4
Balances with other Banks	...	...	5,87,285	5	2
Bullion	...	...	237	11	4
Dead Stock	...	...	10,02,824	3	5
Stamps	...	...	9,083	9	1
Sundries	...	...	4,19,775	12	10
			4,97,46,073	15	10
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,16,64,752	6 6	2,26,31,299	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,09,66,546	13 5			
RUPEES ...			7,23,77,373	3	9

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 9th August 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
174	... L 86—61404	... 10	... Babu Protab Chunder Lahery.
175	... L 84—45897	... 100	... Babu Banee Madhub Bhuttacharjee.
	L 81—61215	... 50	...
176	... L 24—04009	... 5	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.
		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
117	... L 84—31461 —31478	... 100	... Shaik Golabdin Bapari.
118	... L 46—01973 —01974	... 20	... Mr. C. Ramier.
119	... L 41—69612 —69616	... 10	... Babu Bhooth Nath Mukerjee.
120	... L 45—90729 —90726	... 20	...
	L 9—80218 —80219	... 5	...
	L 11—83039 —83036	... 5	... Babu Brojo Mohun Shaw.
	L 22—61162 —61169	... 5	...
121	... A 98—03154 —03158	... 10	... Babu Mothoor Mohun Sandle.
122	... L 1—94016 —94010	... 10	... Babu Madhub Chunder Palit.
123	... L 26—41227 —41226	... 5	... Babu Nilmoney Coomer.
	L 24—10237	... 5	... Babu Behari Lal Auddy.
190	... L 89—19921	... 20	... Babu Monmotho Nath Chakrabati.
191	... L 89—51857	... 20	...
192	L 88—17400	... 10	... Surgeon W. E. Battersby.
	L 80—78937	... 20	... Mr. G. A. Aviett.
193	... L 61—87784	... 10	...
194	L 95—91868	... 10	... Ahmud Hosain.
	L 20—76326	... 5	... Babu Dalee Churn Chatterjee.
195	... L 92—13437	... 50	... Mr. R. E. G. Money.
196	... L 47—86963	... 20	...
197	L 61—04795	... 10	... Mrs. L. Connors.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 10th August 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
19	... D 10—75264	...	5	... E. P. Griffiths, Esq., Cawnpur.
	„ —75265	...	5	...
	L 47—30486	...	20	...
	D 4—77132	...	50	...
20	... D 6—67206	...	10	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.
21	... D 7—99868	...	100	... Jaofar Hossen, Shahpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
40	... D 4—74101	...	50	... Thakur Kasudan, Barakhpur.
42	... D 11—64087	...	10	... Ameeruddeen, Fatehpur.
	D 5—95839	...	20	...
	„ —95840	...	20	...
43	... D 5—86633	...	20	... Revd. A. Horsburgh, Naini Tal.
44	... D 10—26522	...	5	... Messrs. N. C. Dhose & Co., Calcutta.
	„ —26523	...	5	...
45	... D 8—29825	...	500	... Mr. D. M. Gardner, Azamgarh.
46	... D 5—60253	...	20	... Manjee Mull and Jadoram, Saharunpur.
	„ —72429	...	20	...
19	... L 47—28936 } wrongly		20	... Sheodial Panday, Rai Bareli.
	„ —28939 } joined.			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 8th August 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.				
W48	... M 17—69103	...	10	... The Post Master General, Bombay.
	M 6—17235	...	5	...
W49	... M 19—06698	...	10	... Gunesh Dinker, Classer, Revenue Survey, Mysore.
W47	... M 38—02206	...	500	... Syed Ebrahim Oosman, Bellasis Junction Road, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
1875.				
H176	... M 2—74334	...	5	... Captain D. C. Andrew, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, N. W. Provinces.
1877.				
H112	... M 4—60662	...	5	... Bapoo, Dresser, 3rd Hussars Hospital, Mhow.
H113	... C 93—78453	...	100	... Wamon Narayen Oke, Overseer, P. W. D., Sirsi, Kanara.
M68	... M 27—52079 } wrongly		10	... Molvi Abdool Cadur, Khand Bazar, Bombay.
	M 21—68496 } joined.			
M69	... M 28—76156 } ditto	...	10	... Major T. P. Bartholomew, District Supdt. of Police, Satara.
	„ —76159 }			
M70	... M 19—86955 } ditto	...	10	... Messrs. Watson & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.
	M 20—54379 }			
M71	... C 88—91701 } ditto	...	10	... Mr. Dinshawjee Shapoorjee, Merchant, Indore.
	„ —91702 }			
M72	... C 98—36788 } ditto	...	10	... Wallibhoy Futtebhoy, Fish Market, Bombay.
	„ —36781 }			
H114	... M 27—66876	...	10	... Kesheo Bhiwraw, Head Clerk, Tehsil Treasury, Nandgaon.
H115	... M 6—51678	...	5	... Gopinath Badajie, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay.
	„ —52078	...	5	...
M73	... M 17—88993 } wrongly		10	... Shaik Mohideen, Butcher, Karwar.
	„ —88679 } joined.			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th August 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 6—93398	...	10	... Mr. H. Brown, at Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co., Calicut.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
J 7—68474		...	5	... Revd. P. Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Bellary.
„ —68475		...	5	...
„ —68134		...	5	...
J 5—71341		...	20	... G. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Chickmungalore.
J 4—74224		...	50	... Mr. T. A. Grierson of Cannanore.
J 7—54401		...	5	... A. Soobroyer, Deputy Tehsildar, Lalgudi.
J 4—75428		...	50	... K. Rama Row of Calicut.
J 6—94327		...	10	... Acting Postmaster General, for Mr. T. Smith, Bangalore,
J 9—00670 }	wrongly		10	... Maritha Moothoo Pariary of Calicut.
„ —00666 }	joined.			

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 30th July 1877.

Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 8—32885 ...	20	... Emamdeen, Malee, Economic Garden, Salaru, Sind.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 26th July 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
50	... L 19—87012	...	50	... Arora Mal, Nowshera.
51	... E 12—49221	...	20	... Baboo Protab Chander Lahiry, Sudder Bazar, Meean Meer.
	„ —51510	...	20	...
	E 4—70589	...	50	...
	E 15—05192	...	50	...
	E 13—08646	...	100	...

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
86	... E 10—30265	...	10	... Kishori Lal, Settlement Office, Surput, Zilla Dehli.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 4th August 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
42	... B 58—18688	...	100	... Mirza Mull, Madras.
	„ —18689	...	100	...
44	... B 43—85382	...	50	... Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.
	„ —94197	...	50	...
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Acott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 30th July 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
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NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 2nd August 1877.

C. G. VANSITTART,
for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Report of a Deserter from the 11th (P. A. O.) Regiment of Hussars, dated at Umballa, this 4th day of August 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1122, Private William Burney.
Age,—27 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, dark; eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—2nd August 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa.
Date of Enlistment,—24th June 1870.
At what Place Enlisted,—Westminster.
Parish and County in which Born,—Doxford, Hants.
Marks,—Tattooed both arms.
Trade—Clerk.
Regimentals. Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—None.

R. J. SOMERS, *Capt. & Bt. Major, Comdg. 11th (P. A. O.) Regt. of Hussars.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st July 1877.

No. 55*S.*—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF SIND AND PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. W. Alpin has been appointed from the 20th December 1876 to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Sind and Persian Gulf, *vice* Mr. W. A. Hoghton, deceased.

Mr. J. W. Pilkington has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Sind and Persian Gulf, *vice* Mr. Alpin, deputed to officiate as Post Master, Calcutta.

Mr. J. Waller has been appointed to be Post Master, Karachi.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 10th August 1877.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 11th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein (mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity), for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Saturday, the 11th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Sunday, the 12th August 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 12th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Canara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 13th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 14th August 1877.

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 an 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 the Straits and China, for transmission per Steamers *Hindostan* and *Venice*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 15th August 1877, 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 15th August 1877, at 7 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 Friday, the 17th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and the Straits Settlements, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 17th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 17th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 10th August 1877.

Andrews, A. D.
Balmer, G.
Batter, A. C.
Birch, J. B.
Bolts, Mrs.
Brown, Ruth.
Burke, J.
Burn, J. N.
Campbell, R. H.
Christopher, E.
Collis, W.
Cowan, Miss Mary.
Cragie, Col.
Davies, Mrs.
DeRozario, F. S. W.
Dhoherty, Surg.-Major.
Eckstein, W.
Elliott, G. P.
Estoup, J.
Francis, Jas.
Gardner, G.
Gillam, W.
Goldney, Mrs. T. H.
Gorman, Miss.
Hainsworth, F. P.
Hamilton, Miss Kate.
Hepworth, R.
Hickman, J.
Hill, G. W.
Jennings, F. G.
John, Miss M. D.
Johnson, P.
Johnson, F.
Joseph, Mrs.
Knight, J. W.
Larsen, T. A.
Leadon, Robert.
Lowther, Mrs. E.
Massey, Joseph.
McMullin, J.
McNeilag, Daniel.
Miller, Mrs. J. A.
Nichols, G. G.
Nudelman, C.
Owens, J. (Warder)
Peebles, Jos. M.
Perry, Mrs. R.
Petterson, Mrs.
Plant Brothers & Co.
Randal, Mrs. H.
Reichstein, T.
Roberts, J. H.
Robertson, W. H.
Scorer, R.
Smith, F. W.
Smith, Jas.
Spratt, J. & Co.
Tate, Miss Gertie.
Thomson, J.
Wellington, H. B.
Weybourne, Geo.
White, W. M.
Wilson, Mrs. N.
Wood, Mrs. M. A.

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

Allen, R. E.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Baliol, Henry.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Brown, Mrs.
Burland. Chas.
Carew, B. H.
Chennell. Thos.
Cousins, H. G.
Croghan, W. J.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Donelly, Mrs. E.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Melle.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Fox, C. J.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grant, H.
Hanson, Chas.
Harding, R. E.
Hartley, Charles.
Henry, Jas.
Howard, Jas. R.
Hudson, Thos.
Illis, John.
Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Lee, T. S.
Leggett, Edward.
Lomas, Geo.
MacWilliam, Miss.
Mahe Bendoneda.
Markam, Mrs.
Martin, C. M.
McKeever, P. J.
McKinnon, Malcolm.
Mery, Madame.
"Moonia."
Nichols, W. J.
Owen, John.
Pearson, Alfred.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rein, G.
Rifle Ranger.
Ross, C.
Smithers, H.
Steers, W.
Stewart, R.
Stevenson, E. C.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
White, H. H.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, Mrs.
Wilson, A. J.
Wood, R. B.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Smithers, H.
Wilson, Mr.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Cooper, Mrs. A. D.
Dickson, W.
Garrison, Mr.
Joseph, H. Charles.
Langlois, A.
Shepherd, H. M.
Waite, Capt. A.
Wilson, A. J.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

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BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @ Rs. 2 10 0 per cubic foot.
22 „ @ „ 2 12 0 „
23 „ @ „ 2 14 0 „
24 „ @ „ 3 0 0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @ Rs. 2 8 0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „ @ „ 2 4 0 „
under 7 „ @ „ 2 0 0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

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SIMPSON HILLIER,
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The 1st June 1877.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877. 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 31st March 1877.

From the 14th 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 7th April, 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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TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. J. Ovens, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th August 1877.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1877.

No. 80.—Mr. E. W. Marston, Acting 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 9th August 1877.

No. 81.—Mr. W. J. Steers, Acting 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 3rd August 1877.

The 16th August 1877.

No. 82.—Mr. T. S. Anderson, Civil Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 5th July 1877.

No. 83.—Sergeant J. McLachlan, Military Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 5th July 1877.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th August 1877.

Privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. B. N. James, Assistant Surveyor General, for three months, under Sections 29 and 60, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th August.

The 9th August 1877.

Mr. J. A. Vanderputt, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 4, or North-Eastern Division, Central Provinces Topographical Survey, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 2nd July 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 8th August 1877.

No. 23.—Mr. G. D. Cusson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st instant.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 6th August 1877.

No. 40.—Colonel A. Cadell, R.E., returned on the 5th instant from three months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 27, dated 30th April 1877, and resumed charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, on the forenoon of the 6th idem.

No. 41.—Major E. Swetenham, B.S.C., made over charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

No. 42.—Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 39, dated 1st August 1877, on the forenoon of the 2nd idem.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 6th August 1877.

No. $\frac{2182}{1662}$*G.*—Major C. G. Gunning, Commandant of the Mairwara Battalion, is granted, with effect from the 15th instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, a month's preparatory leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Medical Board at that place.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1877.

No. 85.—Mr. J. Burdie, Assistant Engineer, was granted three months' leave from 21st July 1875 to study the Native languages.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 42, dated 12th May 1875.

No. 86.—Mr. J. A. Frietas, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty on the afternoon of 30th June 1877 from the six months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No. 58, dated 25th May 1877.

The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

The 13th August 1877.

No. 87.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 78, dated 18th July 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond made over charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi Division, to Captain J. H. Crowdy on the 4th August 1877, after-noon.

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

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 10th August 1877.

No. 50.—Mr. G. E. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R.E., Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Lucknow Division on the 25th ultimo, the former Officer having been temporarily transferred to Army Head-Quarters on duty.

No. 51.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the Allahabad Division, returned on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 38 of 16th May 1877.

No. 52.—Major D. C. Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, took over charge of the Pachmarhi Division, Military Works, on the 9th ultimo from Captain A. G. Clayton, R.E., Executive Engineer, who availed himself of the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 45, dated the 23rd July last, on the 10th ultimo.

No. 53.—Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, took over charge of the Dinapore Division, Military Works, from Major Walker, R.E., on the 6th ultimo.

The 11th August 1877.

No. 54.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 45 of 1877, Honorary Lieutenant A. Connell, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave therein granted on the 1st July 1877.

No. 55.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of fifty days has been granted to Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Milly. Works.

Simla Imperial Circle.

Simla, the 8th August 1877.

Captain H. H. Cole, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the charge of the Architectural and Buildings Division in this Circle.

WM. SMITH, *C.E.,*
Supdg. Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 10th August 1877.

No. 17.—Lála Rájá Lall, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Umballa Division, Military Works, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 1st current, the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 18.—Babu Haran Chunder Dáss, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Jullundur Division, Military Works, availed himself on the afternoon of the 6th current of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 15 of 28rd July 1877.

No. 19.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, having returned from three months' privilege leave, as announced in this Office Notification No. 16 of the 2nd current, is temporarily posted to the Kasauli Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 3rd idem.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn., Milg. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 8th August 1877.

No. 1353.—Baboo Greeja Bhoosun Mookerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 6th August 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in this Department Notification No. 1150 of 12th July 1877.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Western System.

NOTIFICATION.

Murree, the 9th August 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 26th July 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, Officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 11th August 1877.

No. 45.—Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, availed himself on 3rd August 1877 of the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 40, dated 18th July 1877.

No. 46.—Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghat Division, availed himself on the forenoon of 4th August 1877 of the leave granted him in Notification No. 42, dated 31st July 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th August 1877.

No. 176.—Captain J. B. Sparks, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 6th August 1877.

No. 177.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No. 2, dated 9th June 1877, Mr. T. Macpherson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

The 10th August 1877.

No. 178.—The following transfers and postings have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Kotri to the Mehur Division.

Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Sehwan to the Mehur Division.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. T. Macpherson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Divison.

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M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 11th August 1877.

No. 80.—Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Western System, directing the transfer of Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway, this officer ceased to belong to the Punjab Northern State Railway from the afternoon of the 30th July 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th August 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of the three months' examination leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 12 of 23rd ultimo, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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

The following alterations in the Regulations for the examinations in Medicine having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

(*A*). Clauses 8 and 9 of the old Regulations of the First M. B. Examination and Clauses 4 and 5 of the old Regulations for Honors in Medicine have been omitted.

(*B*). In Clause 2 of the Regulations for the First L. M. S. Examination, for the words "one course of forty lectures, Botany" have been substituted the words "one course of twenty lectures, Botany," and in Clause 2 of the Regulations for the First M. B. Examination, for the words "two courses each of forty lectures, Botany" have been substituted the words "two courses each of twenty lectures, Botany."

It is further notified that the new Regulations under paragraph (*A*) take effect from the examination of 1877, and the new Regulations under paragraph (*B*) from the examination of 1878.

The following alteration in the form of the certificate appended to the application of candidates for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, is published for general information :—

The words "that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts" or the ("B. A. Examination") have been omitted.

It is further notified that the above alteration will take effect at the F. A. Examination of 1877 and the B. A. Examination of 1878.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th August 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th August 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	18,99,630	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,44,72,031	15 3	3,03,37,596	2	0
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,58,65,564	2 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	1,83,53,464	12	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	3,51,371	5	4
Sundries ...	...	...	8,04,866	11	2
RUPEES ...			7,17,46,928	14	7

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	...	...	1,41,66,140	4	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	43,82,347	2	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	59,25,539	15	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	2,38,05,259	3	10
Balances with other Banks	...	...	5,03,162	4	6
Bullion	...	...	237	11	4
Dead Stock	...	...	10,04,000	13	6
Stamps	...	...	8,940	4	1
Sundries	...	...	3,65,093	14	0
			5,01,60,721	9	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,07,03,108	3 9	2,15,86,207	5	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,08,83,099	1 10			
RUPEES ...			7,17,46,928	14	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th August 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acott. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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 August 1877.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS									5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	of 1824-25.	of 1826-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1838-39.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1863.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st July 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,730	30,61,800	1,60,62,700	1,67,62,800	40,33,100	2,97,000	3,02,75,500	83,800	4,50,46,800	6,15,000	32,94,000	13,18,53,839
Add—														
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	19,000	...	37,000	...	9,000	2,65,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,500	25,500	8,000	...	...	...	52,000	...	...	1,06,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1877 ...	...	...	...	4,600	...	16,500	1,28,000	3,500	1,000	...	...	4,08,100	...	...	13,01,200
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,50,730	30,66,400	1,80,98,700	1,71,17,300	40,44,600	2,97,000	3,02,95,500	83,800	4,55,44,700	6,15,000	33,03,000	13,35,20,039
Deduct—														
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	1,400	19,500	11,000	...	...	5,000	...	9,700	10,000	...	2,76,700
Balance on 15th August 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,50,730	30,65,000	1,80,79,200	1,71,06,300	40,44,600	2,97,000	3,02,90,500	83,800	4,55,40,000	5,05,000	33,03,000	13,32,49,339

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1877, enfaced from India, 3,474 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,501 lacs.

" 16th "	1877 to 30th June	"	7	"
" 1st July	" to 15th July	"	3	"
" 16th "	" to 31st "	"	4	"
" 1st August	" to 15th Augt.	"	2	"
			2,517 lacs.	
			2,515	"
			2	" Balance against London.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th August 1877.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 351.—*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 July 1877.*

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	Rajpootana ...	May 1877	July 12, 1877	1	Rajpootana ...	May 1877	July 2, 1877	1	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.	May 1877	July 12, 187
2	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 14, „	2	Madras ... / Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „	2	Rangoon and Sittang Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 14, „
3	Berars (Assigned Districts.)	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „	4	Bengal ...	Apl. 1877	Do. 3, „	3	Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „
4	Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „	5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „	4	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 18, „
5	Port Blair ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „	6	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „	5	Assam Extension Survey. / Seebsagur Coal Line.	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
6	Coorg ... / Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „	7	British Burmah	Supply. Mar. 1877	Do. 21, „	7	Sindia ... / Western Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
8	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „	8	Punjab ...	Mar. 1877	June 8, 1877	9	Calcutta and South Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
9	Oudh ... / Hyderabad ... / Central India ... / Grand Trunk Road Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „					10	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
13	Punjab ...	Apl. 1877	June 25, 1877		Guaranteed Railways.			11	Holkar ... / Punjab Northern / Northern Bengal / Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
14	Indo-European Telegraph Department.	Ditto ...	July 2, 1877	1	Madras ...	May 1877	July 27, 1877	15	Tirhoot Surveys ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
15	Simla Imperial Circle.	Ditto ...	Do. 6, „	2	Bombay ...	Apl. 1877	June 23, 1877	16	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
16	Bengal ... / Indian Telegraph	Ditto ...	Do. 7, „	3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „	17	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
18	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „	4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	July 7, 1877	18	Nulhattee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
19	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „	5	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 12, „	19	Nizam's ...	Apl. 1877	Do. 6, „
20	British Burmah...	Supply. Mar. 1877	Do. 21, „					20	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 7, „
21	Military Works ...	Mar. 1877	Do. 20, „					21	Hubli and Karwar / Bellary and Hubli / Dhond and Manmar.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
									State Railways (Revenue).		
								1	Wurdah Valley ...	May 1877	July 10, 1877
								2	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 14, „
								3	Rajpootana ... / Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
								5	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
								6	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
								7	Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
								8	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
								9	Oomraotee ...	Apl. 1877	June 28, 1877
								10	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	July 3, 1877
								11	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „

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

Dated 9th August 1877.

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.
47	... B 58—07494	...	100	... Ooppoo Hanumantha Row, Cuddapah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

96	... B 40—69461	...	5	... P. Danakoty Naidu, Arnee.
	B 52—89852	...	10	...
97	... B 43—97521	...	50	... Manglagiri Ramacharlu, Nellore.
98	... B 44—25668	...	100	... C. Sadasivaparabramam, Vizagapatam.
99	... B 52—81940	...	10	... T. Narainsawmy Moodelliar, Sydapett.
100	... B 52—41674	...	10	... K. C. Arunachellum Pillay, Erode.
101	... B 52—04761	...	10	... Mr. C. P. F. Fernandez, Mangalore.
102	... B 42—28232	...	20	... S. Velavandarum Moodelliar, Madras.
31	... B 39—69743 wrongly joined. „ —63758		5	... Munsharam Butt, Madras.
32	... B 40—62743 ditto „ —62730	...	5	... Bhoojung Saw, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th August 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
178	... L 92—17436	...	50	... Janoo Mondle.
	„ —17736	...	50	...
	„ —23741	...	50	...
179	... L 84—03117	...	100	... The Superintendent of Police, Debrugarh.
	L 69—79249	...	100	...
	L 91—90563	...	20	...
	L 99—23091	...	10	...
	L 95—45447	...	10	...
180	... L 84—66301	...	100	... Mr. W. C. Banerjee.
	„ —66303	...	100	...
181	... L 92—28782	...	50	... Hajee Abdul Kareem.
	„ —28781	...	50	...
	„ —28779	...	50	...
182	... L 89—09226	...	20	... Hakeemooddeen.
184	... L 91—81225	...	20	... Mr. J. Atkinson.
185	... L 27—21552	...	5	... Babu Raj Kristo Sanyal.
186	... L 88—18633	...	10	... Babu Nobin Chunder Sen.
187	... L 84—80408	...	100	... Mr. D. W. Paul, Inspector of Police, Section F, Jorasanko.
188	... „ —72566	...	100	... Nunje Joi Sing.
	„ —81130	...	100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

124	L 39—42033 „ —42032	...	10	... Babu Pranessur Ghose.
	L 9—71175 „ —71176	...	5	...
	L 15—72585 „ —72584	...	5	...
125	... L 71—24916 „ —24919	...	10	... Babu Gopaul Chunder Biswas.
126	... L 32—09061 „ —09059	...	10	... Narain Sing.
127	... L 23—45557 L 22—75567	...	5	... Lieutenant A. Banon.
128	... L 91—48665 —48663	...	20	... Messrs. Cohen Brothers and Co.
	L 4—12840 „ —12841	...	10	...
	L 58—96351 „ —96370	...	10	...
	L 75—57569 E 6—62069	...	10	...
	L 41—43384 „ —43383	...	10	...
	L 20—04423 L 11—41425	...	5	...
	L 22—24279 —24289	...	5	...
	L 16—27561 „ —27557	...	5	...
	L 22—49055 „ —49056	...	5	...
	L 16—27849 „ —27846	...	5	...
	L 22—76850 „ —76876	...	5	...
129	... O 3—21710 L 91—56410	...	20	... The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
130	... L 91—66048 O 2—09178	...	20	... Babu Shoshi Bhoosan Koondu.
198	... L 98—76161	...	10	... Babu Doorga Churn Das.
199	... L 74—09693	...	10	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.
200	... L 1—71916	...	10	... The Treasury Officer, Hazaribagh.
	L 4—69816	...	10	...
201	... L 86—17276	...	10	... Mr. T. D. O. Partridge.
	L 98—00789	...	10	...
	L 88—98837	...	5	... Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee.
202	... L 26—50560	...	100	... Babu Satcoury Chatterjee.
203	... L 84—78806	...	50	...
	L 92—22649	...	20	...
	O 3—39385	...	5	...
	L 28—08987	...	5	... Babu Koilas Chandra Bose.
204	... L 23—93962	...	10	... Mr. T. Walsh.
205	... L 95—89851	...	10	... Babu Saroda Churn Chakravarti.
206	... L 61—67311			

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th August 1877.

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.
1877.			Rs.	
W50	... M 22—38920	...	20	... Birj Ballum Dass, Benares.
W51	... C 70—99689	...	500	... Khakeybhoy Nensy Khuduck, Israel Mohla, Bombay.
W52	... M 25—41220	...	100	... Anant Pandurung, Kurjat.
	M 23—74882	...	50	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.			Rs.	
H116	... M 22—38968	...	20	... Mr. C. Cawasjee, Mhow.
H117	... M 27—82342	...	10	... Nusserwanjee Framjee Machhi, Dhunji Gooria Street, Bombay.
H118	... M 6—44667	...	5	... Jivábhai Jametrám, Surat.
H119	... „ —44917	...	5	... Nilcunt Dixitbin, Kolhapur, Hipargi.
M78	... C 98—78564 wrongly joined. M 18—53480 wrongly joined.		10	... Raojee Rughunath, Head Surveyor, Water-works, Bombay.
M79	... M 3—34228 ditto M 4—16026 ditto	...	5	... Pestonjee Eduljee Daroowálá, Compositor, Jam-E-Jamshed Press, Bombay.
M80	... C 85—63304 ditto „ —63303 ditto	...	50	... Dharsee Moorlidhur, Karráchee.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 14th August 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
J 10—12312	...	100	... T. Jemboo Patter, Clerk, Paper Currency Office, Calicut.
„ —12313	...	100	...
„ —12314	...	100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
J 6—73050	...	10	... S. K. Madhava Row of Palghat.
J 7—65638	...	5	... Mr. P. Staunton, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 9th August 1877.*

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.	
52	... L 67—14701	...	50	... The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.
53	... E 12—02010	...	20	... Pirbhoo Lall, P. N. S. Railway, Jhelum.
	„ —06925	...	20	...
54	... E 10—82546	...	10	... Baboo Purtaub Chunder Lahery, Sudder Bazar, Meean Meer.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
33	... E 7—57483	...	5	... Kulyan, Shop-keeper, Lahore.
	E 6—89355	...	10	...
85	... E 12—47880	...	20	... T. A. Timms, Esq., Financial Department, Simla.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 11th August 1877.*

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, bullion valued.	Certificates issued for Rupees: On General Treasury.	Certificates issued for Rupees: On Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion: Assayed.	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 6	2,77,877	...	2,27,890	2,78,141	51,88,329	24,00,330
„ 7	...	...	280	2,77,877	50,85,766	24,01,094
„ 8	...	...	...	2,77,877	49,81,960	24,01,094
„ 9	...	...	...	2,78,600	48,84,188	24,01,094
„ 10	...	8,26,985	...	2,78,600	55,60,441	16,17,962
„ 11	...	...	1,42,594	1,44,731	54,62,353	17,61,788

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 13th Aug. 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 16th August 1877 ... Rs. 63,00,351-13-1

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *17th Augt. 1877.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th August 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, and Bassein, for transmission per Steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 19th August 1877, 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 19th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Steamer *Mongolia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 20th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 20th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 21st August 1877, 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 20th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 24th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 24th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 25th August 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 17th August 1877.

Anderson, Jas., Dr.
Balmer, G.
Bernard, A., Mrs.
Bolts, Mrs.
Buddullie, K. H.
Bulloch, Wellstead and Co.
Carlson, August.
Collins, Mrs.
Cooper, H. D.
Connally, J., Mrs.
Cragie, Col.
Dande, Jhons.
DeMoullynes, F.
Ditmas, J.
Elliott, G. P.
Estoup, J.
Ewing, R. D.
Faithful, Arthur.
Fergus, C. B.
Gillam, W.
Gorman, Miss.
Greensmith, Mr.
Harrison, Mrs.
Hepworth, R.
Hickman, J.
Hogarth, Mrs.
Jennings, F. G.
John, Miss M. D.
Johnson, P.
Johnson, F.
Joseph, Mrs.
Kirk, Child and Co.
Leadon, Robert.
Little, R.
Massey, Joseph.
McMullin, J.
McNeilag, E. Daniel.
Millar, Mrs. J. A.
Nicholson, D. and Co.
Nichols, G. G.
Nickels, Jas.
Owens, J.
Peebles, Jos. M.
Petterson, Mrs.
Reichsteig, T.
Roberts, J. H.
Robertson, W. H.
Scorer, R.
Sibthorp, D. A.
Smith, Geo.
Stevenson, Dr.
Tate, Miss Gertie.
Thomson, J.
Teil, George and Co.
Walsh, T.
Winn, Jas.
Wood, Mrs. M. A.

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

A. W. B.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Baliol, Henry.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Burland, Chas.
Carew, B. H.
Chennell, Thos.
Cousins, H. G.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Dixon, J. W.
Donelly, Mrs. E.
Elderton, Mrs.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Fox, C. J.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grant, H.
Hanson, Chas.
Hartley, Charles.
Kenry, Jas.
Howard, Jas. R.
Illis, John.
Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Lee, T. S.
Leggett, Edward.
Lomas, Geo.
MacIntyre, A.
McWilliam, Miss.
Mahe Bondoneds.
Martin, C. M.
McKinnon, Malcolm.
Mery, Madame.
"Moonia."
Moorhouse, Rev.
Owen, John.
Pearson, Alfred.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rifle Ranger.
Ross, C.
Ryall, Henry.
Smithers, H.
Steers, W.
Stewart, R.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
White, H. H.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, Mrs.
Wilson, A. J.
Wood, R. B.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Cooper, Mrs. A. D.
Dickson, W.
Garrison, Mr.
Joseph, H. Charles
Langlois, A.
Shepherd, H. M.
Waite, Capt. A.
Wilson, A. J.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

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„ 8, for 1873-74	... „ 5, „	„ *6-2.*
„ 9, for 1874-75 with a separate review of the Accounts of the Trade and Navigation of India for 1874-75, as compared with previous years, by J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary	... „ 5, „	„ *6-2.*
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An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters, passed 3rd April 1868, together with Rules an, Articles of War. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas.*

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Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

Just Published.

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Selections from the records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 124. Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for the year 1874. By Major E. R. C. Bradford, General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

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Report of a Mission to Yarkund in 1873, by Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B.—*Price Rs. 25; packing and postage Rs. 1-12.*

A Manual of Cinchona Cultivation in India, by Geo. King, M.B., F.L.S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

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Preliminary Report on the Forest and other Vegetation of Pegu, by S. Kürz.—*Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-4 extra.*

No. 9.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign countries and of the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies and Provinces in the year ending 31st March 1875, including a separate review of the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of India for 1874-75 as compared with previous years. By J. E. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 125. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1874-75. By Leslie S. Saunders, Esq., B. C. S. Commissioner. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 6 annas.*

Ditto No. 126. Administration Report of the Munipoor Agency for the year ending 30th June 1874-75. *Price 4 annas; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Ditto No 127. Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1875. *Price 12 annas; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C. S. I. Vols. I & II.—*Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-10.* Vol. III. Report for the year 1871-72.—*Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 12 annas.* Vol. IV. Report for the year 1871-72.—*Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 80; packing and postage, Rs. 2-4.*

☞ *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.

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Revised Edition. *Price*—
To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*
To all officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*
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Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India:
Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
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Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maiminsing.
Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas.

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 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

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, 3 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, 3 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.*

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, Rangpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 3 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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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 July 1877. *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.*

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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Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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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:—

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877. {Register No. 3}

☞ 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 31st March 1877.

From the 14th 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 7th April, 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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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Calcutta, the 30th August 1877.

No. 84.—Mr. W. A. Davy, Cable Clerk, 3rd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 20th August 1877.

No. 85.—Mr. K. Mackay, Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months without pay, under Section 9 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 4th August 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 86.—Mr. A. A. Watson, Cable Clerk, 3rd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months without pay, under Section of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 14th August 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.
Mount Aboo, the 22nd August 1877.

No. 2333-1780-G—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1543G, dated 12th June last, Captain A. R. T. McRae, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to perform the duties of 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Meywar, with effect from the 25th March 1877.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Simla, the 20th August 1877.

Mr. W. W. McNair, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 8 Mysore Topographical

Survey, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

The 23rd August 1877.

Major W. F. Badgley, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, in charge No. 6 Khasia and Garo Hills Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Chapter VII, Section 29 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 1st September next.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 20th August 1877.

No. 76.—The following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 19th June 1877, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Mr. Taj-ud-Din Hussain, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Class.

The 21st August 1877.

No. 77.—The following temporary changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 6th July 1877, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Captain F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Mr. Taj-ud-Din Hussain, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Class.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st August 1877.

No. 89.—The following transfers are made:—

Mr. A. C. Calder, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, to that of the Executive Engineer, Dinapore Division, Military Works.

Baboo Siddashur Bysack, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Dinapore Division, to that of the Executive Engineer, Umballa Division.

The 22nd August 1877.

No. 90.—Mr. R. Dinwiddie, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of Executive Engineer, Kasauli Division, Military Works.

The 25th August 1877.

No. 91.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 339, dated 27th July 1877, Messrs. A. Grant and W. D'C. Need, Accountants, 3rd Grade, were relieved of their duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the 4th July and 18th August 1877, respectively, after noon.

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

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 20th August 1877.

No. 22.—Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (Temporary), of the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from 8th September 1877, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 23rd August 1877.

No. 47.—Barrack Sergeant J. S. Old, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself on the afternoon of the 2nd instant of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 43, dated 6th idem.

The 24th August 1877.

No. 48.—Lieutenant J. T. Rice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself on the afternoon of the 15th instant 1877 of the one month's privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 42, dated 6th idem.

The 27th August 1877.

No. 49.—Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R.E., Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 20th August 1877, of the one month and twenty-seven days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 41, dated 30th July 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 22nd August 1877.

No. 21.—Lieutenant H. Smith, Barrack Master, attached to the Jullundur Division, Military Works, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 17th current from three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 7 of the 9th April 1877, of which he availed himself on the morning of the 18th May 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn., Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 28th August 1877.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 364, dated 17th August 1877, Pundit Kanhia Lal Guzratee, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, on the afternoon of the 22nd August 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. R. A. Way, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway, from the 14th May to the 22nd July 1877, both days inclusive.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

Western System.

Murree, the 22nd August 1877.

No. 19.—Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway (Construction), is transferred temporarily to the open line of that Railway.

No. 20.—Mr. D. G. Ottley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway (Open Line), is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

The 24th August 1877.

No. 21.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 352 of the 9th instant, Mr. W. G. T. Stace, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 31st July 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, Officiating in the Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd August 1877.

No. 179.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No. 8, dated 19th July 1877, Mr. A. Johnstone, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 180.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No. 10 of 21st July 1877, Sergeant J. Rutherford, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 21st instant, and is posted to the Upper Scinde District.

The 23rd August 1877.

No. 181.—Mr. W. M. Barton, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 16th August or such subsequent date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 183.—Mr. A. Pruce, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Kotri to the Ghotki Division.

No. 184.—The following posting and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, to Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District.

Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Reti Division to Office of Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 18th August 1877.

No. 81.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 342, dated 31st July 1877, Mr. R. K. Graves, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the forenoon of 6th August 1877.

No. 82.—Sheo Dayál, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Peshawar Survey Division, is allowed fifty-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 13th August 1877.

No. 83.—Keshub Chunder Chatterjee, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave allowed to him by Notification No. 59 of 12th May 1877, on the forenoon of the 31st July 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 28th August 1877.

No. 43.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 337, dated the 26th July last, Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of the charge of the Ajmere Division of this Railway by Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Officiating Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 24th August 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 11 of 14th ultimo, on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The 25th August 1877.

No. 18.—The 2nd Division of this Railway is constituted from the 1st proximo under the charge of Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade. Mr. W. Michell, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 13th August 1877.

No. 15.—In continuation of Notification No. 12 of 1877, Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Port Blair, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year five months and eleven days under the rules in Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-Genl.*,
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

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

The University Examinations in Arts of 1877-78 will be held on the undermentioned dates:—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 26th November, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 31st December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 26th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st December.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at the same place of examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 31st August 1877.

Report of a Deserter from the 45th Rattray's Sikhs, dated at Alipore, this 25th day of August 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—1493, Sepoy Musician Harry Preston.
Age,—21 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 3 inches.
Color of—Complexion, fair; hair, dark.
Date of Desertion,—17th August 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Alipore, near Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—25th June 1875.
At what Place Enlisted,—Moradabad.
Place in which Born,—Goa.
Marks,—A scar on the forehead; no hair on face.
Trade,—Served in the Railway Department.
REMARKS,—Probably has taken service in some Native Band in the vicinity of Calcutta.

A. D. C. INGLIS, *Captain,*
Comdg. 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14th (P. W. O.) Regiment of Foot, dated at Ranikhet, this 22nd day of August 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 639, Private George Marsell.
Age,—35 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—19th August 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Ranikhet, Kumaon, N. W. P.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd January 1865.
At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Marks,—Scar on upper part of left side of forehead.
Trade—Watchmaker.
Coat or Jacket,—Uniform.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Uniform.
REMARKS,—Has a scar on the upper part of left side of left forehead, and squints with left eye.

C. E. GROGAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-14th (P. W. O.) Regt. of Foot.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 20	2,44,336	8,21,415	...	4,00,426	55,22,611	11,07,413
„ 21	3,19,000	...	1,66,147	4,62,276	54,32,810	15,62,422
„ 22	11,50,000	...	....	16,13,276	56,76,092	13,62,422
„ 23	10,60,000	...	....	26,73,276	53,73,076	13,62,422
„ 24	...	...	...	26,73,276	51,88,361	13,62,422
„ 25	...	...	1,984	26,71,445	53,24,990	12,65,425

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th Aug. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 30th August 1877 ... Rs. 30,04,530-6-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
30th Augt. 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th August 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				18,99,630	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,39,37,924	9	2	3,04,26,016	5	6
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,64,88,091	12	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,62,14,126	10	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,43,753	9	10
Sundries				8,39,182	13	1
RUPEES ...				6,97,22,709	6	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,35,21,545	13	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				47,08,395	12	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				65,25,675	2	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches ...				2,33,12,241	4	11
Balances with other Banks ...				4,27,135	11	8
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				10,09,787	2	7
Stamps				8,678	10	0
Sundries				2,91,127	13	7
				4,98,04,537	5	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	91,26,920	8	3	1,99,18,172	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,07,91,251	8	9			
RUPEES ...				6,97,22,709	6	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 30th August 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.
198	... L 84—98049	... 100	... Naith Mull Chuni Lal.
200	... L 97 · 26681	... 10	... The Post Master General, Punjab.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
145	... L 63—78299	... 20	... Babu Bhowanipershad.
	„ —78297		
	L 76—89430	... 10	...
	L 71—82235		
	L 87—89479	... 10	...
	„ —89480		
146	... L 45—47836	... 20	... Lalla Fokeen Lal.
	L 48—46917		
147	L 98—19826	... 10	... Babu Issur Chunder Sen.
	„ —19829		
214	... L 84—19747	... 100	... Babu Doorga Mohun Das.
	„ —19745	... 100	...
218	... L 26—57955	... 5	... Mr. H. Andrews.
219	... A 82—23347	... 20	... Dr. L. Cameron.
220	... L 26—21041	... 5	... Babu Soshe Bhoosan Dey.
221	... L 60—69035	... 10	... Babu Ram Lal.
222	... L 45—29472	... 20	... The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
	L 89—80988	... 20	...

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 30th August 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON.
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
10	... F 9—70662	... 50	... Lal Bahadur, Wasil Baqi Navis, Deputy Commissioner' Office, Bilaspur.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd August 1877.

C. G. VANSITTART,
for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
57	... E 13—23629	100	The Manager, Agra Bank, Limited, Lahore.
	E 15—16311	50	
58	... E 13—18064	100	Mahammad Ashfaq Hosain, through the Political Agent and Superintendent, Bhawulpore.
	„ —18065	100	
	„ —18067	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
74]	... E 10—70090	10	Abdul Wahid, Khanpore, Zilla Hazara.
	„ —69610	10	
	„ —25218	10	
	E 12—28192	20	
87	... E 10—39098	10	Sobadar Major Bhugwan Goorung, Abbottabad.
92	... E 12—36572	20	Kishen Chand, Shop-keeper, Abbottabad.

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd August 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
50	... B 40—52984	5	V. Periasawmy Pillay, Gudiathum.
	„ —69081	5	
	„ —72467	5	
51	... B 50—65747	100	Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
52	... B 52—98869	10	B. Kasava Row, Salem.
53	... B 50—38599	100	C. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly, Madras.
	„ —60349	100	
	„ —89967	100	
54	... B 52—38528	10	G. P. Streenevassa Charry, Madras.
	„ —42536	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
109	... B 50—68328		100	Moothya Pillay, Negapatam.
	„ —88614		100	
110	... B 42—99589		20	Mr. A. W C. Gordon, Madras.
111	... B 52—36945		10	R. Tamannah Naidu, Pennacondali.
112	... B 49—54450		10	Marimuthu Chetty, Sayerpoorum.
	B 52—39022		10	
34	... B 40—53016	wrongly joined.	5	C. Singaravaloo Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —53017			
	B 50—65178	ditto	100	
	„ —65179			

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th August 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st August 1877.

Bullock Train Packages weighing ¾ of a maund or less from *Calcutta to Simla* are now charged for a minimum weight of 10 seers or fraction of 10 seers. Other stations to which this rule applies can be ascertained on application at the Calcutta Bullock Train Office.

2. The Post Offices of Umballa, Kalka, and Simla now book passengers by Government Dâk between Umballa and Kalka, and by Tongas of the Mountain Car Company (under mail contract with the Post Office) between Kalka and Simla.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 28th August 1877.

No. 595.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BOMBAY.

Mr. C. L. Hanson has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, old 2nd Grade, Poona Division, *vice* Mr. E. deC. Williams, on deputation to the Central Provinces and Berars.

Mr. L. G. Wait has been appointed to officiate as Post Master, Aden.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 31st August 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd September 1877, 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 3rd September 1877, 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 Monday, the 3rd September 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th September 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 3rd September 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra p stage 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 31st August 1877.

Agabeg, Paul.
Allen, H. (Baker).
Anderson, Esq.
Augier, Mrs. B.
Barlow, Nelson, Mrs.
Bason, E. W.
Baxter, Mrs. J.
Blackburn, Mrs. M. E.
Browne, Hon. E.
Browning, W. E.
Butler, E. J.
Buttram, E.
Carlson, August.
Culvert, J.
Cunningham, E.
DaCruz, Mrs. A.
D'Cruz, E.
Dande, Jhons.
DeMoullynes, F.
Ditmas, J.
Edis, L. F.
Elliott, G. P.
Estoup, J.
Evans, Mrs. E.
Gaylord, J. B.
Gordon, E.
Gorman, Miss.
Gregson & Co.
Gregory, C.
Isaac, Corporal J. C.
Ishwar Chundra Goho.
Jackson, J. G. & Co.
Joseph, A.
Kelly, J. C.
MacManns, Mrs.
Mackintosh, T. V.
Mallette, O.
Manner, Mrs. C.
McNeilag, E. Daniel.
Michael, Mrs. M. C.
Mitchel, C.
Movett, H. E.
Newbery, H. J.
Peebles, Jos. M.
Ray, Mrs.
Robertson, W. H.
Smith, Mrs. Eliza.
Smith, G. F. G.
Skerrett, Chas.
Soobramonian, A. C.
Stubbs, Col. H. W
Toogood, H. W.
Valentyn, Mr.
W. V. W.
Wilson, W. G.
Wyer, Fred.

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

A. W. B.
Allen, R. C.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Baliol, Henry.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Burrows, H.
Burland, Chas.
Carew, B. H.
Chennell, Thos.
Cousins, H. G.
Curlender, Solaman.
Darcy, Marian.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Dorielly, Mrs. E.
Ellis, J. H.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Felsted, Thos.
Fry, Henry W.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grant, H.
Gregson, A. K.
Harrison, C. W.
Hartley, Charles.
Henry, Jas.
Heron, Geo.
Illis, John.
Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Jorman, Geo.
Keighley, A. M.
Lee, J.
Lee, T. S.
Leggett, S.
Lomas, Geo.
MacIntyre, A.
Maddocks, J. H.
Mahe Bondoneds.
Markam, Mrs. T. T.
Martin, C. M.
McKinnon, Malcolm.
Mery, Madame.
"Moonia."
Moorhouse, Rev.
Pearson, Alfred.
Promotho Nath Mitter.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rifle Ranger.
Ross, C.
Ryall, Henry.
Seymour, A. J. C.
Smithers, H.
Sproutt, H. C.
Stade, J. W.
Stevenson, Dr.
Steers, W.
Stewart, Ronald.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Watson, T.
White, H. H.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, Mrs.
Wilson, A. J.
Wood, R. B.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Earnest, Mrs. Marian.
Hony. Secy., St. Leger Sweep.
Her Ladyship Countess D'Souza.
Malleson, Col. G. B.
Waite, Capt. A.
Wilson, A. J.

Parcel.

Jackson, J. G. & Co.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, being shorter papers exhibiting the current labors of the Survey. A number is published every three months—in February, May, August, and November. Three numbers have appeared for 1868, and four each from 1869 to 1873.
Subscription for the year, Rs. 2. Price of each number, 1 rupee; Postage for India, 4 annas additional per annum.

Palæontologia Indica, being figures and descriptions of the organic remains obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey of India. These are published in fasciculi, each containing six lithographed plates, Royal 4to., with descriptions, or a corresponding larger number of lithographs. A fasciculus is issued every three months, or on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, in each year. *Price, Re. 1.*

The following have already appeared:—

Ser. I.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Belemnitidæ-Nautilidæ), 25 Plates, with letter-press. *Price, Rs. 7-8 (15s.); packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Ser. II.—The Fossil Flora of the Rajmahal Series. Six fasciculi have been published. *Price, Rs. 12 (£1-4); packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Ser. III.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Ammonitidæ). Thirteen parts, containing 71 Plates, Index, &c. *Price, Rs. 2 (4s.) each part; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 27, Chowringhee Road; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street; and of all Booksellers.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Revised Edition. *Price*—
To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*
To all officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*
Packing and postage, 10 annas.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India:
Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maiminsing.
Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas.

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 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

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, 3 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, Re. 2; postage, 3 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, Re. 1; postage, 5 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, 3 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Rs. 1; postage, 3 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 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 July 1877. *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.*

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

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Rs. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered... Rs. 10 0 0
Vol. II, ditto ditto ... „ 10 0 0
Vol. III, ditto ditto ... „ 6 0 0
Single copies of monthly Nos. ... „ 2 0 0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, Re. 1-4.*

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
West India Pilot, Vol. II ...	... „	6	0	0

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

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."
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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.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877. { 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.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th August 1877.

No. 16.—Mr. M. R. W. Adams, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th August 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. Walter J. Browne, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th August 1877.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Landour, the 1st September 1877.

No. 25F.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Alexander Wilson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, for one month and nineteen days, from the 29th August 1877, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 2nd August 1877.

No. 1118G.—Surgeon T. H. Hendley, in medical charge of the Jeypore Agency, returned on the forenoon of the 15th July 1877, from the privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 1073-798G., dated 17th April 1877.

The 29th August 1877.

No. 1166G.—Surgeon T. Ffrench Mullen, M.D., in medical charge of Ulwur Political Agency, availed himself on the forenoon of the 1st August 1877 of the fifteen days' privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 2038-1542G., dated 24th July 1877, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 15th August 1877.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 29th August 1877.

No. 2318S.—Captain H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, temporary 2nd Grade, left Ajmere on the afternoon of the 22nd August 1877 to join his new appointment in the Port Blair Division, with reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 345, dated 3rd idem, published at page 484 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 4th current.

By Order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th August 1877.

No. 92.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification

No. 373, dated 27th August 1877, the Upper Subordinates referred to are posted as follows:—

Sergeant A. R. Morgan and Corporal J. Edden, Overseers, 1st Grade, to the Lahore Division of Superintendence.

Corporals R. Clay and J. Dorgie, Overseers, 1st Grade, to the Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Mr. C. W. E. Cooper, Overseer, 2nd Grade, to the Oudh Division of Superintendence.

No. 93.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 874 M. W., dated 22nd August 1877, Major A. Seton, R. E., reported his departure to Poona on 27th August 1877.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 31st August 1877.

No. 50.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 46, dated 18th August 1877, Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd September 1877.

No. 51.—Baboo Cally Prosono Mozumdar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Ranikhet Division, M.W., returned to duty on the afternoon of the 20th August 1877 from the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 45, dated 18th idem.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Division.

Rawul Pindi, the 27th August 1877.

No. 1929.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 9, dated Rawul Pindi, 7th March 1877 (of the late 5th Circle Military Works), and published in *Gazette of India* of March 17th, 1877, granting extension of privilege leave to Mr. A. J. O. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, for "forty-nine days," read *53 days, viz.*, from the 24th December 1876 to 15th February 1877.

J. H. CROWDY, *Capt., R.E.,*
In charge of Supdg. Engr.'s Office, Rawul Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th August 1877.

No. 13.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed on the 25th July 1877, the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code II, iv., 17, 18, 19.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 27th August 1877.

No. 47.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, temporary 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 4th September 1877, in extension of the forty-seven days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 34, dated 19th June 1877.

The 3rd September 1877.

No. 48.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Barnagar Division, returned on the forenoon of 21st August 1877, from the two months and eleven days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 31 of 31st May 1877.

No. 49.—Mr. P. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch Extension Division, transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway, reported his departure on the forenoon of 20th August 1877.

No. 50.—Mr. F. Wolley Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghat Division, transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway, reported his departure on the forenoon of 28th August 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th August 1877.

No. 185.—Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Magazine to the Sehwan Division.

The 28th August 1877.

No. 187.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 31, dated 16th February 1877, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, was, on return from leave, reposted to the Mooltan District, Sutlej Bridge Division.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 188.—Mr. A. T. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 189.—Mr. Dhurm Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mehur Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 190.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 15 of the 1st August 1877, Mr. T. Spurr, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 27th instant, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

No. 191.—Conductor M. Johnston, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mooltan District, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 14th instant, or such subsequent date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 192.—The following transfers and posting have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Messrs. H. Haddon and E. Leycester, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, from the Khanpur to the Sutlej Bridge Divison.

Mr. R. Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Khanpur Division.

Mr. T. Spurr, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 28th August 1877.

No. 84.—Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Survey to Soan Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 11th August 1877, and joined the latter division on the forenoon of 14th idem.

No. 85.—Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months in India, under Section 12 of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th July 1877.

No. 86.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 18, dated 18th August 1877, this Office Notification No. 80, dated 11th August 1877, regarding transfer of Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway, is cancelled.

No. 87.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Peshawar Survey Division, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th August 1877.

No. 88.—Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, is allowed leave for three months to study the Native languages, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th August 1877.

The 1st September 1877.

No. 89.—Chandra Kant Chuckerbutty, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, with effect from the forenoon of 17th August 1877.

No. 90.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed leave for two months, to study the native languages, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th August 1877.

No. 91.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Peshawur Survey Division, having by order returned to duty on the forenoon of the 27th August, from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 87, dated 25th August 1877, the remainder of the leave is cancelled.

No. 92.—Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Western System, Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway, on transfer to the Western Rajputana Railway, on the afternoon of the 16th August 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 4th September 1877.

No. 44.—Baboo Mahomed Dhoomun Khan, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Sambhar Division of this Railway, is transferred to the Central Office of Accounts.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 5th September 1877.

No. 19.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 17 of 24th ultimo, Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the 1st Division of this Railway from Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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

The University Examinations in Arts of 1877-78 will be held on the undermentioned dates:—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 26th November, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 31st December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 26th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st December.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 31st August 1877.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14th (P. W. O.) Regiment of Foot, dated at Ranikhet, this 27th day of August 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1474, Private John Rendall.	Parish and County in which Born,—Packwood, Birmingham.
Age,—26 years 2 months.	Marks,—Two moles on right arm; cicatrix near right nipple, and another on right thigh (upper front).
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.	Trade,—Labourer.
Color of—	Coat or Jacket,—Uniform.
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Waistcoat,—None.
Date of Desertion,—20th August 1877.	Breeches or Trowsers.—Uniform.
Place of Desertion,—Lucknow.	REMARKS,—Granted a furlough to Lucknow to the 30th August 1877, obtained Rs. 140 there under false pretences, and disappeared on the 20th August 1877.
Date of Enlistment,—10th June 1869.	
At what Place Enlisted,—Hythe.	

C. E. GROGAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-14th (P. W. O.) Regt. of Foot.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes cancelled 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 August 1877.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS										3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	Of 1826-27.	Of 1829-30.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1873.		10 years.	15 years.	
												Repayable June 1877.	Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 16th August 1877	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	1,93,41,700	1,93,17,100	1,71,19,100	41,42,800	2,97,000	3,02,46,500	55,600	5,05,000	33,03,000	13,32,49,339
Add—														
Amount refused at Madras between 16th and 31st August 1877 ...	...	...	...	1,500	...	24,600	70,200	23,100	...	1,500	...	...	...	56,500
Amount refused at Bombay between 16th and 31st August 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000	...	1,000	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	5,50,600
Amount refused at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1877 ...	...	...	...	500	20,50,600	13,100	27,000	1,31,100	...	61,500	...	...	...	22,69,200
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	1,93,41,700	1,93,37,700	1,71,80,300	41,65,700	2,97,000	3,03,48,000	55,600	5,05,000	33,03,000	13,61,25,639
Deduct—														
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,600	70,200	23,100	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,42,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st August 1877	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	1,93,17,100	1,93,13,100	1,71,10,100	41,42,600	2,97,000	3,02,46,500	55,600	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,59,83,639

Notes.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1877, enfaced. from India, 2,466 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,506 lacs.
" 1st July 1877 to 15th July " " " 7 " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 12 " " " 4 "
" 1st August " to 15th Aug. " " " 16 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 26 " " " 1 "
2,546 lacs. 2,518 lacs.
Balance against India 28 " "

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th September 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th September 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		18,99,630	0	0
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	87,11,809 15 4	2,55,41,008	8	10
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,68,29,198 9 6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,77,48,068	3	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,17,944	10	6
Sundries		8,53,147	7	4
RUPEES ...		6,63,59,798	14	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,34,69,574	1	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		47,98,323	2	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		47,58,458	9	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,42,76,578	4	1
Balances with other Banks ...		3,29,067	6	6
Bullion		.....		
Dead Stock		10,07,884	0	2
Stamps		8,662	11	0
Sundries		2,79,301	14	5
		4,89,27,850	0	3
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	76,66,415 10 4	1,74,31,948	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	97,65,533 3 6			
RUPEES ...		6,63,59,798	14	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 6th Sept. 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. 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.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value: Rs.	Name of Claimant.
55	... B 50—79308 ...	100	... Govinda Higadi, Udipi.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

113	... B 50—16966 ...	100	... Ethirajulu Chetty, Ramnad.
114	... B 52—38200 ...	10	... Mastan Khan, Shimogah.
115	... B 43—91184 ...	50	... T. Rathinum, Madras.
116	... B 54—01970 ...	20	...
	" —01971 ...	20	... Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Gooty.
	" —01994 ...	20	...
	" —01995 ...	20	...
117	... B 28—99002 ...	500	... Caza Kallapalli, Cocanada.
118	... B 52—47917 ...	10	... Abdul Rhyman, Cuddapah.
35	... B 51—01539 } wrongly }	500	... Kareethee Shamanmah, Beroor.
	" —01536 } joined. }		

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 27th August 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
25	... D 4—70517 ...	50	... Behari Lall and Kidar Nath, Bijnor.
26	... D 5—93972 ...	20	... Mr. H. Anthony, Lucknow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

50	... D 5—88332 ...	20	... Mohomed Hossein, Lalitpur.
51	... L 51—20929 ...	100	... The Post Master General, N. W. P.
21	... L 47—28381 } wrongly }	20	... Sheikh Kareembux, Faizabad.
	" —28383 } joined. }		

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; *The 30th August 1877.*

H. KEENE, *Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
202	L 92—32609	50	Babu Bhobonessur Mookerjee.
	„ —32610	50	
203	L 83—50207	100	Babu Mohendra Nath Roy Chowdhury.
	„ —82345	100	
	L 84—17820	100	
	L 80—45652	20	
	L 77—59316	20	
	L 80—40716	20	
	L 91—46155	20	
	O 2—16581	20	
	L 99—71870	10	
	L 96—43000	10	
	L 95—86068	10	
	L 95—07487	10	
	L 86—87137	10	
	O 1—72166	10	
	L 96—81248	10	
	O 5—46698	10	
	„ —50594	10	
	„ —80719	10	
	„ —39135	10	
	L 99—89889	10	
	L 58—08010	10	
	O 1—45896	10	
	O 5—83523	10	
	L 88—99931	10	
	O 6—05462	10	
	O 5—52996	10	
	L 87—06161	10	
	L 86—66288	10	
	O 1—73667	10	
	L 26—56161	5	
	L 27—17411	5	
	L 26—76550	5	
	„ —37728	5	
204	L 99—76159	10	Feda Alli.
	O 1—98813	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

148	A 80—46684, A 78—98934	10	Hajee Abdoola Noor Mohamed.
	A 69—97285, „ —97284	10	
	L 3—93807, A 95—56604, L 10—85780	10	
	L 15—79080	5	
149	A 6—86503, „ —85268	10	Babu Janokey Nath Roy.
150	L 22—01435, „ —01436	5	Babu Kali Kumar Das.
151	L 26—36299, „ —36297	5	Babu Koylas Chunder Chowdhuri.
153	L 73—19865, „ —19863	10	Messrs. Fornaro Brothers.
154	L 88—20977, „ —20976	10	Babu Dijobur Das.
223	L 83—43652	100	Mr. Hubert Eyre.
224	L 80—67593	20	Babu Brojo Lal Koondu.
225	L 92—01750	50	Mr. A. S. Nash.
226	L 92—12867	50	Ashmoddallee Soofanee.
227	L 83—96289	100	Babu Sunker Ghose.
228	L 65—09459	20	Jumna Das.
229	O 7—00291	10	Babu Hari Narain Pyne.
230	L 99—12956	10	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
231	L 84—64402	100	Lieut. C. E. Hurman.
232	L 92—14825	50	Babu Bhoyrub Chunder Bose.
	O 3—32632	20	
	L 27—60695	5	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 7th Sept. 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 7—26010, „ —26011	5	Mr. A. A. George, Head Clerk, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Akola.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 30th August 1877.*

G. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			
W54	M 25—55603	100	Hari Dass Madhoprasad, Mirzapore.
W55	M 24—83835	100	The Post Master General, Punjab.
W56	M 21—63519	10	Bihari Lal & Kadir Nath, Bankers, Bijnor, N. W. P.
W57	M 20—03142	10	Lieut. P. V. James, R.N., Commanding Turret Ships, Bombay.
W58	M 25—45049	100	Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, Daroowalla, No. 3, Barber Lane, Bombay.
	M 22—67133	20	
	M 6—28713	5	
W59	M 25—61832	100	Mr. H. Curwen, *Times of India Office*, Bombay.
W60	M 29—72675	10	Mr. J. C. DeSouza, Deputy Surgeon-General's Office, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1871.		Rs.	
H30	C 72—19435	10	Mr. Henry Alvares, Indo-British Institution, Bombay.
1877.			
H123	C 99—76333	20	Mr. Ruttonjee Bhiccajee, Telegraph Master, Malligaum.
H124	M 22—02684	20	Mahomed Shah, Sudder Bazar, Poona.
H125	M 18—14458	10	Mr. J. Shaw, Contractor, Sukkur.
H126	M 29—34253	10	Mr. J. C. S. D'Souza, Guard, H. S. Railway, Khandwa.
H127	M 22—09921	20	Hemraj Arjoon, Mandvi Bundar, Bombay.
H128	M 28—42651	10	Surgeon-Major W. Tanner, Camp, Baroda.
	„ —24966	10	
	M 6—12377	5	
H129	M 25—15368	100	Shivram Raghunath Kalkarni, Head Master, English and Marathi School, Ellichpur, Berar.
H130	M 29—21906	10	Poorunsing Gungasing, Telegraphic School, Balsar.
H131	C 84—22498	20	Ramchundra Shewram.
	C 99—99205	20	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th September 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 4—77775	50	Attender Sheik Saib, Collector's Office, Bellary.
J 7—57721, „ —57720 wrongly joined	5	John R. Daniell, Esq., of Berhampore.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th August 1877.*

Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
8	E 15—02133	50	Kundan Lal, Bunia, XI, P. W. O., Bengal Lancers, Nowshera.
91	E 10—82905	10	Raja Ram, Multan.
96	L 67—13890	50	Bava Prem Sing and Meher Sing, Timber Merchants, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 1st September 1877.*

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0 per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0 „
23 „	@	„	2	14	0 „
24 „	@	„	3	0	0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0 „
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M.A., (who was appointed Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop during the absence of the Venerable Joseph Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the Bishop) having proceeded to Nynee Tal, the Reverend George Francis Popham Blyth, M.A., Senior Chaplain of Fort William, Calcutta, has been appointed Commissary in Calcutta of the Bishop during the absence from Calcutta of Archdeacon Baly, and to perform the duties of the Archdeacon until his return to Calcutta.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1877.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 6th September 1877 ... Rs. 5,52,600-6-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
7th Sept. 1877.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 27	...	...	1,78,272	25,04,189	51,60,693	14,32,681
„ 28	2,862	8,83,331	3,96,542	21,18,570	58,84,983	9,92,599
„ 29	...	...	...	21,18,570	57,77,068	9,92,599
„ 30	...	...	4,39,299	17,05,973	55,94,795	14,05,196
„ 31	Holiday.					
Sept. 1	24,17,740	...	4,12,781	37,23,065	56,94,795	18,17,977

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd Sept. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st August 1877.

Bullock Train Packages weighing ¾ of a maund or less from *Calcutta to Simla* are now charged for a minimum weight of 10 seers or fraction of 10 seers. Other stations to which this rule applies can be ascertained on application at the Calcutta Bullock Train Office.

2. The Post Offices of Umballa, Kalka, and Simla now book passengers by Government Dâk between Umballa and Kalka, and by Tongas of the Mountain Car Company (under mail contract with the Post Office) between Kalka and Simla.

The 27th August 1877.

The following order of the Government of India is published for general information:—

Simla, the 27th July 1877.

No. 2196—Under the powers vested in him by Sections 20 and 22 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare that the rates of postage chargeable on inland *parcels* and on inland *packets* of books and other articles, shall be those hereunder mentioned, *viz.*:—

On parcels: 8 annas, if the parcel does not exceed 40 tolas in weight, and 4 annas additional for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.

On packets: 1 anna, if the packet does not exceed 10 tolas in weight, 2 annas if it exceeds 10 tolas and does not exceed 40 tolas, and 2 annas additional for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.

The foregoing rates shall be subject to the existing regulations concerning the compulsory prepayment of *packets* and the packing of them with open ends.

No alteration is made in the present scale of charges* leviable on *packets* transmitted on Her Majesty's Service; but in lieu of the present scale of charges leviable on parcels transmitted on Her Majesty's Serviee under the official correspondence rules, there shall be charged on every such *service parcel* the same amount as that chargeable on a *service packet* of like weight, together with 4 annas for registration. Thus, for a service parcel exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 tolas, there shall be charged 3 annas (service packet rate) together with 4 annas, or a total of 7 annas. The prepayment of *service packets* shall continue to be compulsory, and that of service parcels shall continue to be optional.

* 2 annas for 20 tolas, 3 annas for 30 tolas, and so on.

This order shall have effect in respect of all parcels and packets posted on and after the 1st September 1877.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1877.

No. 628.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director-General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Goolam Raza Sahib, Candidate Inspector, Madras Circle, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Coimbatore Division, from the 8th September 1876 to the 21st January 1877, *vice* Mr. G. W. Cresswell, deputed to the Nellore Division.

Mr. S. Christian, Post Master, Bangalore, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division, from the 27th January 1877 to the 5th March 1877, *vice* Mr. T. Rhenius, deputed to officiate as Post Master, Madras.

Mr. S. Christian, Post Master, Bangalore, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division, from the 23rd March 1877 to the 3rd May 1877, *vice* Mr. T. Rhenius, on privilege leave.

Goolam Raza Sahib, Candidate Inspector, Madras Circle, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Vizagapatam Division, from the 15th March 1877 to the 21st May 1877, *vice* Mr. C. Smith, on privilege leave.

Mr. B. G. A. Boosch, Deputy Post Master, Cannanore, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Calicut Division, from the 28th April 1877 to the 27th June 1877, *vice* Mr. E. M. Dawes, on privilege leave.

The 6th September 1877.

No. 638.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Goolam Raza Saheb has been appointed, from the 22nd May 1877, to be Inspector of Post Offices, 4th Grade, Vizagapatam Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 7th September 1877.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Comilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, (Port Blair, and Comorta can be sent by this opportunity), for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Sunday, the 9th September 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 11th September 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 10th September 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Maldah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 11th September 1877, 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 12th September 1877, 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 14th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

After Tuesday, the 18th September 1877, the Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will, until further notice, be closed at the Calcutta General Post Office on every Friday.

The first Friday mail will be on the 28th September 1877.

Mails for the Straits and China, for transmission per Steamers *Japan* and *Argyle*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th September 1877.

Agabeg, M.
Allen, H (Baker).
Anderson, Miss M.
Augier, Mrs. B.
Baxter, Mrs. J.
Browne, J. W.
Consins, Mrs. M.
Doyle, P. J.
Edis, L. F.
Elderman, A. & Co.
Elliott, G. P.
Emmer, Mrs. L. J.
Estoup, J.
Godhino, Mrs. M.
Gorman, Miss.
Grant, J. A.
Gregson & Co.
Harding, Lionel.
Hill, Capt. J. R.
Hodges, Jas. R.
Isaac, Corporal J. C.
Jackson, J. G. & Co.
Mackintosh, T. V.
MacManus, Mrs.
Malletto, O.
Maxted, John.
McNeilag, E. Daniel.
Newbery, H. J.
Peeblees, Jos. M.
Robertson, W. H.
Roy, Mrs. J. A.
Shircore, C. M.
Smith, Mrs. Eliza.
Smith, G. F. G.
Smith, W. J.
Soobramonian, A. C.
Stubbs, Col. H. W.
Valentyn, Mr.
Villiers, J. W. & Co.
Watts, J.
Welcome, F.
Wilson, W. G.

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

A. W. B.
Astone.
Baliol, Henry.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Carew, B. H.
Chennell, Thos.
Cousins, H. G.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Donelly, Mrs. E.
Ellis, J. H.
Ewing, Geo.
Felsted, Thos.
Fox, C. J.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grant, H.
Gregson, A. K.
Harrison, C. W.
Hartley Charles.
Henry, Jas.
Illis, John.
Jadu Nath Bhattacharjea.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Jorman, Geo.
Lee, T. S.
Lomas, Geo.
Maddocks, J. H.
Mahe Bondoneds.
Martin, C. M.
McKinnon, Malcolm.
Mery, Madame.
"Moonia."
Moorhouse, Rev.
Pearson, Alfred.
Promotho Nath Mitter.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rifle Ranger.
Ross, C.
Ryall, Henry.
Seymour, A. J. C.
Smithers, H.
Sproutt, H. C.
Steers, W.
Stewart, Roland.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
White, H. H.
White, Muir.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, Mrs.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Hony. Secy. St. Leger Sweep.
Her Ladyship Countess D'Souza.
Malleson, Col. G. B.
Waite, Capt. A.
Wilson, A. J.

Parcel.

Jackson, J. G. & Co.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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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, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877. {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.—Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st September 1877.

Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal (in its Appellate Jurisdiction), relating to the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council, and to the transmission of such Appeals to England.

1. The Court will ordinarily sit to hear applications in matters connected with the Privy Council Appeals once in every week, at such time as the Judge in the Privy Council shall appoint.

2. If, in any urgent matter, it is necessary to make an application to the Court at any other time, notice shall be given to the Clerk in charge of the Privy Council Department, who will communicate with the Judge and obtain an appointment for the purpose. No application whatever, having reference to Privy Council Appeals, will be heard except upon the regular day without such previous appointment.

3. Every application to the Court shall be by petition bearing the proper stamp.

4. Every such petition shall be neatly and legibly written on paper of foolscap size with a margin of two inches, and shall contain about twenty lines in each full page. The petition shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively.

5. Every such petition shall be filed with the Clerk in charge of the Privy Council Department not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the day but one previous to the sitting of the Court at which the application is to be made, at which time any affidavit intended to be used with the petition shall also be filed.

6. Affidavits in accordance with the Rules of Court of 15th May 1871 shall be filed where necessary; but it will not be necessary to set out in the petition, or in the affidavit, any document which is a part of the record, nor will it be necessary to produce any affidavit of any facts found in the course of the suit or other proceeding out of which the appeal arises by this Court or any of the Courts below, provided that such finding has not been reversed on appeal; but the petition shall state shortly all facts upon which it is intended to rely, and shall give the number, letter, title, or other description of all documents on the record to which it is intended to refer.

7. If the party making the application can himself speak to the facts stated in the petition, no separate affidavit need be filed, but an affirmation may be attached to the petition.

8. Affidavits shall be written in the same manner as petitions, and be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. Petitions and affidavits not in the form herein prescribed will not be filed, but will be returned to the parties by the Clerk in charge of the Privy Council Department.

9. Applications (1) for an order to transmit orders in Council for execution to the Lower Courts, where no special directions are required, (2) to transmit securities to the mofussil Courts for investigation as to their sufficiency, and (3) for repayment of money deposited in Court, may, under ordinary circumstances, be made without notice to the opposite party. A separate list will be made of such applications, and they will be called on at the sitting of the Court, when the Court will determine whether notice must be given.

10. In all other applications notice is necessary.

11. In all cases in which it is necessary that notice to any party shall issue, such notice shall be given by delivering to the proper person a copy of the petition, together with a notice in the following form:—

Take notice that this application will be made in Court on the day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon, when you are required to attend and show cause against the application, if you are desirous to do so.

12. Any notice which it is necessary to serve under these Rules, or under Act VI of 1874, may be served upon any vakeel who appeared for the party to whom notice is to be given in the appeal to this Court, unless the vakalutnama of such vakeel has been cancelled with the sanction of the Court. If there is no vakeel upon whom notice can be served, then, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct, the notice must be served upon the party in Calcutta through the Sheriff, or in the mofussil through the Court, on paying the usual fee. Such payment to be made by stamps affixed to the notice intended to be served. Notices to be served by the Sheriff or in the mofussil will be signed by a Judge, if left with the Clerk in charge of the Department for that purpose.

13. If the notice is to be served in Calcutta, it shall be served 24 hours before the sitting of the Court at which the application is to be made; if it is to be served in the mofussil, then the time is to be regulated by the Circular Order No. 11 of 1869.

14. If the proper notice shall not have been duly served, the hearing of the application (except in cases of urgency) will be postponed to the next sitting, unless the parties entitled to notice are present and willing to proceed at once. In all cases the parties opposing the application will be at liberty to apply for a postponement, in order to answer the affidavits, or for any other good and sufficient cause.

15. No affidavits in answer shall be read, without the special leave of the Court, which have not been filed with the Clerk of the Privy Council Department by half-past ten of the day upon which the application is to be heard.

16. It will be the duty of the Clerk in charge of the Department to have ready in Court all documents contained in the records in his charge which the parties shall, at any time before half-past ten of the forenoon of the day on which they are required, have given him notice to produce. Unless by the special order of the Court, documents will not be produced from the record-room during the sitting of the Court.

17. No orders *nisi*, or rules to show cause, will hereafter issue; but, under special circumstances, an *ex-parte* application may be heard before notice is issued.

18. The prayer of the petition shall state clearly the nature of the order which it is intended to ask for. If at the hearing the applicant desires to change the nature of the application or of the order sought, this will only be permitted upon such terms as to postponement, costs and otherwise as the Court may direct.

19. All applications of which notice has been given to the Clerk in charge of the Department will be set down in a list in the order in which they are

notified to him. The cases in the list will be called on peremptorily in their turn; and if, by the fault of the applicant, the application cannot be proceeded with, it will be liable to be dismissed.

20. With the petition to be presented under Section 7 of Act VI of 1874, the party desirous to appeal shall file an application, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 16, to the Clerk of Privy Council Appeals to prepare an estimate of the expense of translating, transcribing or printing, and forwarding to the Registrar of the Privy Council the record of the case.

21. The Clerk shall, with as little delay as possible, prepare such estimate and deliver the same to the applicant or to his vakeel.

22. The application for estimate shall state whether or not the record is to be printed in India.

23. The applicant may, at the next sitting of the Court, object to such estimate; but such objection is not to delay the making of the deposit.

24. All documents which are not originally in the English language, and which have not been translated for the use of the Court, shall be translated into English; and all translations made or used shall be revised and certified by the Sworn Examiner.

25. An index of all the documents included in the transcript shall be prepared and annexed to the record in the form now in use, and shall be followed by a list of all other papers, documents and exhibits in the cause not included in the transcript; the draft of this index and list shall be furnished to the parties, who shall be at liberty to object thereto within three weeks from date of receipt.

26. In the index and transcript the papers shall be placed in the following order:—

Plaint.
Written statements.
Examination of parties, or their agents, &c.
Injunctions.
Orders of attachment, &c., (if any) obtained before judgment.
Issues framed (if any).
Exhibits of plaintiff.
——— of defendant.
Depositions of witnesses for plaintiff.
——— for defendant.
Report of Commissioner (if any), with maps, depositions, &c., annexed.
Judgment and decree.
Memorandum of appeal.
Cross-appeal, or memorandum of objections under Section 348 (if any).
Proceedings in Appellate Court (if any).
Judgment and decree of that Court.
Petition of appeal to Privy Council, affidavits, &c.
Appendix (if any).
List of papers omitted under Clause 2 of Her Majesty's Order in Council, and under Section 11, Act VI, 1874.

The following charges shall be payable in respect of the matters specified:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Estimate of costs	16	0	0
Translation of Vernacular portion of record, per 1,000 words ...	6	10	8
Examination of ditto	3	5	4
Copying English portion of record, for every 1,440 words, or part thereof	1	0	0
Examining ditto, for every 1,440 words, &c.	0	8	0
Transcribing (one copy), per folio of 72 words	0	2	0
(or at the option of Appellant).			
Printing (55 copies), per printed page	2 to 3	0	0
Examination of transcript record, for every 72 words, or part thereof	0	1	0
Ditto of proofs, for every 750 words	1	0	0
Certifying two copies of printed record, for every 10 printed or manuscript pages, or part of 10 pages	1	0	0
Preparation of index, for every 16 papers, or part of 16 papers	1	0	0

The above rates will be subject to alteration.

27. The estimate shall include these several matters, and be framed in accordance with the charges above specified; and any appellant who has filed his petition of appeal shall be deemed to have incurred the charge for the preparation of an index and estimate, whether the appeal be admitted or not.

28. In all cases the security offered under Section 11 of Act VI of 1874 shall consist either of cash or Government securities, or immoveable property, and in the latter case the party finding the security shall file a mortgage bond duly registered, together with a specification of the title to the property.

29. When such bond has been filed, the Court shall, if the property be situate in Calcutta, direct the security to be tested by the Registrar on the Original Side; if in the mofussil, by the Judge of the district in which the immoveable property offered as security is situate.

30. Upon the arrival of any report as to the sufficiency of any security the Clerk in charge of the Department will give notice thereof by a list to be hung up at such places as the Judge in the Privy Council Department shall direct. All parties desirous of objecting thereto shall, within six days of the case being inserted in such list, file a notice specifying their objections, and serve a copy of such notice upon the other parties to the appeal. All such objections will be disposed of at the next sitting but one after the arrival of the report.

31. The same rules as to affidavits, postponements, production of documents and otherwise, will be applicable to such notices of objection as are applicable to applications by petition.

32. If the security tendered be found insufficient, the appellant shall be bound, within six weeks of the date of such finding, to deposit cash or Government securities to the extent of Rs. 4,000, or to such amount as will bring up the value of the security to Rs. 4,000.

33. In case the last day for making the deposit or giving the security under Section 11 of Act VI of 1874 shall fall on a day upon which the offices of the Court are closed, the deposit may be made, or the security given, upon the first day upon which the offices re-open. But no other extension of the time specified in the Act for making the deposit or giving the security will be allowed, except that specified in Rule 32.

34. All applications by or on behalf of an infant or a person of unsound mind shall be made in the name of the infant or person of unsound mind by the person whose name is on the record as his next friend or his guardian; and whenever any application is consented to or opposed by an infant or person of unsound mind, the infant or person of unsound mind shall in like manner be represented by the person who appears in the record as his next friend or guardian.

35. In case there is no next friend or guardian upon the record, a separate application for appointment of a next friend or guardian must be made.

36. The foregoing Rules shall come into force on the first day of November next, and shall apply to all petitions then pending for the admission of appeals.

RICHARD GARTH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
A. G. MACPHERSON.
W. MARKBY.
W. AINSLIE.
J. SEWELL WHITE.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
J. PITT-KENNEDY.
H. T. PRINSEP.
H. B. LAWFORD.

Original Side.

The 11th September 1877.

Mr. James Cameron Macgregor, Barrister at Law, Receiver of the High Court, has obtained twelve months' leave of absence on medical certificate under Sections IV and XII, Supplement C of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd instant.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th September 1877.

Office opened during the month of August 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Fulse Point ...	Ganjam District ...	22nd.	

NOTE.—In Notification, dated Simla, 5th July 1877, of offices opened and closed in June, *for* "Dadave," *read* "Dadur."

The 10th September 1877.

No. 18.—Mr. E. Hand, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-one days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd September 1877.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1877.

No. 87.—Mr. E. Hoeltzer, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for eighteen days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 11th July 1877.

No. 88.—Sergeant T. W. Lapham, R.E., Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 5th August 1877.

No. 89.—Mr. J. J. Stalley, Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 6th August 1877.

No. 90.—Sergeant J. McIntyre, R.E., Inspector, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for two months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September 1877.

No. 91.—Mr. Samuel Fearn, Mechanician, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for two months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th September 1877.

No. 92.—Sergeant R. McGowan, R.E., Inspector, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st October 1877.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

REVENUE SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1877.

Major Donald Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the 10th or 1st Deccan Topographical Survey, to Mr. G. H. Cooke, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 22nd August last, in pursuance of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification dated 29th June last.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 5th September 1877.

No. 2118/1662G.—Major C. G. Gunning, Commandant of the Mhairwara Battalion, availed himself on the 17th August 1877 of the one month's preparatory leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 2182-1662G, dated the 6th August 1877.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 4th September 1877.

No. 1135.—Surgeon-Major T. Beaumont, M.D., Residency Surgeon, was granted subsidiary leave for two days from the 8th ultimo, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board of Examination, Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

The 8th September 1877.

No. 1155.—Sahibzada Mahomed Wahid-ud-deen, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, from such date in the current month, as he may avail himself thereof.

The 11th September 1877.

No. 1165.—Major C. Martin, Commandant, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from such date in the current month, as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 1167.—Major E. Temple, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is granted privilege leave for two months, from such date in the current month, as he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 8th September 1877.

No. 45.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred temporarily to Madras Famine Relief Works, in Government Notification No. 379, dated 29th ultimo, reported his departure

from Mhow for Madras on the forenoon of the 29th idem.

No. 46.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been transferred from the Northern Road Division to the Mhow Division.

No. 47.—Captain G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Central India, has been granted three months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 28th August 1877.

No. 48.—Gunesh Moreshwur Vadthekar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted two months and thirteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it, on or after 1st September 1877.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 6th September 1877.

No. 23.—Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the Lahore Executive Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days, from 1st September 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 8th September 1877.

No. 52.—Captain J. E. Toller, R.E., Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he can avail himself of the same.

E. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 6th September 1877.

No. 56.—Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, availed himself of the fifty days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 55 of 11th ultimo, from the forenoon of 27th August 1877.

No. 57.—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.

The 8th September 1877.

No. 58.—Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer, took over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, from Captain H. S. Clive, R.E., Executive Engineer, who availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 47, dated 1st ultimo, from the afternoon of the same date.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 11th September 1877.

No. 22.—Babu Haran Chunder Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Jullundur Division, Military Works, returned to duty on the morning of the 7th current, from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 15 of the 23rd July 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn., Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th September 1877.

No. 13.—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

No. 14.—The following Officers are transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch to the Western Rajputana State Railway:—

Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 15.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 365 and 377 of the 21st and 28th August 1877, respectively, the following Officers are posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway:—

Mr. W. K. Stent, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. B. P. Milsom, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.
Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 16.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 378 of the 27th August 1877, the under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are posted to the Lines specified against their names:—

Lance Corporal W. J. Otterson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajputana Railway.
Gunner W. Martin, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajputana Railway.
Private J. Litchfield, Overseer, 1st Grade, Western Rajputana Railway.
Baboo Amar Singh, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Western Rajputana Railway.
Mr. J. Corkery, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways.
Baboo Chandan Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

Western System.

Murree, the 5th September 1877.

No. 22.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 368 of the 21st ultimo, Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is reposted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 6th September 1877.

No. 23.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 373 of the 27th ultimo, the following Apprentice Overseers are posted to the Indus Valley State Railway:—

Mr. T. W. Daly, 2nd Grade.
" G. W. Rayner, 2nd Grade.
Baboo Benode Behary Bandyopadhya, 3rd Grade.
Miran Bakhsh, 3rd Grade.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, Officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 8th September 1877.

No. 51.—Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, temporary 4th Grade, Barnagar Division, transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway, reported his departure on the 3rd September 1877.

No. 52.—Pundit Girdharee Lall and V. Moothoovera Chetty, Accountants, 4th Grade, of the late Nerbudda and Futtehabad Divisions, respectively, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the 1st September 1877, on their transfer from those divisions.

No. 53.—Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghat Division, returned on the forenoon of the 7th September 1877, from the leave granted in this Office Notification No. 42, dated 31st July 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 8th September 1877.

No. 12.—With reference to Notification No. 9, dated 3rd August 1877, by the Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr. H. Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, made over charge of his duties on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways (Open Line), on the afternoon of the 31st August 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line), Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 3rd September 1877.

No. 194.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 1st August 1877, Sergeant W. H. Mills, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on this date, and is posted to the Lower Scinde District.

The 4th September 1877.

No. 195.—Pundit Basant Ram, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

The 6th September 1877.

No. 196.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 1st August, Mr. A. Sneddon, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Scinde District.

The 7th September 1877.

No. 197.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 14, dated 1st August 1877, Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 2nd instant, and is posted to the Kotri Division.

No. 198.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 15 of 1st August 1877, Private L. Fletcher, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the 1st instant, and is posted to the Upper Scinde District.

The 8th September 1877.

No. 199.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District:—

Bahadoor Sirdar, Overseer, 3rd Grade—to the Ghotki Division.
Sergeant T. Rutherford, Overseer, 1st Grade—to the Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 8th September 1877.

No. 93.—Mr. W. Millett, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Jhelum Division, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 9th August 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 5th September 1877.

No. 20.—This Office Notification No. 16, dated 18th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

The 11th September 1877.

No. 21.—Sergeant M. Larkin, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notifications Nos. 9 and 14, dated, respectively, 14th and 31st July last, on forenoon of the 10th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th September 1877.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 387, dated the 4th instant, Mr. W. G. Bayly, B. A., Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 12th September 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged? Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.
The 1st June 1877.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 10th day of September 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 27B—418, Private Charles Neal.
Age,—22 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 7⅛ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—None.
Date of Desertion,—9th September 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—28th October 1874.
Place of Enlistment,—Leicester.
Parish where Born,—Husfd., Bosworth.
County,—Leicester.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Coat or jacket, waistcoat, breeches or trousers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—Took part of necessaries, 1 rifle, and 20 rounds of ball ammunition.

G. T. BRICE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2-17th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 10th day of September 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 27B—1019, Private David Evans.
Age,—21 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 7⅛ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Tattoo mark D. E. right wrist.
Date of Desertion,—9th September 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—1st July 1876.
Place of Enlistment,—Newport, Mon.
Parish where Born,—Aberdare.
County,—Glamorgan.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Coat or jacket, waistcoat, breeches or trousers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—Took part of necessaries and 10 rounds of ammunition.

G. T. BRICE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2-17th Regt.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 13th September 1877 ... Rs. 16,61,390-6-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
14th Sept. 1877.

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.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877. W61	... M 28—40201	...	100	... Mr. J. Locke Gray, No. 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877. H132	... M 19—06008	...	10	... Mr. Gunesh Dinker, Classer, Revenue Survey, Bangalore.
H133	... M 28—44435	...	10	... Purunchand and Parmeshwardáss, Cloth Merchants, Cawnpore.
M83	... C 91—76526 } C 89—58780 }	wrongly joined.	10	... Keshawjee Bhimjee, Chinch Bunder Lane, Bombay.
M84	... M 2—74369 } K 7—15648 }	ditto ...	5	... Vasantráya Dalpatrám, No. 105, Dadyseth's Agiáry Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th September 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
206	... L 84—70615	...	100	... Nubeeber Rohomun Ahmed.
	„ —62200	...	100	...
207	... L 85—87373	...	1,000	... Takoordas Gumveer Mull.
208	... L 62—02922	...	10	... Revd. R. Bateman.
209	... L 28—00110	...	5	... The Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, Allahabad..
210	... L 94—09686	...	100	... Babu Mohendra Nath Santra.
	„ —09687	...	100	...
213	... L 81—93594	...	50	... Banki Behari Lal.
215	... L 91—05145	...	20	... Babu Panchanun Biswas.
216	... L 85—90099	...	1,000	... Babu Ghonessham Mondle.
	„ —90100	...	1,000	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

155	... L 87—99139 } „ —99136 }	...	10	... Syud Atta Hossein.
157	... L 10—75107 } „ —75106 }	...	5	... Mr. S. E. Cohen.
158	... L 9—72386 } „ —72385 }	...	5	... The Deputy Collector of Bulandshuhur.
233	... L 87—36413	...	10	...
	„ —36476	...	10	...
	„ —36478	...	10	...
	„ —36479	...	10	...
	L 27—01010	...	5	... Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co.
	„ —01006	...	5	...
	„ —01013	...	5	...
	„ —01014	...	5	...
	L 26—08321	...	5	...
	„ —08323	...	5	...
234	... L 10—77065	...	5	... Mr. S. E. Cohen.
	L 16—32527	...	5	...
235	... L 98—79331	...	10	... Mr. J. Mannooch.
236	... L 77—51460	...	20	...
	L 87—20958	...	10	... Wasu Mal.
	L 88—33154	...	10	...
	L 86—73128	...	10	...
237	... L 90—90037	...	20	...
	L 95—72820	...	10	... Messrs. Puranchand and Parmeswari Das.
	O 5—47745	...	10	...
238	... L 24—27649	...	5	... Rev. R. Bateman.
	L 25—62650	...	5	...
239	... O 1—84660	...	10	... Mr. E. Pappe.
240	... L 25—86215	...	5	... Mr. S. J. Naher.
241	... L 84—10841	...	100	... Balessur Dial.
	L 83—32236	...	100	...
242	L 33—56091	...	10	... Salar Bux.
243	L 84—77274	...	100	...
	„ —77386	...	100	... Babu Shoshe Kumar Ghose.
	„ —53223	...	100	...
	„ —64319	...	100	...
244	L 84—76203	...	100	... Babu Sree Nath Shaw.
	„ —76213	...	100	...
245	L 84—36690	...	100	... Hajaree Mull.
246	L 27—66134	...	5	... Sreemuti Benodinee Dasi.
247	L 94—06151	...	100	... Shaik Alli Jan.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 14th Sept. 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
57	... B 42—17000	...	20	... T. G. Sangara Iyer, Chandragiri.
58	... B 50—86720	...	100	...
	„ —99829	...	100	...
	B 51—02647	...	500	... Palliconda Krishna Chetty, Negapatam.
	„ —03098	...	500	...
	B 29—74710	...	1,000	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

120	... B 43—87798	...	50	... A. Veerasawmy Iyer, Ranipett.
121	... B 42—43064	...	20	... D. Bal Chrishnajee, Poona.
122	... B 52—72191	...	10	... Mr. G. E. Pœzold, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 3rd September 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 3—14409	...	100	... Nagalla Latchmanna, of Ellore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Rs.	
H 7—07903	...	5	... T. V. Sundara Raw, Puntulu, of Triplicane, Madras.
„ —07904	...	5	...
„ —07905	...	5	...
„ —07907	...	5	...
„ —07920	...	5	...
„ —07921	...	5	...
„ —07932	...	5	...
„ —07934	...	5	...
B 36—38504	...	5	... Thadikonda Byravamurti, of Thadikonda, Kistna District.
„ —38533	...	5	...
„ —38687	...	5	...
I 4—07187 wrongly joined		50	... Paramandoss Jumoonadoss, 95, Narrayana Moodely Street, Madras.
„ —07188 wrongly joined			

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 28th August 1877.*

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 5—64666	...	20	... Rev. F. X. Saldanah, of Mangalore.
„ —64670	...	20	...
„ —64671	...	20	...
„ —64672	...	20	...
„ —64673	...	20	...
J 2—05122	...	500	... Palliconda Krishna Chetty, Negapatam.
J 7—70034	...	5	... Mohmed Khan, Mail Overseer, Beypore and Badagara.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Rs.	
J 5—70238	...	20	... Oopatter Raman, Deputy Tasildar, Tirooraugady.
J 7—47760 wrongly joined		5	... R. Tooljaram Lalah, Godown-keeper, Armundy Peria Mettoo, Madras.
J 9—00942	...	10	... N. Streenivasulu Naidu, Vernacular Record-keeper, N. Arcot, Collector's Office.
J 3—76611	...	100	... M. Poolliah, Sowcar Yegambraswara, Agraram Street, Madras.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 6th September 1877.*

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

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
59	E 7—44805	...	5	... R. W. Rumsby, Esq., Simla.
	„ —65683	...	5	...
60	... E 13—00080	...	100	... Nihal Chand, Multan.
61	... E 10—72891	...	10	... The Agent, Murree Brewery Company Limited, Murree, Dalhousi.
	„ —77298	...	10	...
	E 1—36154	...	1,000	...
	„ —36155	...	1,000	...
	„ —36156	...	1,000	...
	„ —36157	...	1,000	...
	„ —36158	...	1,000	...
	„ —36159	...	1,000	...
	„ —36160	...	1,000	...
	„ —36161	...	1,000	...
	„ —36162	...	1,000	...
	„ —35815	...	1,000	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
65	... E 2—02961	...	100	... Heera Lall, Kurnal.
88	... E 12—31684	...	20	... Billa Mal and Gobind Ram, Bankers, Amritsar.
	„ —84737	...	20	...
	E 13—21898	...	100	...
94	... E 7—41600	...	5	... Narain Sing, Dera Ismail Khan.
97	... E 10—80588	...	10	... Messrs. W. H. Gilbert and Co., Calcutta.
98	... E 7—79439	...	5	... Baboo Protab Chander Lahiry, Meean Meer.
	„ —79440	...	5	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th September 1877.*

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Accott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
52	... D 11—28161	...	10	... Captain J. B. Hopkins, Mussoorie.
	„ —28162	...	10	...
53	... L 49—92080	...	50	... J. Cameron, Esq., Faizabad.
54	... D 11—69884	...	10	... Selochun, Allahabad.
55	... L 47—22439	...	20	... Nawab Raza Ali Khan, Lucknow.
56	... D 4—67879	...	50	... Puran Chand and Parmeswari Dass, Cawnpúr.
	L 47—25587	...	20	...
	„ —21672	...	20	...
	D 11—63582	...	10	...
57	D 11—46822	...	10	... Mohomed Ameen, Ghazipúr.
22	... D 10—32553 wrongly joined		5	... The District Traffic Superintendent, E. I. R., Allahabad.
	„ —32598 wrongly joined			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 6th September 1877.*

H. KEENE,
Asstt. Accott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th September 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				18,99,605	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	53,58,809	5	1	2,11,89,454	11	5
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,58,30,645	6	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,89,72,757	7	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,23,640	7	7
Sundries				8,65,821	8	0
RUPEES ...				6,32,51,279	2	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,04,36,174	15	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				48,88,608	0	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				42,84,137	6	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				2,40,65,949	1	6
Balances with other Banks ...				4,23,399	9	7
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				10,07,015	7	0
Stamps				8,398	0	0
Sundries				2,73,088	15	1
				4,53,86,771	6	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	71,51,907	2	3	1,78,64,507	11	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,07,12,600	9	2			
RUPEES ...				6,32,51,279	2	0

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 13th Sept. 1877.*

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accott. & Depy. Secretary.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES: On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 3	19,80,093	...	4,06,683	52,71,349	54,95,306	21,74,678
„ 4	5,933	...	4,53,561	48,53,339	54,06,351	22,20,589
„ 5	1,67,097	...	5,13,406	46,38,457	54,13,881	20,87,598
„ 6	5,241	...	...	45,43,098	53,20,516	20,81,599
„ 7	...	...	14,326	45,43,267	51,40,700	20,96,014
„ 8	...	...	4,16,103	41,26,986	50,48,116	24,01,345

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 10th Sept. 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st August 1877.

Bullock Train Packages weighing ¼ of a maund or less from *Calcutta to Simla* are now charged for a minimum weight of 10 seers or fraction of 10 seers. Other stations to which this rule applies can be ascertained on application at the Calcutta Bullock Train Office.

2. The Post Offices of Umballa, Kalka, and Simla now book passengers by Government Dâk between Umballa and Kalka, and by Tongas of the Mountain Car Company (under mail contract with the Post Office) between Kalka and Simla.

The 27th August 1877.

The following order of the Government of India is published for general information:—

Simla, the 27th July 1877.

No. 2196.—Under the powers vested in him by Sections 20 and 22 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare that the rates of postage chargeable on inland *parcels* and on inland *packets* of books and other articles, shall be those hereunder mentioned, *viz.*:—

On parcels: 8 annas, if the parcel does not exceed 40 tolas in weight, and 4 annas additional for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.

On packets: 1 anna, if the packet does not exceed 10 tolas in weight, 2 annas if it exceeds 10 tolas and does not exceed 40 tolas, and 2 annas additional for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.

The foregoing rates shall be subject to the existing regulations concerning the compulsory pre-

payment of *packets* and the packing of them with open ends.

No alteration is made in the present scale of charges* leviable on *packets* transmitted on Her Majesty's Service; but in lieu of the present scale of charges leviable on parcels transmitted on Her Majesty's Service under the official correspondence rules, there shall be charged on every such *service parcel* the same amount as that chargeable on a *service packet* of like weight, together with 4 annas for registration. Thus, for a service parcel exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 tolas, there shall be charged 3 annas (service packet rate) together with 4 annas, or a total of 7 annas. The prepayment of *service packets* shall continue to be compulsory, and that of service parcels shall continue to be optional.

* 2 annas for 20 tolas, 3 annas for 30 tolas, and so on.

This order shall have effect in respect of all parcels and packets posted on and after the 1st September 1877.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 14th September 1877.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Steamer *Khedive*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamar *Chyebassa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th September 1877, 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 September 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 18th September 1877, 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 17th September 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 China, for transmission per Steamers *Japan* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Friday, the 21st September 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th September 1877.

Abbott, Mrs. C.
Agabeg, M.
Anderson, Miss M.
Andrew, Mr.
Barnes, S. K.
Brewer, W.
Brigden, C.
Brock, J. B.
Browne, J. W.
Chillingworth, Miss. M. A. L.
Cousins, Mrs. M.
Doyle, P. J.
Elderman, A. & Co.
Elliott, G. P.
Emmer, Mrs. L. J.
Estoup, J.
Fitzgerald, O. C.
Godhino, Mrs. M.
Gorman, Miss.
Grant, G. A.
Green, J.
Gutteridge, Geo.
Harding, Lionel.
Harriss, J. S.
Hem Chundra Banerjee.
Hills, A.
Hodges, Jas. R.
Howard, R. S.
Hughesden, C.
(?) Jacoboworcz, F. & Co.
John, Mrs.
Johnson, F.
Johnston, Mrs. S. C.
Kelly, Mrs.
Kiddle, Sam.
Lanal, Mrs. A. J.
Lepage, H. L.
Leslie, Thos.
Malletto, O.
Maxted, John.
McNeilag, E. Daniel.
Moore, G. F.
Norton, Mr.
Newbery, H. J.
Oneill, Dr.
Owen, W. L.
Paterson, W. W.
Paul, E. N.
Pearce, C.
Peebles, Jos. M.
Peterson, Mrs. O. O.
Phelan, Mrs.
Ris, B. W.
Robertson, W. H.
Rogers, C. J.
Shircore, C. M.
Shields, Mrs. A.
Smith, W. J.
Syers, P. or C. Misses.
Teil, George & Co., Messrs.
Thompson, Mrs.
Tiglie, Miss.
Villiers, J. W. & Co.
Watts, J.
Welcome, F.
Woods, J. M.

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

A. W. B.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Baliol, Henry.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Beedell, Capt. W.
Bell, C. H.
Browning, W. E.
Burland, Chas.
Carew, B. H.
Chennell, Thos.
Cousins, H. G.
D'Cruz, J.
Dixon, J. W.
Ewing, Geo.
Felsted, Thos.
Fox, C. J.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grant H.
Harrison, C. W.
Henry, Jas.
Hughes, Ralph J.
Illis, John.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Jorman, Geo.
Keighley, A. M.
Lee, T. S.
Leomally, P.
MacGibbon, John.
Mahe, Bondoneds.
Martin, C. M.
Mery, Madame.
"Moonia."
Murison, Jas. S.
Pearson, Alfred.
Promotho Nath Mitter.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rifle Ranger.
Ross, C.
Ryall, Henry.
Seggett, C.
Seymour, A. J. C.
Smith, Geo.
Sproutt, H. C.
Staples, J. T. L.
Steers, W.
Stewart, Ronald.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Tuckett, Sam.
White, Muir.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, Mrs.
Wilson, A. J.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Calvert, J.
Hony. Secy., St. Leger Sweep.
Manager, Co-operative Club.
Wilson, A. J.

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:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

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HIGH COURT—Original Side.

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Calcutta, the 18th September 1877.

For "Mr. James Cameron Macgregor" in the High Court Notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 15th September 1877, Part II, read "Mr. John Cameron Macgregor."

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th September 1877.

No. 19.—Mr. J. S. Lincoln, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, was allowed furlough for twenty-five days under Section 14 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd May 1877.

The 12th September 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. J. G. Pope, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, obtained subsidiary leave for eleven days under Section 24 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th August 1877, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 8th September 1877.

No. 19.—Captain H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Port Blair Division, Public Works, from Rajputana, by Public Works Department Notification No. 345 of the 3rd August 1877, *Gazette of India*, Part I, page 484, took charge of the division from Mr. W. Causley on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-Genl.*,
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days, *viz.* :—

On Saturday, the 6th October, on account of Hindoo Festival "Mohalaya."

From Thursday, the 11th, to Monday, the 22nd October, both days inclusive, on account of Doorga and Luckhi Poojah Holidays.

All Government acceptances that may fall due between Thursday, the 11th, and Monday, the 22nd October, will be paid by the Bank on and after Monday, the 8th idem.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.
Indore, the 15th September 1877.

No. 49.—Gunesh Moreshwur Vadthekar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 4th instant of the two months and thirteen days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 48, dated 8th idem.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 12th September 1877.

No. 1181.—Major A. W. Roberts, Cantonment Magistrate, Merar, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Political Agent, Gwalior, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on other duty of Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C.

No. 1185.—ADDENDUM,—To Notification No. 1029, dated 18th August 1877, add "or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof."

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th September 1877.

Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, officiating 2nd Grade, attached to No. 5 Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Party, is granted privilege leave for 21 days under Chapter VII, Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 17th September to the 7th October next, inclusive.

Mr. G. G. Vander Beek, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 2 Khandesh and Bombay Native States Topographical Party, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard.

The 13th September 1877.

Mr. E. Graham, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 2 Khandesh and Bombay Native States Topographical Survey, is granted one month's privilege leave under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 25th September 1877.

The 15th September 1877.

Mr. P. White, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, Topographical Survey Department, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 18th September 1877.

No. 26.—Major J. Herschel, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 1st of October, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 30 of the Civil Leave Code.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th September 1877.

No. 94.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 372, dated 24th August 1877, Mr. J. H. Trott, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the afternoon of 7th September 1877.

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

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 11th September 1877.

No. 24.—Sergeant A. R. Morgan and Corporal J. Edden, Overseers, 1st Grade, posted to this Division of Superintendence in Inspector General's Notification No. 92, dated 30th August 1877, are posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works, which they joined on the afternoon of the 8th September 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 15th September 1877.

No. 53.—Barrack Sergeant J. S. Old, Meerut Division, Military Works, returned on the forenoon of the 1st instant from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 43 of the 6th ultimo.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 18th September 1877.

No. 59.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 92, dated the 30th August 1877, Mr. C. W. E. Cooper, Overseer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival on the 14th September 1877, and has been posted to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the same date.

No. 60.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of three months has been granted to Sergeant A. S. McDowell, Overseer, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Division.

Rawul Pindi, the 3rd September 1877.

No. 2011.—Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Peshawar on the 9th June 1877, and of his having assumed charge of the Peshawar Division, Military Works, from Captain J. T. Wright, R.E., on the forenoon of 14th idem.—*Vide* Gazette Notification No. 71, dated 16th June 1877, appointing Mr. Ashhurst to officiate as Executive Engineer.

No. 2013.—Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Peshawar Division, Military Works, from 20th September 1877, or such date subsequent thereto as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 2016.—Sergeant William Brooks, of Her Majesty's 15th Hussars, Meerut, and appointed to the Department Public Works per Government of India No. 350 E.M. and C., dated 27th August 1877, is posted to the 1st Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, as Barrack Sergeant.

The 4th September 1877.

No. 2021.—Sergeant W. G. Westwood, Overseer, 1st Grade, Peshawar Water Works Division rejoined from the three months' privilege leave granted him per Notifications No. 874, dated 17th May 1877, and No. 1432, dated 4th July 1877, respectively, on the 31st August 1877, after noon, the unexpired portion ofthe leave, *viz.*, three days, is therewith cancelled.

The 6th September 1877.

No. 2045.—Barrack Sergeant T. MacEwan, 1st Peshawar Division, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 1st October next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 15th September 1877.

No. 2108.—With reference to the Notification No. 2013 of the 3rd instant, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Peshawar Division, Military Works, is hereby cancelled.

J. H. CROWDY, *Capt., R.E.,*
In charge of Supdg. Engr.'s Office, Rawul Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 15th September 1877.

No. 23.—Lala Raja Lall, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Umballa Division, Military Works, on return from two months' privilege leave, is transferred to the Jullundur Division, Military Works.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn., Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 13th September 1877.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 372 of the 7th September 1877, Mr. H. Rainier, Assistant Auditor, was relieved of his duties in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Audit Office on the afternoon of the 11th September 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 25th June 1877.

No. 1.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 285 of the 18th May 1877, Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of his duties of Assistant Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System, on the afternoon of the 1st June 1877.

No. 2.—Mr. J. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' special leave under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave, from 1st July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3.—Referring to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 54 of the 22nd March 1877, Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 15th May 1877, of the furlough granted therein.

No. 4.—Mr. W. W. Shanks, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (with temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade), is granted eighteen months' furlough and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April 1877.

No. 5.—Referring to Director's Notification No. 38 of the 27th February 1877, Mr. R. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 20th April 1877, of the furlough granted therein.

No. 6.—Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 29th June 1877.

No. 7.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' sick leave, with effect from the 3rd March 1877.

No. 8.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. M. Ferrell, Supervisor, 1st Grade, attached to the Durbhunga Division, Tirhoot State Railway, from the 29th April 1877.

No. 9.—Privilege leave for five weeks is granted to Mr. T. W. Lilly, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Durbhunga Division, Tirhoot State Railway, with effect from 12th June 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. J. P. O'Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 26th May 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in Notifications of the Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, Nos. 16 and 18 of 8th and 24th May 1877, respectively.

No. 11.—In supersession of Notification of the Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, No. 14, dated 26th April 1877, Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted leave without allowances for three months from the 1st May 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. J. M. Montague, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed, on the 4th June 1877, the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 21.

No. 13.—Referring to Government of India (Public Works Department) Notification No. 270 of the 4th June 1877, Baboo Rammessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 7th July 1877.

No. 14.—Baboo Bans Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th June 1877.

No. 15.—With reference to Government of India (Public Works Department) Notification No. 260 of the 31st May 1877, Mr. F. S. O'Callaghan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the duties of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Tirhoot State Railway on the forenoon of the 26th June 1877, from Mr. E. J. Martin.

No. 16.—The furlough granted to Mr. W. W. Shanks, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, in Notification No. 4 of the 25th June 1877, is on medical certificate.

No. 17.—Mr. D. C. Maine is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st February 1877, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 14th July 1877.

No. 18.—In supersession of Notifications Nos. 32 and 38 of the 3rd April 1877 and 2nd May 1877, respectively, of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, Mr. E. A. Coello, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted five months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th March 1877.

The 21st July 1877

No. 19.—Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 20.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 300 of the 22nd June 1877, Mr. C. Howard, probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Durbhunga for duty on the Tirhoot State Railway, on the forenoon of the 6th July 1877.

No. 21.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 287 of the 13th June 1877, Mr. J. W. McMair, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, on the forenoon of the 6th July 1877.

No. 22.—With reference to Notification of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, No. 41 of the 29th May 1877, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved by Mr. Supervisor J. W. Goodsir of the charge of the Julpigoorie Sub-Division on the afternoon of the 27th June 1877.

The 27th July 1877.

No. 23.—The five weeks' privilege leave granted to Mr. T. W. Lilly, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, in Notification No. 9 of the 29th June 1877, is commuted to sick leave for two months and fifteen days.

The 4th August 1877.

No. 24.—In Notification No. 21 of the 21st July 1877, for "Mr. J. W. A. McMair," read "Mr. J. W. A. McNair."

No. 25.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, under Chapter II, Section 4, paragraph 28 of the Public Works Department Code, with effect from the 18th July 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, in continuation of the three months' language leave granted in Notification No. 25 of the 4th August 1877.

No. 27.—Babu Shurut Chunder Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted forty-five days' privilege leave, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th July 1877.

No. 28.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 309 of the 4th July 1877, Bahadoor Sirdar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 7th July 1877.

No. 29.—Baboo Bans Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 24th July 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 14 of the 7th idem.

The 11th August 1877.

No. 30.—With reference to Notification No. 22 of 21st July 1877, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined the Southern Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, on the afternoon of the 6th July 1877.

No. 31.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself on the afternoon of the 11th July 1877, of the six months' special leave granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 65 of 5th April 1877.

No. 32.—Mr. J. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 25th July 1877, of the six months' leave on urgent private affairs granted in Notification No. 2 of 25th June 1877.

No. 33.—With reference to Notification No. 6 of 25th June 1877, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 25th July 1877, and is posted to the Southern Division.

No. 34.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. C. D. Berril, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th July 1877.

No. 35.—Mr. M. N. S. Hecquet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted twenty days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself from the 28th July 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. P. Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 18th August 1877.

No. 37.—Privilege leave for two months and six days was granted to Captain W. H. St. B. Browne, while he was attached to the Northern Bengal State Railway as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th August 1874. This supersedes Notification No. 29 of 1874 of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 38.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 323, dated 18th July 1877, Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Deputy Examiner, made over, and Mr. J. Douglas, Assistant Examiner, received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the afternoon of 1st August 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director of State Railways,
North-Eastern System.

Western System.

The 10th September 1877.

No. 24.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 271 of the 5th June 1877, Captain J. S. Biscoe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, joined the Punjab Northern State Railway on the forenoon of the 9th July 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
officiating in the Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th September 1877.

No. 200.—Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Engineer-in-Chief's Office to the Mooltan District.

No. 201.—Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Surveys to Engineer-in-Chief's Office for special duty.

No. 202.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Engineer Apprentice, is transferred from the Western Extension Surveys to the Mooltan District.

The 11th September 1877.

No. 203.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 372 of 24th August 1877, Lalla Mahtab Roy, Accountant, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 3rd instant, and is posted to the Central Office of Accounts.

No. 204.—Mr. C. J. DeBretton, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from 1st instant, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 205.—This Office Notification No. 63 of 4th July 1876, granting forty-one days' privilege leave to Mr. Sub-Engineer C. J. DeBretton, is cancelled.

No. 206.—Baboo N. C. Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted leave without allowances for three months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 207.—This Office Notification No. 121 of the 27th October 1876, granting one month's leave without allowances to Baboo N. C. Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, is cancelled.

The 14th September 1877.

No. 208.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 13 of 30th July 1877, Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the afternoon of this date, and is posted to the Lower Scinde District.

The 15th September 1877.

No. 209.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. A. Johnstone, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. F. Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, from 12th to 20th May 1877.

Mr. R. C. Williams, Engineer Apprentice, to the Shujabad Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 15th September 1877.

No. 94.—With reference to Notification No. 78, dated 21st July 1877, Mr. J. V. Jones,

Accountant, 2nd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, availed himself of the one year's furlough therein granted on the forenoon of the 1st September 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 17th September 1877.

No. 45.—With reference to Government of India Gazette Notification No. 372, dated 24th ultimo, Mr. J. H. Trott, Accountant, 4th grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 20th September 1877 ... Rs. 27,28,468-6-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *21st Sept. 1877.*

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 10	...	10,52,384	4,06,804	37,36,138	59,72,294	28,98,766
„ 11	...	...	4,03,700	33,39,674	58,93,292	32,95,330
„ 12	...	...	4,09,818	29,33,736	58,02,641	37,01,268
„ 13	...	...	3,99,070	25,40,144	56,92,501	40,94,860
„ 14	1,011	...	3,98,921	21,45,482	54,92,470	44,90,533
„ 15	5,38,480	...	4,12,572	22,71,390	54,92,470	49,03,105

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 17th Sept. 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th September 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	18,99,605	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	65,42,180	2 3			
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,26,37,949	11 2	1,91,80,129	13	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	2,04,35,017	2	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	3,16,122	4	10
Sundries ...	...	...	8,94,277	11	6
RUPEES	...	...	6,27,25,152	0	3

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	...	1,01,77,378	1	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		48,15,770	5	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	45,19,999	8	8
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,26,03,606	14	1
Balances with other Banks	...		11,14,765	14	5
Dead Stock	...	...	10,06,104	0	6
Stamps	...	...	8,916	2	0
Sundries	...	...	2,69,075	9	10
			4,45,15,616	8	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	86,74,049	4 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	95,35,486	4 3	1,82,09,535	8	3
RUPEES	...	...	6,27,25,152	0	3

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 20th Sept. 1877.*

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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 September 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Of 1870.	10 years.	15 years.	
										Repayable June 1877.	Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st August 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,730	30,67,000	1,93,17,100	1,08,83,600	1,71,19,100	41,42,600	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,59,33,539
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	16,100
Add—												
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th September 1877	...	...	...	...	...	10,700	3,00,000	1,01,000	...	...	...	4,21,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September 1877	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,000	2,500	1,500	...	...	...	5,71,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1877	...	...	...	...	...	6,06,400	50,600	22,900	13,000	...	1,000	7,59,100
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,730	30,67,000	2,01,80,200	1,12,36,700	1,73,45,500	41,55,600	5,02,000	33,04,000	13,77,46,939
Deduct—												
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	19,900	...	44,700	...	...	1,000	1,06,800
Balance on 15th September 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,730	30,67,000	2,01,60,200	1,12,36,700	1,72,00,800	41,55,600	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,76,42,139

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th July 1877, enfaced from India, 2,487 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,511 lacs.

„ 16th July 1877 to 31st July	„	12	„	„	4 „
„ 1st August „ to 15th Augt.	„	16	„	„	2 „
„ 16th August „ to 31st „	„	28	„	„	1 „
„ 1st Sep. „ to 16th Sep.	„	17	„	„	1 „
		2,560 lacs.			2,519 lacs.
Balance against India		41 „			

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th September 1877.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 409.—*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 day of August 1877.*

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	Rajpootana ...	June 1877	Aug. 9, 1877
2	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Ditto ...	Do. 13, „
3	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, „
4	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
	Port Blair ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
	Grand Trunk Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
7	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
8	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
9	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
10	Hyderabad Imperial	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
11	Ditto (Assigned Districts.)	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
12	Central Provinces	May 1877	July 21, 1877
13	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
14	Indo-European Telegraph Department.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
15	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Aug. 4, 1877
16	Indian Telegraph Department.	Ditto ...	Do. 7, „
17	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13, „
18	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, „
19	Simla Imperial Circle.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
20	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
21	British Burmah ...	Apl. 1877 Supply.	Do. 18, „
23	Military Works ...	Mar. 1877	Do. 29, „

IRRIGATION.			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajpootana ...	June 1877	Aug. 2, 1877
2	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
3	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
4	Madras ...	May 1877	July 27, 1877
5	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Aug. 6, 1877
6	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11, „
7	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ..	Do. 13, „
8	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.			
1	Bombay ...	June 1877	Aug. 31, 1877
2	Madras ...	May 1877	July 27, 1877
3	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Aug. 2, 1877
4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „
5	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Sittang Valley.	July 1877	Aug. 29, 1877
2	Tirhoot Surveys ...	June 1877	Do. 18, „
3	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „
4	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
5	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
6	Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
8	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
	Store-keeper ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
	Assam Extension	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
	Seebsagur Coal Line Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
13	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
14	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
	Bellary and Hubli	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
17	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.	May 1877	July 13, 1877
18	Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „
19	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
20	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
21	Nulhattee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
22	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Aug. 4, 1877
23	Dhond and Munmar.	Ditto ..	Do. 7, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).			
1	Khamgaon ...	June 1877	Aug. 20, 1877
2	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
3	Wurdah Valley ...	May 1877	July 10, 1877
4	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
6	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
7	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
8	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
9	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
10	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Aug. 1, 1877
11	Oomrawtee ...	Apl. 1877	June 26, 1877

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

The 15th September 1877.

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:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
29	E 7—22262 „ —22263	5	R. Richardson, Esq., Umballa.
93	E 10—69916	10	Ragho Nath Das, Cashmere.
	„ —72453	10	
100	E 13—21862	100	Baboo Tara Prosono Roy, Howrah.
	„ —16317	100	
104	E 10—79722	10	C. Parkinson, Esq., Kussowlie.
	„ —79710	10	
106	E 6—97744	10	Gouree Singh, Bhagawal.
	E 10—75188	10	
	„ —73847	10	
	E 12—40165	20	

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th September 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
217	A 85—04906	500	The District Superintendent of Police, Jounpore.
	L 52—07021	500	
	„ —68406	500	
	„ —69133	500	
	„ —62050	500	
	„ —67256	500	
	A 89—52825	500	
218	O 27—28627	500	Shaik Jaffer Alli.
219	L 92—28914	50	Shaik Kalla Gazee.
	„ —20929	50	
220	L 84—59759	100	Moonshi Abdul Nyem.
	O 3—15123	20	
222	A 25—46060	20	Babu Gria Chunder Banerjee.
223	L 70—16558	1,000	Babu Godadhur Roy.
224	L 99—12956	10	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
225	L 75—45059	10	Babu Kherode Chunder Ghose.
	„ —94573	10	
	„ —04905	10	
	„ —88798	10	
	„ —39309	10	
226	L 94—12182	100	Messrs. Schroder, Smidt & Co.
	L 83—84571	100	
227	L 27—41718	5	Lieutenant C. W. J. Hingston.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
248	L 66—71052	50	Babu Annoda Churn Kastogiree.
	„ —71053	50	
249	L 78—10887	20	Mirza Ali Sher Beg.
250	L 19—43059	50	Babu Hury Hur Sohoy.
251	L 76—31834	10	Dookit Mistry.
252	O 1—34229	10	Mr. J. C. Cavorke.
253	L 99—9[illegible]154	10	Babu Hury Das Khettry.
160	L 15—70206 „ —70207	5	Mr. G. M. Drury.
	L 24—36265 „ —36258	5	
161	O 6—53848 „ —53843	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
162	L 26—36004 „ —36003	5	Babu G. C. Bhattacharjee.
163	L 33—61390 „ —54885	10	Babu Kettro Nath.
164	L 20—22584 „ —22583	5	Beethal Das.
166	L 1—51178 „ —51176	10	Babu Nilmadhub Coondu.
	L 33—23679 „ —15359	10	
167	L 24—61611 L 23—61512	5	Babu Radha Gobind Kur.
159	L 40—62458 L 43—79867	10	Hafezoolla.
151	L 21—15756 „ —15758	5	Babu Koylas Chunder Chowdhury.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 21st Sept. 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 7—81005	10	Mr. Nusservanjee Sapoorjee Mistree, Bombay.

KURRACHEE.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 11th September 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 7—63229	5	Post Master General, for Mr. J. Game, Palamcottah.
J 10—12192	100	Messrs. Alstons & Co., Tellicherry.
„ —12193	100	
„ —12194	100	
„ —12195	100	
„ —12196	100	

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office;
The 11th September 1877.

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

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
60	... B 40—52252	...	5	... N. A. Tambithoray Moodelliar, Madras.
61	... B 52—43986	...	10	... Assistant Engineer, Pereacolum Sub-Division, Tirumangalum.
	„ —43987	...	10	...
	„ —43988	...	10	...
	„ —43989	...	10	...
	„ —43990	...	10	...
	„ —43991	...	10	...
	B 42—81806	...	20	...
	„ —81808	...	20	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
123	... B 22—32164	...	20	... M. Polliah, Madras.
124	... B 51—00556	...	500	... Guggulum Gopala Chetty, Pondicherry.
	„ —00557	...	500	...
	„ —00558	...	500	...
	„ —00559	...	500	...
	„ —00560	...	500	...
	„ —00561	...	500	...
	„ —00562	...	500	...
	„ —00563	...	500	...
	„ —00564	...	500	...
125	... B 42—52951	...	20	... T. Ponumbala Moodelliar, Madras.
126	... B 52—44159	...	10	... Rajagopala Chariar, Madras.
	B 42—92114	...	20	...
127	... B 50—67470	...	100	... B. Vencataramiah, Bellary.
	„ —71885	...	100	...
	„ —75200	...	100	...
	„ —99462	...	100	...
128	... B 52—39547	...	10	... Assistant Engineer, Pereacolum Sub-Division, Tirumangalum.
	B 50—85492	...	100	...
	„ —85493	...	100	...
36	... B 54—07206 / „ —07209	wrongly joined.	20	... Vencatachella Iyer, Madras.
37	... B 31—68098 / C 9—44787	ditto	10	... Hormusji Muncharji, Patell, Bombay.
38	... B 52—37790 / „ —37791	ditto	10	... Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.
39	... B 42—69265 / „ —69268	ditto	20	... Damja Ooka & Co., Cochin.
40	... B 49—12791 / „ —36503	ditto	10	... Hajee Aboobucker Hajee Adoni, Cochin.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 10th September 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
W62	... M 4-90005	...	5	... Nawab Raza Alikhan of Godhya Chowdhree, Lucknow.
W63	... M 22—40082	...	20	... J. M. Preto, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.			Rs.	
H134	... M 23—35959	...	50	... Nawab Raza Alikhan of Godhya Chowdhree, Lucknow.
	C 99—78635	...	20	...
H135	... M 23—48721	...	50	... Mr. W. F. Male, Lucknow.
H136	... M 25-43233	...	100	... Mr. Aderje Muncherje Dalal, Broach.
	„ —43234	...	100	...
	„ —43235	...	100	...
	„ —43236	...	100	...
	„ —43237	...	100	...
	„ —43239	...	100	...
	„ —43240	...	100	...
	„ —57648	...	100	...
	M 23—42841	...	50	...
	„ —69823	...	50	...
	C 99—95803	...	20	...
	M 22—44220	...	20	...
	M 27—66137	...	10	...
	M 28—41806	...	10	...
	„ —78002	...	10	...
	M 29—39332	...	10	...
	M 30—11546	...	10	...
H137	... M 4—09751	...	5	... Mr. Bomanje Mancherjee, Bhagora.
	„ —09753	...	5	...
H138	... M 2—35408	...	5	... Govind Ragvendra Sadputrikar, Carkoon, Mamlatdar's Katchery, Nasik.
H139	... M 28—64143	...	10	... Poonja Javet, Mandvi, Bombay.
H140	... M 20—82752	...	10	... Virjee Hemraj, Vingorla.
	M 28—39500	...	10	...
	„ —56299	...	10	...
	M 6—16887	...	5	...
M87	... M 23—27510 / „ —27520	wrongly joined.	50	... Jamsetje Heeraje, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
	M 22—38946 / „ —38945	wrongly joined	20	...

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th September 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
5	... F 9—71735 / „ —71734	... 50	... Gopal Rao, Agent to Treasurer, Paper Currency, Nagpur.

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office;
The 13th September 1877.

C. G. VANSITTART,
for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th August 1877.

The following order of the Government of India is published for general information:—

Simla, the 27th July 1877.

No. 2196.—Under the powers vested in him by Sections 20 and 22 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare that the rates of postage chargeable on inland *parcels* and on inland *packets* of books and other articles, shall be those hereunder mentioned, *viz.*:—

On parcels: 8 annas, if the parcel does not exceed 40 tolas in weight, and 4 annas additional for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.

On packets: 1 anna, if the packet does not exceed 10 tolas in weight, 2 annas if it exceeds 10 tolas and does not exceed 40 tolas, and 2 annas additional for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.

The foregoing rates shall be subject to the existing regulations concerning the compulsory prepayment of *packets* and the packing of them with open ends.

No alteration is made in the present scale of charges* leviable on *packets* transmitted on Her Majesty's Service; but in lieu of the present scale of charges leviable on parcels transmitted on Her Majesty's Service under the official correspondence rules, there shall be charged on every such *service parcel* the same amount as that chargeable on a *service packet* of like weight, together with 4 annas for registration. Thus, for a service parcel exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 tolas, there shall be charged 3 annas (service packet rate) together with 4 annas, or a total of 7 annas. The prepayment of *service packets* shall continue to be compulsory, and that of service parcels shall continue to be optional.

* 2 annas for 20 tolas, 3 annas for 30 tolas, and so on.

This order shall have effect in respect of all parcels and packets posted on and after the 1st September 1877.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 21st September 1877.

No. 658.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF OUDH.

Mr. G. J. Hynes has been appointed (provisionally) to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.

No. 668.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF RAJPUTANA.

Mr. John Dillon has been appointed to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajputana.

Mr. M. LeBreton has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajputana, *vice* Mr. Dillon, deputed to officiate as Compiler of Post Office Accounts.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 21st September 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 22nd September 1877, 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 Monday, the 24th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 24th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th September 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Réunion can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th September 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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, *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 29th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits Settlements, for transmission per Steamer will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st September 1877.

Aldhan, W. C.
Altendorff, A. E.
Andrew, Mr.
Assam.
Angus, R. C.
Barnes, S. K.
Bowen, S. D.
Brigden, C.
Brock, J. B.
Brookes, John Thomas.
Brown, F. L.
Cacacia, M.
Campbell, John E.
Chew, J. F.
Cooke, Kent P.
Curtis, Mrs.
Daniel, J. E., Mrs.
Domball, E. J.
Doyle & Co.
Dunbar, Mrs.
Elliott, G. P.
Estoup, J.
Farquhar, A. A.
Framjee, J.
Godhino, Mrs. M.
Gomes, Miss.
Gorman, Miss.
Harriss, J. S.
Hem Chundra Banerjee.
Hills, A.
Hodges, Jas.
Jackson, A. H.
Jacob, M. E.
Johnson, F.
Jones, W.
Lee, H.
Lepage, H. L.
Lucas, J. T.
Main, Richard.
Malletto, O.
Manson, J.
Maxwell, J.
McAllister, R. H., Mrs.
McKeon, A. B.
McNeilag, E. Daniel.
Muttu, Babu.
Newman, B., & Co.
Nickells, E. J. H.
Norman, Capt. C. B. (B. S. C.)
Norton, Mr.
Oneill, Dr.
Owen, W. L.
Paterson, W. W.
Paul, E. N.
Pearce, C.
Peebles, Jas. M.
Peterson, Mrs. O. O.
Phelan, Mrs.
Ris, B. W.
Robson, M. S.
Robertson, W. H.
Rogers, Sergt. J.
Ross, George.
Russell, G.
Saul, J.
Shields, Mrs. A.
Spencer, R., & Co.
Stoney, A. B.
Syers, P. or C., Misses.
Tiglie, Miss.
Thelman, Mrs.
Tonken, J.
Wood, Thomas.
Woods, J. M.
Wren, W. G.

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

Agent, of Dr. Knighton, LL.D.
A. W. B.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Baliol, Henry.
Ball, L. M.
Beaton, Jas.
Beedell, Capt. W.
Bell, C. H.
Browning, W. E.
Burland, Chas.
Carew, B. H.
Chennell, Thos.
Collings, Mrs. A.
Cooper, Mrs. A.
Cousins, H. G.
Dixon, J. W.
Dumri Lall Tewari, Dr.
Ewing, Geo.
Felsted, Thos.
Fox, C. J.
Gibson, J. H.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grant, H.
Harrison, C. W.
Henry, Jas.
Illis, John.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Jorman, Geo.
Judunath Bhattacharjee.
Keighley, A. M.
Lee, T. S.
MacGibbon, John.
MacWilliams, Miss.
Mahe, Bondoneds.
Martin, C. M.
Mery, Madame.
Mirza Fyazally Beg.
Murison, Jas. S.
Murphy, Mrs. M. A.
O'Conner, J. M.
Pearson, Alfred.
Piguet, Madame Bline.
Promotho Nath Mitter.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rifle Ranger.
Ross, C.
Ryall, Henry.
Seggett, C.
Smith, Geo.
Sproutt, H. C.
Steers, W.
Stewart, Ronald.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Watson, John.
White, Muir.
Whiteway, Sheldon.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, Mrs.
Wilson, A. J.
Wood, R. B.

Registered Letters.

Calvert, J.
George, J.
Koczieki, Monsieur.
Mayne, Mr.
Pletty, Capt. W. J.
Wilson, A. J.
Windson, David

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877. 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.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th September 1877.

No. 1222.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee. Schedule 13 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days, *viz.*:—

On Saturday, the 6th October, on account of Hindoo Festival "Mohalaya."

From Thursday, the 11th, to Monday, the 22nd October, both days inclusive, on account of Doorga and Luckhi Poojah Holidays.

All Government acceptances that may fall due between Thursday, the 11th, and Monday, the 22nd October, will be paid by the Bank on and after Monday, the 8th idem.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 18th September 1877.

No. $\frac{2473}{1877}$ *G.*—Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Officiating Wing Officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days, with effect from the 24th of August 1877.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 18th September 1877.

No. 88.—The unexpired portion of the one month's privilege leave granted in Notification in Residency Orders, No. 108, dated 29th September 1876, to Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is cancelled.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th September 1877.

Mr. C. Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 7 Rajputana Topographical Survey, has passed the examination in Hindustani in the Lower Standard.

Mr. W. M. Kelley, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 7 Rajputana Topographical Survey, has passed the Examination in Hindustani in the Lower Standard.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 25th September 1877.

No. 54.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 92 of 30th August last, Corporal R. Clay, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Morar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th September 1877.

No. 55.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 92, dated 30th August last, Corporal I. Dargie, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Chakrata Road Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th September 1877.

No. 56.—Syud Mudud Hoosain, Overseer, 1st Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 12th September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may wish to avail himself of the same.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 20th September 1877.

No. 61.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineer, took over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The 22nd September 1877.

No. 62.—Mr. G. W. Dodsworth and Colonel J. Dawson, Executive Engineers, made over and received charge of the Dinapore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 18th September 1877.

No. 63.—Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, re-assumed charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant F. B. D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

No. 64.—Captain A. G. Clayton, R. E., Executive Engineer, returned on the 18th instant from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 45 of 4th August last, and took over charge of the Pachmarhi Division, Military Works, from Major D. C. Walker, R. E., on the forenoon of the same day.

The unexpired portion of Captain Clayton's leave, 22 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 25th September 1877.

No. 65.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 63, dated 22nd September 1877, Mr. W. R. Barker and Lieutenant F. B. D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineers, made over and received charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Presidency District.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1877.

No. 7.—Baboo Shudamadhub Bose, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, availed himself of the leave granted in Notification No. 6 of 17th July 1877 on 4th ultimo, and re-joined his division on the forenoon of 18th instant.

The unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. Dist., Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Western System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Murree, the 14th September 1877.

No. 25.—Mr. P. deLaval Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th December 1876, under Section 9, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, an extension, by one year, of the two years' furlough in India sanctioned in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 9th January 1875, without allowances.

No. 26.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 74 of 19th April 1877, Mr. E. B. Medley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, re-joined the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of the 27th July 1877 from the Bombay Famine Relief Works, to which he was deputed in Public Works Department Notification No. 141 of the 27th March 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. D. G. Ottley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway (Open Line), availed himself of the leave granted in this Office Notification No. 20 of the 22nd ultimo on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The 15th September 1877.

No. 28.—The leave granted to Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, in this Office Notification No. 6, dated 25th June 1877, having lapsed, is renewed with effect from the 1st instant or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

No. 29.—Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the Colloquial Examination in the Hindustani language on the 3rd September 1877.

The 21st September 1877.

No. 30.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Open Line).

No. 31.—Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Open Line) in this Office Notification No. 19 of the 22nd ultimo, is re-transferred to the Construction Section of the same line.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, officiating in the Western System.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1877.

No. 2.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 264 and 331, dated respectively 1st June and 20th July 1877, Baboo Nundo Lall Nundy, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the office of the Deputy Consulting Engineer and Port Store Officer at Karachi on the forenoon of the 11th September 1877.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Director of State Railway Stores.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 12th September 1877.

No. 54.—Mr. G. Sharp, Sub-Engineer, Temporary 2nd Grade, Ghat Division, is transferred to the Barnagar Division.

The 17th September 1877.

No. 55.—Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghat Division, is transferred to the Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway.

The 24th September 1877.

No. 56.—With reference to Notification No. 16, dated 10th September 1877, of Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr. J. Corkery, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Barnagar Division, which he joined on the 13th September 1877.

No. 57.—With reference to Notification No. 16, dated 10th September 1877, of Director of State Railways, Central System, Babu Chandan Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Ghat Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 13th September 1877.

No. 58.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, returned on the afternoon of 8th September 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 47 of 27th August 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th September 1877.

No. 213.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District, and attached for special duty to Superintending Engineer's Office.

No. 214.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No. 15 of 1st August 1877, Baboo Jeeraj Singh, Overseer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 18th instant, and is posted to the Upper Scinde District.

The 22nd September 1877.

No. 215.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District :—

Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Private L. Fletcher, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. A. Sneddon, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 24th September 1877.

No. 46.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 393, dated 8th September 1877, Mr. J. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

No. 47.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 13, dated the 10th instant, Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Delhi Division of this Railway on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

No. 48.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 395, dated 18th instant, Messrs. L. O'Connell and R. J. Partridge assumed charge of the duties of Travelling Inspectors of Accounts on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

No. 49.—Lance Corporal J. Otterson and Gunner W. Martin, Overseers, 1st Grade, posted to this Railway under the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 16, dated 10th September, reported themselves on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

The 25th September 1877.

No. 50.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself, on the 23rd May last, of the four months' leave in India on medical certificate granted to him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 389, dated the 6th instant, and reported his return therefrom on the forenoon of the 24th idem.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 22nd September 1877.

No. 22.—This Office Notification No. 18 of 25th August last is hereby cancelled.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th September 1877.

No. 1327A.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 367, dated 21st August 1877, Captain J. Grierson, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana State Railway, made over, and Mr. R. B. Duncan, Examiner of Accounts, Central System, received charge of the Accounts of the Western Rajputana State Railway on the afternoon of the 2nd August 1877.

No. 1329.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 392, dated 7th September 1877, Mr. H. Rainier, Officiating Deputy Examiner, received over charge of the Accounts of the Western Rajputana State Railway on the forenoon of the 15th September 1877.

R. C. MAXWELL, *Lieut., R.E.,*
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 21st day of September 1877.

Name,—William Cummings.
Age,—24 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Initials "W. B. W." on left arm.
Date of Desertion,—17th September 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Ahmednagar.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd January 1877.
Place of Enlistment,—Reading.
Parish where Born,—Pimlico.
County,—Middlesex.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Clerk.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

R. J. J. STEWART, *Captain,*
Comdg. 66th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 21st day of September 1877.

Name,—John H. Robertson.
Age,—24 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—None.
Date of Desertion,—17th September 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Ahmednagar.
Date of Enlistment,—16th November 1876.
Place of Enlistment,—Bombay.
Parish where Born,—Gosport.
County,—Hants.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Surveyor.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

R. J. J. STEWART, *Captain,*
Comdg. 66th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 21st day of September 1877.

Name,—Charles Ratcliffe.
Age,—26 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—A figure, 2 C. Rs., 2 anchors, 2 warts, 2 diamonds, and L. H. on left arm, an anchor and C. R. on right arm.
Date of Desertion,—19th September 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Ahmednagar,
Date of Enlistment,—9th September 1868.
Place of Enlistment,—Colchester.
Parish where Born,—St. Marys at the Walls.
County,—Essex.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

R. J. J. STEWART, *Captain,*
Comdg. 66th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 21st day of September 1877.

Name,—John Laverick.
Age,—27 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Pock-marked, J. L. on front of left forearm.
Date of Desertion,—19th September 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Ahmednagar.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd June.
Place of Enlistment,—Halifax.
Parish where Born,—Hull.
County,—Yorkshire.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

R. J. J. STEWART, *Captain,*
Comdg. 66th Regt.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0 per cubic foot.
22 ,,	@	,,	2	12	0 ,,
23 ,,	@	,,	2	14	0 ,,
24 ,,	@	,,	3	0	0 ,,

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 ,,	@	,,	2	4	0 ,,
under 7 ,,	@	,,	2	0	0 ,,

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 27th September 1877 ... Rs. 60,01,848-6-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA.
28th Sept. 1877.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 17	25,78,738	...	4,17,891	40,44,850	53,92,552	53,07,397
,, 18	...	...	4,03,373	36,41,437	53,92,451	57,10,810
,, 19	...	...	4,04,971	36,41,437	51,92,343	61,11,793
,, 20	...	...	...	36,41,437	49,91,007	61,11,793
,, 21	...	...	3,97,657	32,46,793	48,91,015	65,06,144
,, 22	1,419	...	4,00,311	28,43,554	48,91,015	69,11,098

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th Sept. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending 30th June 1877.

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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.

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CANTONMENT, CITY, CIVIL STATION AND PLANS. *Scale 16 Inches = 1 Mile.*					
Goalpara Civil Station	Antiquarian	1	0	1	4

R. V. RIDDELL, *Captain, R. E.,*
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge of Surveyor General's Office.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 12th May 1877.

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.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
4	... F 8—53906 } —53911 }	... 20	... T. G. O. Garlah, Inspector of Police, Saugor.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th September 1877.

C. G. VANSITTART,
for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
228	L 84—34512	100	Messrs. Wills, Edmands and Co.
229	L 94—27261	100	Jallee Ram Ghonesham Das.
231	L 86—99710	10	Messrs. Jeetun Shaw and Kumla Putt.
	L 76—92332	10	
	L 6—82439	10	
232	L 92—32646	50	Babu Juggeshur Biswas.
233	L 84—93528	100	Babu Amritalal Banerjee.
	„ —93529	100	
234	L 82—56821	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea.
235	L 92—07312	50	Babu Dwarka Nath Chowdhury.
	O 2—91448	20	
	„ —34203	20	
	O 6—62005 to „ —62009	10 each	
	„ —62017 to „ —62031	10 each	
236	O 2—67171	20	Babu W. C. Chatterjee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
168	L 4—38618 / „ —38616	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. R., Calcutta.
254	O 27—20208	500	Babu Gour Chunder Kooree Chowdhury.
	„ —26474	500	
	L 84—29683	100	
255	L 85—84185	1,000	Babu Mohes Chunder Coondu.
	O 27—21597	500	
	L 84—23945	100	
	„ —59205	100	
	„ —78438	100	
	„ —78439	100	
	„ —78677	100	
256	O 27—21596	500	Babu Nurro Hory Coondu.
257	L 92—23144	50	Revd. Geo. Baugh.
	„ —06557	50	
	O 5—92128	10	
	L 28—35229	5	
258	L 27—99972	5	Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjee.
259	L 84—93390	100	Mr. M. F. Beamish.
260	L 81—18079	50	Mohamed Hossein.
	L 91—59480	20	
261	L 91—55226	20	Lieutenant R. H. Brown.
262	L 25—77394	5	Babu Hurro Lal Poddar.
	L 26—58530	5	
263	L 27—25789	5	Babu Akhoy Coomer Maheri.
	L 25—12232	5	
264	O 7—48262	10	Mrs. A. Edwards.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 28th Sept. 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W64	M 26—02148	1,000	Waljee Narayen, New Cloth Market, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
Ha136	M 28—88946	10	Nandlall Ramjee, Merchant, Pardi.
H141	M 29—22962	10	Wamon Bullal, Signaller, Nizam's S. Ry., Secundrabad.
H142	C 91—13676	10	Vináyek Kasinath Gokhley, Satara.
H143	M 25—59969	100	Cooree Jummunnah, Merchant, Adoni.
M88	C 99—67375 / E 8—49318	20	Atmaram Mukund Kanekar, Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 25th September 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 7—76862	5	K. Keshavun Nair, Head Constable, No. 860.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 10—00812	100	K. Sadasivu Purabramam of Vizagapatam.
J 5—57602	20	S. Vilvandra Moodelliar, Rayapuram, Madras.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th September 1877.

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

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
63	B 40—86802	5	M. Theroovengada Moodelly, Madras.
65	B 58—19954	100	Rajananend Missur, Madras.
66	B 28—99871	500	Messrs. Alstones & Co., Tellicherry.
68	B 58—38340	100	M. Adinarrain Iyah, Madras.
69	B 52—95309	10	T. Vencatasawmi Naidu, Darumpoory.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
129	B 52—95749	10	T. Vythinatha Pillay, Madras.
	B 54—29582	20	K. Krishna Row, Chingleput.
130	B 52—44095	10	
131	B 58—25207	100	T. Streenivasaloo Chetty, Nellore.
	„ —33241	100	
	„ —33242	100	
132	B 52—53647	10	T. Narrain Row, Madras.
	„ —94136	10	
133	B 52—47243	10	Mr. A. Andrews, Cuddalore.
134	B 55—18280	50	A. Chuckrapany Naidu, Madras.
135	B 53—06284	10	Y. Chengannah Chetty, Adoni.
136	B 40—87108	5	A. Casava Moodelliar, Madras.
137	B 40—23007	5	H. H. Shephard, Esq., Madras.
41	B 42—63776 wrongly joined. / „ —17331	20	C. Aroonachella Iyer, Madras.
	„ —46286 ditto / „ —46289	20	
42	B 55—05448 ditto / „ —05445	50	Messrs. Knoop & Co., Bombay.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th September 1877.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
62	E 10—68652	10	Lieutenant Hallet, 72nd Highlanders, care of the Treasury Officer, Sialkot.
	„ —68653	10	
	„ —68654	10	
	„ —68655	10	
	„ —68656	10	
	„ —68657	10	
	„ —68658	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
95	E 13—00559	100	Gunga Ram, Cloth Merchant, Kunjah.
99	E 6—73093	10	Richard Lydekker, Esq., Geological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta.
	E 10—39096	10	
101	E 12—51112	20	Mrs. Mary Floyd, Mussoorie.
	E 10—91779	10	
108	E 10—80130	10	Baboo Moti Lal Ghose, Govt. of India, P. W. D., Simla.
	E 7—70100	5	

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd September 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th September 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up ...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	92,58,737	13	1
Reserve Fund ...	18,99,415	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	47,57,070	5	4
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 55,59,071 11 7 / Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,12,73,312 0 2	1,68,32,383	11	9	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	49,41,036	14	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	1,83,80,878	2	4	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches ...	2,00,31,111	6	5
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	3,97,834	0	11	Balances with other Banks ...	2,58,161	1	4
Sundries ...	9,12,771	6	2	Dead Stock ...	10,06,136	6	3
				Stamps ...	8,560	14	0
				Sundries ...	2,62,851	7	7
					4,05,24,286	4	1
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 86,03,366 6 11 / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 92,95,629 10 2	1,78,98,996	1	1
RUPEES ...	5,84,23,282	5	2	RUPEES ...	5,84,23,282	5	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 27th Sept. 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th September 1877.

With reference to Notifications of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Nos. 403 and 404, dated the 13th instant, Babu Keddar Nath Doss, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd September 1877. Mr. H. W. Eicke joined his appointment as Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, on the forenoon of the same date.

H. W. CLARKE, *Capt., R.E.*,
for *Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th September 1877.

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 29th September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits Settlements, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th September 1877, 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 September 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamar *Rokhara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 1st October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 1st October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 2nd October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *vid* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 5th October 1877.

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 an 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 of Calcutta.

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,, 6. Out of print.
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,, 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
,, 9. Rock off Pegu coast.
,, 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
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,, 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
,, 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.
,, 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
,, 15. Alteration in Manora Point light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
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No. XIX.—(*1st*) Report on the communication between Calcutta and Dacca, by Lieut. Greathed, 1855. (*2nd*) Progress of Dacca and Arracan Road, by Lieutenant Sims, 1855. (*3rd*) Report on the Creek Navigation from Akyab to Tounghoop, by Captain Dicey, 1854, (*4th*) Report on the Toungoop Mountain Road, by Lieutenant Forlong, 1855. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XXI.—Revenue Reports of the Ganges Canal for the year 1855-56, by Lieut. Col. R. Baird Smith; and Irrigation in Egypt, by Captain J. G. Fife. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXII.—Official correspondence on the subject of attaching Lightning Conductors to Powder Magazines, 1839 to 1845. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXV.—Selection of papers from 1853 to 1858, regarding the construction of a Light-house on the Alguada Reef. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXVI.—Report on the Government Iron Works at Kumaon, with Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for establishing Iron Works in Kumaon, and Remarks on the Iron Deposits of Himalayas, by W. Sowerby, 1858. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XXXIII.—Report on the Revenue Returns of the Canals under the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, for 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXXIV.—Report on the Affairs of Khelat, from 1857 to 1860.

Report of Operations in the Thuggee and Dacoity Departments during 1859 and 1860. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Hyderabad Medical School, 1861.

No. XXXV.—Reports on the Teak Forests in Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, 1860-61. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXXVII.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1861-62. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XXXVIII.—Report on the Revenue Returns of the Canals under the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, for 1860-61. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XL.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1862-63. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLI.—Report on the projected Tram**way between Nagpore and the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces, by R. Temple, Esq., B. C. S., 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLII.—Correspondence from 1858 to 1864, relating to the deterioration of lands from a destructive saline efflorescence called "Reh." *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLIII.—Report on the Mahanuddy and its Tributaries, the Resources and Trade of the adjacent Countries, and the proposed Works for the Improvement of Navigation and Irrigation, by R. Temple, Esq., B. C. S., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. XLIV.—Papers referring to the effects of Lightning on Buildings situated on elevated sites, 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLV.—Memorandum on the River Hooghly, together with a Report on some Operations for its Improvement carried on during 1862-63. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLVII.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1862-63. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Records of the "Calcutta Gazette."

Selections from *Calcutta Gazettes* of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of 50 years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C. S., Accountant General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Vol. V. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Copies of Volumes I, II, III, & IV, are still available. *Price,* Volume I, Rs. 3. Volumes II, III, & IV, Rs. 5 each. Volume I; *packing and postage, 8 annas.* Volumes III & IV; *packing and postage, 12 annas each.*

Selections from unpublished records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive, relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal, Vol. I, with a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Revd. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

☞ *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.

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2. Colored Map, Rs. 2 8.

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Revised Edition. *Price*—
To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*
To all officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*
Packing and postage, 10 annas.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India:
Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maiminsing.
Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas.

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 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

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, 3 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, 3 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, Re. 1-3; postage, 5 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 Brahmapootur. *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 July 1877. *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.*

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

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered	...	Rs.	10 0 0
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Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, Re. 1-4.*

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
West India Pilot, Vol. II	... „	6 0 0

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877. 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 31st March 1877.

From the 14th 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 7th April, 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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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th October 1877.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. A. B. Miller to perform the duties of the Receiver of the Court, in addition to his own duties as Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Macgregor on leave, or until further order.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st October 1877.

No. 21.—Mr. M. Fleischer, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th August 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. H. A. W. Fanshawe, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th August 1877.

A. CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Field Office, Naini Tal, the 2nd October 1877.

No. 1F.—The leave of absence, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, granted in Notification No. 25, dated 23rd July last, to Mr. William James Smith, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is cancelled, and Mr. Smith is granted one year's leave of absence under Section 3, Supplement F, from the 17th July 1877.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th September 1877.

No. 95.—Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, Temporary 2nd Grade, received charge of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, from Colonel J. Dawson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the 15th September 1877, after noon, in addition to his present duties.

No. 96.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 393, dated 8th September 1877, Mr. J. A. Ellis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the 21st September 1877, after noon.

No. 97.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 422, dated 26th September 1877, Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Meerut Division of Superintendence, Military Works.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 27th September 1877.

No. 57.—Privilege leave for twenty-one days is granted to Major Birney, R.E., Executive Engineer, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, with effect from the 11th October 1877, or any subsequent date (not later than the 20th October 1877) from which he may wish to avail himself of the same.

No. 58.—Lieutenant J. T. Rice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 15th instant from the one month's privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 42, dated 6th ultimo.

No. 59.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 349, dated 8th August 1877, Mr. G. Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Morar Division, Military Works, on the 15th instant, and reported his departure for Narora on the 16th idem.

The 29th September 1877.

No. 60.—Captain J. E. Toller, R.E., Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, availed himself on the afternoon of the 21st September 1877 of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 52, dated 8th idem.

The 2nd October 1877.

No. 61.—Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. W. B. Bromley, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, respectively received and made over charge of the Chakrata Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 30th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 27th September 1877.

No. 65.—Sergeant H. McGraw, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Dinapore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Division.

Rawul Pindi, the 26th September 1877.

No. 2230.—Notification No. 2108, dated 15th instant, cancelling two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Peshawur Division, Military Works, is hereby withdrawn.

The 27th September 1877.

No. 2239.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Peshawur Water Works Division, Military Works, with effect from 5th July 1877.

J. H. CROWDY, *Capt., R.E.,*
In charge of Supdg. Engr.'s Office, Rawul Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd October 1877.

No. 1687.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 166, dated 4th April 1877, Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 26th September 1877.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th September 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 8th September 1877.

The 27th September 1877.

No. 18.—The following Officers, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, passed, on the 25th July 1877, the Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code II, iv, 17, 18 and 19:—

Mr. E. J. Shadbolt.
" F. Wolley-Dod.
" T. Michell.

The 28th September 1877.

No. 19.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 415 of the 22nd September 1877, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

Western System.

Murree, the 26th September 1877.

No. 32.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 406, dated 14th instant, transferring Mr. J. W. Brassington, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to Rajputana, this Office Notification No. 22 of the 5th idem is cancelled.

The 27th September 1877.

No. 33.—The posting of Apprentice Overseers, made in this Office Notification No. 23 of the 6th instant, is revised as follows:—

To Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. G. W. Rayner, 2nd Grade.

To Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. T. W. Daly, 2nd Grade.
Baboo Benode Beharee Bandyapadhya, 3rd Grade.
Miran Bakhsh, 3rd Grade.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 1st October 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Notification No. 401, dated 12th September 1877, by the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. O. Chalk took charge of the duties of Travelling Inspector of Accounts of the Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, from the 1st October 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line), Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 1st October 1877.

No. 95.—Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Western System, Mr. G. W. Rayner, Overseer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 19th September 1877, and is posted to the Soan Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 20th idem.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., 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 Rupees		Balance Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 24	2,462	...	5,97,544	22,44,072	48,00,382	75,13,041
" 25	2,664	11,90,682	5,93,643	16,50,100	60,21,872	69,08,082
" 26	1,994	...	5,93,706	10,52,949	58,87,323	75,07,226
" 27	...	...	5,95,115	4,45,605	58,87,949	81,14,570
" 28	...	...	3,99,047	31,647	57,89,556	85,28,529
" 29	...	11,85,455	...	31,647	69,66,171	73,30,549

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 1st Oct. 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 4th October 1877 ... Rs. 37,52,838-6-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *5th Oct. 1877.*

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0 per cubic foot.
22 "	@	"	2	12	0 "
23 "	@	"	2	14	0 "
24 "	@	"	3	0	0 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 "	@	"	2	4	0 "
under 7 "	@	"	2	0	0 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

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 September 1877.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1860-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1845-46.	Of 1856-57.	Of 1858-59.	Of 1859-60.	Of 1860-61.	Transfer of 1865.	Of 1864-65.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1872.			10 years.	15 years.	
														Repayable June 1877.	Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th September 1877	2,01,60,300	30,07,000	14,46,720	2,346	33,173	55,600	1,72,00,800	1,12,36,700	43,55,600	2,97,000	3,03,87,100	82,800	4,57,33,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,76,42,139
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th September 1877 ...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	55,000	14,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1877 ...	4,33,700	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,700	7,800	65,000	...	35,500	...	60,000	...	...	8,96,700
	2,06,49,000	30,07,000	14,46,720	2,346	33,173	55,600	1,75,10,500	1,13,60,200	44,20,600	2,97,000	3,04,02,600	82,800	4,57,93,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,86,14,839
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	1,76,600	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	21,700	2,600	...	30,000	...	60,800	...	...	2,97,700
Balance on 30th September 1877	2,04,72,400	30,07,000	14,46,720	2,346	33,173	55,600	1,75,04,400	1,12,38,500	42,18,100	2,97,000	3,03,72,600	82,800	4,57,33,200	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,83,16,839

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1877, enfaced from India, 2,499 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,515 lakhs.

" 1st August 1877 to 15th Augt.	16	"	"	2	"
" 16th " " to 31st "	28	"	"	1	"
" 1st Sep. " to 15th Sep.	17	"	"	1	"
" 16th " " to 30th "	9	"	"	2	"
	2,569 lakhs.			2,521 lakhs.	
Balance against India	2,521 "				
	48 "				

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd October 1877.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th September 1877

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	2,032	1,40,527 12 7	853	1,24,239 15 5	460 4 6	10,01,668 6 9
Assam	10	287	24,089 11 3	94	15,338 11 8	37 10 1	1,16,500 4 0
N. W. Provinces	35	1,659	78,247 9 7	383	58,726 4 7	246 6 10	4,50,961 11 8
Punjab	23	449	40,195 5 10	177	37,281 13 0	192 6 3	3,22,767 12 7
Oudh	12	342	32,763 1 11	106	24,056 5 0	119 14 7	2,10,824 6 8
Central Provinces... ...	19	302	38,532 5 10	74	15,994 5 7	18 15 3	2,31,198 5 0
British Burmah	13	286	21,414 8 2	100	17,714 12 6	117 2 0	1,16,560 7 1
Berar	2	121	9,320 0 6	33	7,456 12 8	10 6 0	66,514 13 9
India	5	417	24,775 8 6	87	12,898 8 6	48 15 2	1,32,635 0 9
Total interest for the year 1876-77 ...	...	...	75,524 13 5	...	...	...	75,524 13 5
TOTAL ...	164	5,895	4,85,390 13 7	1,907	3,13,707 8 11	1,250 0 8	27,25,156 1 8

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd October 1877.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd October 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. A. P.
Capital, paid up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		18,99,375 0 0
Public Deposit at Head Office ...	Rs. A. P. 51,56,199 6 8	1,81,40,950 4 11
Public Deposit at Branches ...	1,29,84,750 14 3	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,94,79,464 1 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,56,872 1 10
Sundries		9,54,816 1 7

ASSETS.		Rs. A. P.
Government Securities		86,47,592 13 1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		48,41,485 5 4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		48,11,018 8 3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,07,21,571 10 1
Balances with other Banks		2,95,265 2 2
Dead Stock		10,04,382 14 1
Stamps		8,293 7 0
Sundries		2,57,341 8 2
		4,05,36,961 4 1
	Rs. A. P.	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	89,07,328 13 6	2,02,44,526 5 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,13,37,197 7 9	
RUPEES ...	6,08,31,477 9 5	6,08,31,477 9 5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 4th Oct. 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
63	... E 12—33642	20	... Baboo R. C. Bose, Assistant Surgeon, Delhi.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
104	... E 10—79709	10	... C. Parkinson, Esq., Kussowlie.
	" —79710	10	...
	" —79722	10	...
103	... E 10—68742	10	... W. P. Rabbitt, Esq., Accountant, P. W. Dept., Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 27th September 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
238	L 27—62238	5	Babu Joy Gopal Banerjee.
239	L 91—43913	20	The Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India.
245	L 94—18462	100	Meer Nasseeruddeen.
246	L 94—34154	100	Messrs. Pran Nath Dutt & Co.
	„ —34155	100	
	„ —34156	100	
247	L 91—17940	20	Nazeer Khan.
248	O 4—08851	20	Babu Hera Lall Banerjee.
249	L 92—21829	50	Mr. C. Allsop.
252	L 92—46766	50	Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee.
	„ —46767		
253	L 84—92072	100	Bood Sing Hunoot Sing Bachaoot.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
170	A 95—52109	10	Jalee Ram Balmookund.
	„ —52106		
	L 33—43874	10	
	„ —43877		
	L 34—28197	10	
	„ —28198		
	L 5—46479	10	
	L 6—36569		
	L 15—76126	5	
	„ —76123		
	L 22—11648	5	
	„ —11645		
	L 11—59253	5	
	„ —59300		
	L 16—09110	5	
	„ —09106		
	L 15—85283	5	
	„ —85281		
171	L 45—10316	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —10317		
172	L 27—68494	5	Babu Aubinash Chunder Mukerjee.
	„ —68694		
173	L 90—37413	20	Babu Shoshe Bhoosun Bosu.
	L 89—23919		
	L 77—86555	20	
	L 90—52250		
174	L 44—04869	10	Babu Nobodip Chundro Dutt.
	L 2—72503		
175	O 1—65155	10	Babu Ram Lal Ghose.
	„ —31559		
176	L 95—92419	10	Babu Huro Lal Roy.
	L 75—93216		
177	L 16—06497	5	Babu Dwarkanath Banerjee.
	„ —06495		
265	L 27—42639	5	Babu Ram Roop Odhicary.
266	L 95—91072	10	Babu Ananda Chunder Chakravarti.
	L 99—88320	10	
267	L 79—15365	20	Mr. John C. White.
	L 48—36103	20	
	L 37—41769	5	
268	L 91—94974	20	Babu Dano Nath Bose.
269	A 73—45645	20	Bukht Narain Pundit.
270	A 66—90490	10	Babu Pransankarbusshun Chowdhury.
271	O 3—37779	20	Babu Chunder Mohun Sircar.
	O 2—51287	20	
	L 90—58323	20	
	O 1—61568	10 each	
	L 76—39274		
	O 8—93287		
	to		
	„ —93292		
	„ —93295		
272	O 3—98224	20	Babu Jodunath Chakravarti.
273	L 94—04900	100	Babu Shoshe Mohun Shaw.
	L 79—83291	20	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 5th Oct. 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. & Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 7—88455		10	Hasanasha Imamsha, Butler, Hyderabad, Sind.
G 12—24684	mis-	5	Mr. Munghursing Mulchund, Hyderabad, Sind.
„ —26763	matched.		

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 21st September 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
27	L 51—20644	100	Meer Amanut Ali, Cawnpur.
	D 18—00126	100	
28	D 4—58762	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Agra.
29	D 11—67485	10	C. E. Mendham, Esq., Azamgarh.
30	D 4—75718	50	Pundit Inja Lall, Ajmere.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
58	D 6—27625	10	Shib Churn Lall, Shahjehanpur.
59	D 4—64786	50	Roop Chund Thakoor Dass, Amritsar.
	D 18—00459	100	
	„ —07661	100	
60	D 4—59200	50	Futteh Ali Shah, Hissar.
61	D 11—65293	10	Hissamooddeen, Agra.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 27th September 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. Asstt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 2—04996	500	R. W. Mullen, Esq., Manager, Mercara Trading Company.
J 4—65719	50	Waman Raghanath, Classer on the Establishment of Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mysore.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 6—94117	10	Abdul Rahimankhan, Government Hindustani School Master Hussan, Mysore.

CALICUT—Paper Currency Office;
The 26th September 1877.

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

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
70	B 43—77676	50	Waman Raghunath, Mysore.
	„ —80928	50	
	„ —84926	50	
	B 50—84174	100	
	„ —84175	100	
71	B 51—02509	500	The Manager, Mercara Trading Company, Mercara.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
138	B 50—30671	100	Moosah Meeah & Co., Madras.
	B 58—16807	100	
	„ —29262	100	
139	B 49—79183	10	T. Soobbiah, Darumpoory.
140	B 42—71643	20	A. Venkatakistna Row, Voilpaud.
141	B 52—10204	10	Messrs. Lewis, Milner & Co., Madras.
142	B 55—19064	50	R. Scob Row, Bangalore.
143	B 49—64654	10	S. Belagiri Iyengar, Madras.
144	B 40—62040	5	T. Narayana Iyer, Trichinopoly.
145	B 58—17997	100	Goolam Mohideen, Madras.
	„ —26305	100	
146	B 52—01774	10	B. Audirishaya, Ramapatam.
147	B 53—18781	20	Messrs. Jann Mahomed & Co., Bangalore.
	B 54—32608	20	
	„ —32609		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th September 1877.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTES.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
14	F 8—56306	20	Vilayet Ali, Misl Khan, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Damoh.
27	F 7—73711	10	B. P. Milsom, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Warora Valley State Railway, Nagpur.
15	F 9—72147	50	Hybuthoola Boru of Nagpur.
	„ —72164	50	

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 27th September 1877.

C. G. VANSITTART,
for Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
W65	... M 22—64371	...	20	... Mr. Mahadeo Balcrishna Bhut, Head Master, Government A. V. School, Malegaon.
W66	... M 22—92859	...	20	...
	M 18—94970	...	10	...
	M 27—68358	...	10	...
	M 28—88678	...	10	... Mr. J. Rushton, Manager, W. I. C. Works, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
	M 30—49382	...	10	...
	„ —49383	...	10	...
	„ —49384	...	10	...
	„ —49385	...	10	...
W68	... C 61—26710	...	20	... Purshram Babajee, Judicial Moharir, Katol.
W69	... M 30—70149	...	10	... Miss Zenobia Nicholls, No. 13, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
	„ —70150	...	10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.			Rs.	
H144	... C 99—94672	...	20	... Timmajee Gopal Muller, Measurer, Mysore Revenue Survey, Bangalore.
	M 22—00200	...	20	...
	C 91—09545	...	10	...
H145	... M 22—77583	...	20	... The Inspector of Post Offices, Nasik.
H146	... C 72—60965	...	10	... Mr. F. C. Lafond, Middle Colaba, Bombay.
H147	... M 21—76946	...	10	... Shankar Ramchundra Sakeryker, Mamlatdar's Kutchery, Nasik.
H149	... M 22—54790	...	20	... Janardhan Govind, Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Bijapur.
M89	... M 21—71683 / M 29—49153	wrongly joined	10	... Mr. D. J. S. Menezes, Bhosawl.
M91	... M 3—65200 / „ —65199	ditto	5	... Ghirdhur Hari, Clerk, Post Office, Ahmednagar.
M 92	... M 21—40334 / „ —40335	ditto	10	... Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Khojagully, Bombay.
M93	... C 96—42659 / „ —44663	ditto	10	... Atmaram Chunilall, No. 467, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 2nd October 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th October 1877.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, (Mails Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity) will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 8th October 1877, 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 10th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Venice* and *Hindostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th October 1877, 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 10th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 12th October 1877.

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 an 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.

The following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office:—

MAILS.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	Hours up to which late letters are taken.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6-45 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKS.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7 P.M.	6 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
3rd ditto, ...	2-30 P.M.	3 P.M.	
All stations on railway between Howrah and Burdwan ...	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Beauleah, Maldah, Dinagepore districts and Assam ...	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Furseedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6-45 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Dhaca itself ...	6-30 A.M.	P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, the Central Provinces, as well as in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	8 P.M.
Oolooberiah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in the Madras Presidency as far as Vizagapatam ...	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
GENERAL NOTICE.			
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from ...	7 to 8 A.M.	12 to 5 P.M.	
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M.	4 to 5 P.M.	

The Letter Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah is cleared at intervals during the day to suit the Mails that are despatched by Train. For the Chord Line Mail this box is cleared at 10 P.M. Calcutta time (9-30 P.M. Railway time).

Covers (other than Overland) posted after this hour and before 10-30 P.M. Calcutta time) (10-30 P.M. Railway time) must in addition to the postage bear a late letter fee of 2 annas each, otherwise they will be detained.
All covers posted after 10-30 P.M. Calcutta time will be detained.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 5th October 1877.

Altendorff, A. E.
Anderson, R. T. S.
Assam.
Belton, A., & Co., Messrs.
Bebrends, G. F.
Blackburn, Mrs. M.
Bonstead & Co., Messrs.
Boyconto Nath Sein.
Bridgeman, A.
Brookes, J. T.
Brown, F. L.
Browne, H. S.
Carr, Chas.
Carrington, George.
Clark, Richard.
Collins, James.
Collis, W.
Connors, Mrs. M.
Cooke, Kent P.
Davis, Edmond.
DeFountain, A.
Ditmas, J.
Domball, E. J.
D'Rozario, H.
Dobson, G.
Dun, Mrs. M.
Edwards, J.
Elliott, G. P.
Estranquin, Fritsch.
Evans, J.
Evans, Mrs. H.
Faulter, Pte.
Fischer, H.
Flagg, Mrs. Ann.
Forbes, G. J.
Gilbert, H.
Gilliron, R.
Gilmourie & Co., Messrs.
Gorman, Miss.
Haigh Bros., Messrs.
Harding, Lionel.
Holton, W. A.
Johnstone, Lt. W. H.
Joseph, Miss M. C.
Joseph, S.
Kelly, G.
Kelly, P.
Law & Co., Messrs.
Lawson, Robert.
Leroy, Z. M.
Lorez.
Lyne, J. P. H.
Madhu Sudan Dass.
Main, Richard.
Maxwell, J.
McAllister, R. H.
Mends, H. R.
Mitchel, Captain.
Molyneux, Rob. H.
Norton, Bros.
Packer, A.
Pausey, R. H.
Peebles, Jos. M.
Pereira, H. G.
Quinn, Mrs. R.
Roberts, Mrs.
Robertson, Mrs. H.
Robinson, Mrs.
Rogers, J.
Row, Mrs. H. C.
Sheppard & Co., Messrs.
Sheppard, H. W.
Simmons, Mrs.
Smith, Maria.
Thelman, Mrs.
Thompson, C.
Tichberne, F. H.
Todd, J.
Tonken, J.
Tucker & Co.
Vaughan, Mrs. L.
Wallace, Lt.-Col. J. N.
Weskun, W. F.
Wigley, William.
Wilson, W. G.

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

Agent of Dr. Knighton, LL.D.
A. W. B.
Astone.
Baker, W.
Baliol, Henry.
Ball, L. M.
Beagley, Mrs.
Beaton, Jas.
Beck, R. A.
Beedell, Capt. W.
Browning, W. E.
Brunn, Arthur.
Burland, Chas.
Carew, B. H.
Chennell, Thos.
Cooper, Mrs. A.
Dumri Lall Tewari, Dr.
Felsted, Thos.
Fox, C. J.
Gibson, J. H.
Gillet, F. H.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grant, H.
Gregson, Arthur Knight.
Halfhyde, C.
Harding, R. E.
Harrison, C. W.
Henry, Jas.
Howey, Capt. J. E. W.
Hubbard, Chas.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Johnson, R. H.
Jorman, Geo.
Lee, T. S.
Lader, Alfred.
Macdonald, J.
MacGibbon, John.
MacWilliams, Miss.
Maddox, E. R.
Mahe Bondoneds.
Martin, C. M.
Mends, R. H.
Mery, Madame.
Mirza Fyazally Beg.
Murison, Jas. S.
Murphy, Mrs. M. A.
O'Conner, J. M.
Palmer, Mrs.
Pearson, Alfred.
Rebello, Salvador.
Promotho Nath Mitter.
Rifle Ranger.
Ross, C.
Ryall, Henry.
Scott, W. C.
Seggett, C.
Sirk, S. S.
Smith, Mrs. D.
Steere, W.
Stewart, Ronald.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Taylor, Jos. S.
Tuckett, S. L.
White, Mrs.
Whiteway, Sheldon.
Williams, Capt. T.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, A. J.
Wood, R. B.

Registered Letters.

Calvert, J.
Fitzpatrick, Corpl.
Hodges, J. R.
Kbeziski, Monsieur.
Wilson, A. J.
Windsor, David.

Newspapers.

Clay, A. L.
Dixon, J. W.

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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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
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.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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No. II.—Report on the Government Central Museum, 1854. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage 4 annas.*

No. IV.—Report on the Pazumbeu Channel (reprinted), 1854. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

No. V.—Collective Memorandum of Public Works in the Madras Presidency (reprinted), 1854. *Price, annas 12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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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.

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2. Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Revised Edition. *Price*—
To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*
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Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India:
Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maiminsing.
Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas.

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 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

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, 3 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, 3 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.*

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 Brahmapootur. *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.*

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Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi- ration, 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 July 1877. *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.*

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

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered	...	Rs.	10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto	...	„	10	0	0
Vol. III, ditto ditto	...	„	6	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos.	...	„	2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, Re. 1-4.*

The Books named below having been de- clared 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
West India Pilot, Vol. II	... „	6	0	0

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. {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.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th October 1877.

No. 1415.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 12 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October 1877.

Office closed during the month of September 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Indore City ...	Central India ...	11th.	

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd October 1877.

Mr. M. J. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 6 Khasia and Garo Hills Topographical Survey, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, together with one month's subsidiary leave, with effect from the 25th October 1877.

Mr. A. W. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 6 Khasia and Garo Hills Survey, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, together with one month's subsidiary leave, with effect from 25th October 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 4th October 1877.

No. 1292.—Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, 2nd Squadron Officer, Officiating Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 1st October.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*
1st. Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India,
In charge of the Residency.

No. 1295.—With reference to Notification No. 1181, dated 12th September 1877, **Major A. W. Roberts, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, received charge of the current duties of the Gwalior Political Agency from Colonel J. Watson, C. B. and V. C.**, on the forenoon of the 10th September 1877.

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 29th September 1877.

No. $\frac{2522}{1020}$*G.*—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, re-

turned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1592-1166 G., dated 8th June last, and resumed charge of the Agency from Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer on the forenoon of the 3[illegible].

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 5th October 1877.

No. 90.—With reference to Notification in Residency Orders, No. 72, dated 11th August 1877, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Inspector G. A. Richardson is placed in charge of the current duties of the District Superintendent's Office, with effect from the 13th September 1877, during Mr. Cotgrave's absence on leave.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1877.

No. 98.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, received over charge, on the 13th September 1877, after noon, of the Umballa Division, Military Works, from Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, transferred temporarily to Madras Famine Relief Works.

No. 99.—Lieutenant J. W. Thurburn, R.E., passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th September 1877, as required by Public Works Department Code II, iv, 22.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 4th October 1877.

No. 62.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 349, dated 8th August 1877, Sergeant C. Lewis, Gunlayer, 1st Garde, is posted to the Morar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd September 1877.

The 9th October 1877.

No. 63.—Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 3rd instant from the one month and twenty-seven days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 41, dated 30th July 1877, and assumed charge of the Division from Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, on the forenoon of that date.

The unexpired portion of the abovementioned leave is hereby cancelled.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 4th October 1877.

No. 67.—With reference to this Circle Notification No. 45 of 1877, Honorary Lieutenant A. Connell, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him on the 29th September 1877.

The 6th October 1877.

No. 68.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of one month and four days has been granted to Mr. E. LeLievre, Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Division, Military Works, of which he availed himself from the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 69.—Mr. E. LeLievre, Executive Engineer, made over, and Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received, charge of the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, the former having proceeded on leave granted in this Office Notification No. 68 of 6th October 1877.

No. 70.—Purmessoree Doss, Overseer, attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Sagor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

The 9th October 1877.

No. 71.—Mr. A. Penny and Captain A. G. Clayton, R.E., Executive Engineers, made over and received charge of the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 4th October 1877.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed, on the 3rd September 1877, the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

The 4th October 1877.

No. 21.—Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted one year's furlough and the usual subsidiary leave, the latter with effect from the 1st October 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 22.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 433, dated 3rd October 1877, Captain C. E. Shepherd, S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana Railway.

No. 23.—Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways,

passed, on the 25th September 1877, the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code II., iv., 17, 18, 19.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 27th September 1877.

No. 39.—Mr. W. M. Johnston, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway, is temporarily deputed to the Northern Bengal State Railway in the same capacity.

The October 1877.

No. 40.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 313 of the 9th July 1877, Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 18th August 1877 for transfer to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 41.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 378 of the 29th August 1877, Mr. T. Davis, Assistant Apothecary, 2nd Class, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 42.—With reference to Notification No. 41 of the 3rd October 1877, Mr. T. Davis, Assistant Apothecary, 2nd Class, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 17th August 1877, and was placed in charge of the hospital, dispensary, reserve stores of medicines and the general medical duties of the Saidpur Station.

No. 43.—Mr. C. J. Rose, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th September 1877.

No. 44.—Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sibsagur Survey Party to the Southern Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, which he joined on the afternoon of the 11th September 1877.

No. 45.—In commutation of the 45 days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 27 of the 4th August 1877, Baboo Sarrut Chundra Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted 76 days' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th July 1877.

No. 46.—Mr. C. D. Berrill, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned on the afternoon of the 16th August 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 34 of the 11th idem.

No. 47.—Mr. G. Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave, *without* pay and allowances, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th May 1877, in commutation of the 42 days' privilege leave granted him in Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 35 of 1877.

No. 48.—Privilege leave for 23 days is granted to Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (with temporary rank of 1st Grade), Northern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th August 1877.

No. 49.—Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (with temporary rank of 1st Grade), Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 7th September 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 48 of the 3rd October 1877.

No. 50.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 306 of the 4th July 1877, Sergeant J. Rogers, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 21st July 1877 for transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 51.—The services of Mr. J. Hamer, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Principal Store-keeper of the line.

No. 52.—Mr. G. Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 27th August 1877, from the leave, without pay and allowances, granted in Notification No. 47 of the 3rd October 1877, and is temporarily attached to the Traffic Department of that line.

No. 53.—E. A. Coello, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the five months' similar leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 18 of the 14th July 1877.

No. 54.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 364 of the 17th August 1877, Pundit Kanhaie Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of State Railways, North-Eastern System, on the forenoon of the 6th September 1877.

No. 55.—Mr. T. W. Lilly, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, returned on the forenoon of the 27th August 1877 from the sick leave granted in Notification No. 23 of the 27th July 1877.

No. 56.—Mr. M. S. N. Hecquet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return on the afternoon of the 16th August 1877 from the 20 days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 35 of the 11th idem.

No. 57.—Baboo Shoshee Bhushan Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return on the afternoon of the 20th August 1877 from the one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No. 19 of the 21st July 1877.

No. 58.—Mr. P. Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, availed himself, on the 3rd September 1877, of the three months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 36 of the 5th August last.

No. 59.—Baboo Kheter Nath Banerjee, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month and 17 days, with effect from the 8th September 1877.

No. 60.—One month's privilege leave is granted to Baboo Ram Gotty Mookerjee, Manager, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati State Railways, with effect from 12th October 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director of State Railways,
North-Eastern System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 27th September 1877.

No. 59.—Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Executive Engineer, Temporary 4th Grade, attached to Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 60.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 19th September 1877, on his return from the furlough granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 161, dated 4th April 1877, and Director of State Railways' Notification No. 23, dated 5th February 1877. He is posted to the Barnagar Division, which he joined on the 28th September 1877.

No. 61.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 54, dated 12th September 1877, Mr. G. Sharp, Sub-Engineer, Temporary 2nd Grade, left Ghat Division on the afternoon of 20th September 1877 to join the Barnagar Division.

No. 62.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 55 of 17th September 1877, Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left Ghat Division on the forenoon of 2nd October 1877 to join the Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway.

No. 63.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 398, dated 12th September 1877, Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left this line on the afternoon of 23rd September 1877 to join the Dhond and Manmar Railway.

No. 64.—Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Indus Valley Railway in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 71, dated 19th April 1877, was relieved of his duties on 1st September 1877, from which date he availed himself of the six months' leave without allowances granted him in Notification No. 28, dated 15th September 1877, of the Director of State Railways, Western System.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 6th October 1877.

No. 96.—Baboo Sheo Dyal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Peshawar Survey Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 4th October 1877 from the fifty-two days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 82, dated 18th August 1877.

No. 97.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Survey to the Ravi Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 31st August 1877, and joined the latter Division on the afternoon of the 2nd September 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., 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 Rupees: On General Treasury.	Certificates issued for Rupees: On Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion: Assayed.	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 1	29,85,781	...	...	30,17,428	68,55,772	73,30,549
„ 2	1,09,189	...	...	31,26,617	67,46,698	73,30,549
„ 3	...	...	...	31,26,617	66,37,746	73,30,549
„ 4	1,291	...	...	31,27,908	65,27,983	73,30,549
„ 5	1,372	...	...	31,29,280	64,29,298	73,30,549
„ 6	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th Oct. 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14th (P. W. O.) Regiment of Foot, dated at Ranikhet, this 6th day of October 1877.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 823, Private John Timney.
Age,—29 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—1st October 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Ranikhet.
Date of Enlistment,—30th July 1867.

At what Place Enlisted,—Belfast.
Parish and County in which Born,—Cookstown, Tyrone.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Uniform: Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—Is a low, stout-set, broad-shouldered man without whiskers.

C. E. GROGAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-14th (P. W. O.) Regt. of Foot.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @ Rs. 2 10 0 per cubic foot.
22 „ @ „ 2 12 0 „
23 „ @ „ 2 14 0 „
24 „ @ „ 3 0 0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @ Rs. 2 8 0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „ @ „ 2 4 0 „
under 7 „ @ „ 2 0 0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th October 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,375	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 59,39,044 15 10			
Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,25,77,502 2 5	1,85,16,547	2	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,79,10,532	13	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,23,414	2	0
Sundries	9,72,583	2	9
RUPEES ...	5,96,22,452	4	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	85,70,190	13	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	46,86,785	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	58,01,961	7	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,95,66,776	13	4
Balances with other Banks ...	3,49,758	11	10
Dead Stock	10,09,053	1	10
Stamps	8,209	10	1
Sundries	2,57,392	4	6
	4,02,44,128	3	5
Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 85,36,250 4 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,08,42,073 12 9	1,93,78,324	1	5
RUPEES ...	5,96,22,452	4	10

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 10th Oct. 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.
74	... B 40—80837	... 5	... P. Sadanandam Pillay, Salem.
75	... B 43—84540	... 50	... T. M. Veerasawmy, Kullacoorchi.
	„ —99485	... 50	...
	B 58—03143	... 100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
148	... B 42—67578	... 20	... Hurruck Chunth, Madras.
149	... B 54—05802	... 20	... P. Sadanandum Pillay, Salem.
150	... B 42—39295	... 20	... Coopoo Ramier, Nellore.
151	... B 50—51415	... 100	... Cundasawmy Moodelliar, Salem.
	B 58—02548	... 100	...
152	... B 52—88723	... 10	... H. Sweet, Esq., Tadputry.
	B 54—01982	... 20	...
	„ —01983	... 20	...
153	... B 54—12328	... 20	... D. Solomon, Ootacamund.
129	... B 52—90749	... 10	... T. Vythunatha Pillay, Madras.
	B 54—29582	... 20	...
43	... B 49—98753 Wrongly joined.	... 10	... C. Narrainsawmy Naidu, Madras.
	„ —94853 Wrongly joined.		

FORT ST. GEORGE,—Accott. Genl.'s Office, *The 1st October 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Asstt. to the Asstt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 10—00659	... 100	... Aminudin, for Messrs. Moosameah & Co., No. 30, Periamette, Madras.
J 3—88706	... 100	...
J 10—10607	... 100	... Pestonjee Hormusjee of Broach.
—10606	... 100	...
J 7—67114 Wrongly joined.	... 5	... C. Ramier, Cashier, Currency Office, Calicut.
„ —67115 Wrongly joined.		

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 3rd October 1877.*

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.	
254	L 51—12349	100	The Traffic Supdt., Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow.
	L 76—09011	10	
	L 33—33300	10	
255	L 84—04121	100	Lieutenant William Hill.
256	L 73—33256	10	Babu Goope Nath Chatterjee.
257	L 81—79395	50	Babu Mutty Lal Sing.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
178	L 42—80675, —80674	10	Babu Benoy Kristo Biswas.
179	L 88—25482, —25481	10	Babu Vishnoo Narain.
180	L 60—31964, —31963	10	Kaisru Dass.
181	A 53—27697	20	Babu Ghonesham Khettry.
	A 72—23615		
	L 5—19640, —19648	10	
	L 33—37161, —37168	10	
	L 40—16244, —16247	10	
	A 98—03161, —03163	10	
	L 9—11364, —31364	5	
	L 15—92941, —92940	5	
274	O 3—52620	20	Babu Gopal Chunder Roy.
275	L 84—75337	100	Babu Goobind Chunder Roy Chowdhary.
276	O 2—42799	20	Abdul Mullick.
277	A 66—01300	10	Jalee Ram Balmookund.
	L 2—89109	10	
278	L 17—90106	5	Bossiruddeen Kholipa.
279	L 84—86792	100	The Secy. and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
	„ —86789	100	
	„ —08962	100	
	„ —09416	100	
	L 92—21337	50	
	O 3—75762	20	
	„ —75763	20	
	L 96—04325	10	
280	L 84—91305	100	Messrs. Lloyd & Co.
281	L 48—86684	20	Babu Gris Chunder Sircar.
282	L 84—89398	100	Peer Mohamed.
283	L 40—50886	10	Shobaram, Blacksmith Mistry.
284	L 88—26371	10	Babu Tarini Churn Roy.
285	L 95—58403	10	Hafez Kootubooddin.
	L 75—93068	10	
286	O 3—87632	20	Babu Anund Chunder Dass.
	L 73—00278	10	
	L 72—56879	10	
	L 38—47481	5	
287	L 76—10231	10	Mr. C. S. Stewart.
288	L 84—72815	100	Babu Bonwari Lal Singh.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 10th Oct. 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 7—24313	5	Apothecary M. N. Lobo, in charge Khandesh Bheel Corps, Dharangaum.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
C 91—09783	10	Sheoram Buldeo of Bombay.
K 3—14527	50	
K 4—20049	100	Hursukdass, Sowcar of Yeotmall, in Wun District.
„ —20066	100	
„ —20069	100	
„ —20070	100	
K 7—23886	5	Shivaram Raghunath Kalkarni, Head Master, E. M. School, Ellichpur.
C 91—09603	10	Bapujee Pestonjee, of Lahore.
K 7—23490	5	Dhondeo Trimbuck, Clerk, Educational Inspector's Office, Akola.
K 2—24126	20	

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th October 1877.*

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
1877.				
W70	M 22—63581		20	Ram Roopandhicary, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Maunbhoom.
W71	M 25—06804		100	Mr. Vináyak Atmaram, School Master, Sheogaum.
	M 30—79121		10	
W72	M 6—92423		5	Messrs. J. Mackintosh & Co., Bombay.
W73	M 30—58839		10	Mr. E. Wright, Chowpatty Road, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
1876.				
H173	M 18—01060		10	Callianjee Ruttonsey, Shamjee Asar's House, Bombay.
1877.				
H150	C 89—25772		10	Messrs. W. S. Blades & Co., Simla.
	M 18—15856		10	
	M 28—34309		10	
H151	M 23—54909		50	Mr. J. Williams, Bhownuggur.
	„ —62066		50	
H152	M 25—64136		100	Ajrámal Hurji Jugjeevan, Kiká Street, Bombay.
H153	M 33—01864		20	Nánábhoy Byramjee, Doctor, Fort, Bombay.
	M 30—16531		10	
M94	M 4—11721, —11272	wrongly joined	5	Bomanji Framji Modi, No. 7, Agiary Mohla, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 9th October 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
31	D 10—96340	5	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
62	D 7—79954	100	Jumna Dass, Julpigori.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 4th October 1877.*

H. KEENE,
Asstt. Accott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
64	E 1—86088	1,000	Tikoo, Bumlah, Simla.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
102	E 5—78897	20	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.
107	E 15—16519	50	Baboo Gopal Chander Mukerji, Accountant, P. W. Department, Examiner's Office, Lahore.
	E 13—13244	100	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 6th October 1877.*

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. Accott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 10th October 1877 ... Rs. 27,91,257-7-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
10th Oct. 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th October 1877.

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 13th October 1877, 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 14th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Bycullah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 15th October 1877, 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 17th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Hydaspes*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th October 1877, 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 18th October 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 of Calcutta.

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„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Out of print.
„ 7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
No. 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
„ 9. Rock off Pegu coast.
„ 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
„ 11. Out of print.
„ 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
„ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.
„ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
„ 15. Alteration in Manora Point light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.
„ 17. Alteration in position of "intermediate" light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Destruction of the Krishna Shoal light-house.
„ 19. Correction of position of Santipilly light-house in Admiralty Charts.
„ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
„ 21. Light-vessel on Krishna Shoal.

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„ 8, for 1873-74	...	„ 5, „ „ 6-2.
„ 9, for 1874-75 with a separate review of the Accounts of the Trade and Navigation of India for 1874-75, as compared with previous years, by J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary	...	„ 5, „ „ 6-8.
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To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. {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 31st March 1877.

From the 14th 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 7th April, 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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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 9th October 1877.

No. 50.—Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 39 of the 1st August 1877, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

No. 51.—Mr. C. VonAhn, temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Northern Road to the Mhow Division, in Notification No. 46 of the 8th ultimo, left the former division on the forenoon of the 13th idem, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the 19th idem.

The 13th October 1877.

No. 52.—Baboo Kedarnath Mitter, Overseer, 2nd Grade, has been granted leave on medical certificate for sixteen days, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 9th October 1877.

No. 2700 S.—Baboo Kali Churn Sen, Apprentice Overseer, appointed to Rajputana by the Government of India, Public Works Department, as per their Notification No. 418, dated 24th September 1877, is posted to Ajmere under the orders of the Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

By Order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 6th October 1877.

No. 91.—Mr. Eduljee Bymanjee Dustoor, Attaché, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th October 1877.

The following revised Rules and Regulations, approved by the Government of India, for the Issue and Receipt of Survey and Philosophical Instruments, from the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Department, are published for the general information and guidance of Public Officers.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Calcutta Government Mathematical Instrument Department supplies new instruments, &c., and repairs, examines and adjusts, &c., old ones, on book debit, on the public service.

2. All applications for instruments on the public service must be submitted in following indent form. The specification of instruments and particular purposes for which required being made as full as possible.

Indent No. *on the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Depôt for instruments required for the use of* *dated* *187*

Description of Instruments.	Quantity or number in use or in store.	Quantity of number indented. for	Purpose for which required.	Average cost as per printed list. Rs.	A.	How and where to be despatched.
						The address which should be affixed to the parcels or cases to be distinctly given in full. Abbreviations sometimes lead to mistakes.

I do hereby certify that the articles specified in this indent are indispensably necessary for the purposes set forth, according to the best of my knowledge and belief after the most careful examination.

Recommended.

Countersignature of approving authority. *Signature of Indenting Officer with designation of appointment in full.*

3. All indents must be duly approved and countersigned by the heads of departments, or of the Government under which indenting officers may be serving, before they can be supplied, *viz*:—

Trigonometrical Surveys,	by Superintendent of the Survey
Topographical "	" " " " "
Revenue "	" " " " "
Settlement "	" Boards of Revenue.
Public Works Department	" Superintending Engineers or higher authorities.
Telegraph Department,	" Director General of Telegraphs.
Marine Department,	" Master Attendant.
Quarter Master General's Department,	" Quarter Master General of the Army.
All other Civil Officers or Military Officers holding Civil employs,	" Secretary to Governments under which serving, or Secretary to Board of Revenue.

and they should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Government Mathematical Instrument Department, No. 9, Park Street, Calcutta.*

4. The mode of transit, and address, or station to which the instruments are to be consigned, must invariably be specified on indents in the proper column. Indents should not be accompanied with forwarding letters, unless more explanation is necessary than can be given on the face of the indent.

5. All officers to whom instruments and other stores are issued on public service, have to account for them to the Accountant General to whom their accounts are rendered, in such manner as may be by him directed.

6. All instruments and component parts of instruments, when no longer required, should be at once returned to the Mathematical Instrument Department, *except when the officer in charge considers that their transit charges may nearly equal, or exceed, their actual value as material;* in which case, he should refer to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, for instructions as to their disposal.

7. When instruments are considered unserviceable by any officer, a survey should be held on them by a committee of Government officers, whose report should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, who will issue instructions as to which of the articles are to be

Indent forms may be had on application being made to the Mathematical Instrument Office.

forwarded to the depôt, Calcutta, and which should be sold by public auction to the best advantage. The proceeds of all articles sold by auction must be deposited in the nearest treasury; and the treasury receipt, with auction account sale, should be forwarded to the Accountant General to whom the accounts of such articles are rendered.

8. When instruments are received for final deposit in store, a receipt will be granted for them by the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, to enable officers from whom received, to remove them from their debit, by forwarding their receipt to the Accountant General concerned, with half-yearly or other returns of stores submitted to him.

9. All Government instruments, &c., requiring repair, &c., should be forwarded with an official letter or repair indent. If no longer required and intended to be deposited in store, it should be specifically mentioned.

10. All instruments, &c., received from England and issued on book debit on the public service, will be charged at their invoice cost, *plus* charges incurred in landing, storing and examining and despatching them, &c.; or, when this cost cannot be ascertained, rate book prices will be charged. These are based on average rates.

11. Instruments made in the department will be charged at the actual cost, and those purchased locally for issue, at cost price, *plus* 10 per cent. for incidental charges.

12. Instruments, when they can be spared, are sometimes issued to officers and others on payment of the cost value, *plus* 20 per cent.; and instruments, the private property of officers, are repaired, if necessary, on like terms. In such cases the amount must be remitted to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, before the instruments can be despatched from the Office of the Superintendent.

13. Instruments returned into store will be valued according to their condition.

14. It is particularly requested that sizes and sorts of instruments, length of scales, how divided, and purposes for which required, and generally any information which will guide this department in knowing, without further reference, the exact wants of the indenting officer, be put as far as possible on face of indent, instead of in covering letters.

15. The following list shows nomenclature of the various descriptions of instruments ordinarily kept in store of this department for issue on public service. This nomenclature, it is especially necessary, should be adopted in all indents.

16. To enable the indenting officer, as well as the officer who countersigns and finally passes an indent, to know the cost involved thereby, the average ordinary price of each description of instrument is also given in the annexed list. Indenting Officers must invariably enter the value of all instruments required by them in column of indent allotted to the purpose.

17. The supply should be regulated, not according to what an Officer would like to have, but by what is absolutely necessary.

CALCUTTA, *July 1877.*

R. V. RIDDELL, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdt. M. I. D.

List of Instruments generally kept in store or manufactured at the Government Mathematical Instrument Department, Calcutta.

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Rate per	Average rates of issues. Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
Anemometers, Robinson's	Each	...	50 0	
" Whewhell's	"	...	250 0	
Apparatus for sub-soil or cholera observations ...	"	...	30 0	
Arithmometers	"	...	220 0	
Barometers, Aneroid	"	From Rs. 50 to	65 0	
" " pocket	"	" " 40 to	60 0	
" marine	"	...	65 0	
" mountain, Fortin's principle ...	"	...	80 0	
" " Newman's pattern ...	"	...	60 0	
" standard, Fortin's principle ...	"	...	120 0	
" " Mariotte or patent mercurial	"	....	125 0	
" " self-compensating ...	"	...	100 0	
" "	"	From Rs. 50 to	100 0	
Bars, standard, steel, 6 feet	Square feet	...	1 0	Size to be stated on face of indents.
Boards, drawing, deal	"	...	2 0	
" " mahogany	"	...	1 8	
" " teak	"	...	25 0	
Callipers, gunners'	"	...	20 0	
Camera lucida				
Chains, measuring, 30 feet, with pins complete	10 feet	From Re. 1 to	2 0	
" " 50 " "				
" " 66 " "				
" " 100 " "	Each	From Rs. 400 to	500 0	
Chronometers, box	"	" " 300 to	400 0	
" pocket	"	...	1,000 0	
Circles, altitude and azimuth	"	From Rs 1,000 to	3,000 0	
" astronomical	"	...	300 0	
" reflecting	"	...	1,000 0	
" repeating	"	From Rs. 75 to	100 0	
Circumferentors	"	" " 35 to	50 0	
Clinometers	"	" " 10 to	20 0	
Combs, acre, calculating electrum ...				

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Rate per	Average rates of issue.	Rs. A.	REMARKS.
Compasses, beam, bar, angular	Each	...	10 0	
" " " tubular	"	...	20 0	
" " wooden, of sorts and sizes, plain	Foot	...	5 0	
" " " with adjustment ...	"	...	8 0	
" bow pen	Each	...	2 8	
" " pencil	"	...	2 8	
" " dividers	"	...	2 8	
" " sets	"	...	9 0	
" drawing, common, brass	"	...	2 0	
" " " electrum ...	"	...	3 0	
" " hair, brass	"	...	4 8	
" " " electrum	"	...	6 0	
" " with pen and pencil legs, brass	"	From Rs. 5 to	8 0	
" " " " " electrum	"	" " 8 to	10 0	
" magnetic, pocket, watch pattern ...	"	" " 12 to	16 0	
" " " in wooden cases ...	"	" " 2 to	4 0	
" marine and azimuth	"	" " 20 to	40 0	
" Napier's	"	...	15 0	
" prismatic, card	Inch	...	14 0	
" " silver ring	"	...	18 0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
" proportional, brass	Each	From Rs. 16 to	20 0	
" " electrum	"	" " 16 to	25 0	
" rectangular for plane-tables ...	Inch of needles	...	2 0	
" surveying, Bengali	Each	From Rs. 14 to	18 0	
" " English	"	" " 30 to	50 0	
" triangular	"	...	10 0	
Curves, French	"	...	1 0	
" Railway or circular	"	...	1 0	
" " set	Set	From Rs. 12 to	20 0	
Declinometers, with compasses	Each	" " 5 to	10 0	
Eidographs	"	" " 150 to	200 0	
Electrometers	...	...	...	
Field boards	Each	...	6 0	
Glasses, binocular	"	From Rs. 50 to	100 0	
" copying or tracing	Square foot	...	7 0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
Heliotropes	Inch	From Rs. 6 to	12 0	
Horizons, dark glass, plane	Each	...	30 0	
" mercurial	"	From Rs. 45 to	60 0	
Hour glass	"	" " 2 to	5 0	
Hydrometers, Sykes', with brass floats ...	"	...	50 0	
" " with glass	"	...	55 0	
Hygrometers, Daniel's	"	...	35 0	
" Mason's	"	...	25 0	
" Regnault's	"	...	65 0	
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, brass, 1st sort	Box	...	50 0	
" " " " 2nd "	"	...	35 0	
" " " " 3rd "	"	...	15 0	
" " " electrum, 1st sort, with needle points	"	...	80 0	
" " " electrum, 1st sort, without needle points ...	"	...	60 0	
" " " electrum, 2nd sort, without needle points ...	"	...	40 0	
" " " electrum, 3rd sort, without needle points ...	"	...	20 0	
" " " in fish skin cases	Case	From Rs. 8 to	10 0	
Lamps, argand or reverberatory	Each	...	100 0	
" bull's eye	"	From Rs. 5 to	10 0	
" reading	"	...	50 0	
" referring	"	...	6 0	
Lenses, reading	Inch	...	2 0	
Levelling instruments, dumpy, of sizes ...	"	...	14 0	
" " Y pattern	"	...	12 0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
" engineering, in metal case	"	...	1 8	
" " in wooden case ...	"	...	0 8	
" reflecting	Each	...	20 0	
" road	"	...	30 0	
Logs, Massey's patent	"	...	30 0	
Machines, map printing, Gastrell's pattern ...	"	...	60 0	
" " " Ordnance " ...	"	...	40 0	
Magnets, bar	Set	From Rs. 5 to	10 0	
" horse shoe	Each	" " 10 to	15 0	
Meters, current	"	...	50 0	
Mirrors, flashing	"	From Rs. 10 to	30 0	
Omnimeters	"	...	480 0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
Opisometers	"	...	3 0	
Ozonometers	"	...	15 0	
Pens, drawing, dotting, with wheels	"	From Rs. 4 to	5 0	
" " double or road	"	" " 3 to	4 0	
" " of sorts	"	" " 2 to	3 0	

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Rate per	Average rates of issues.	Rs. A.	REMARKS.
Pentagraphs, English	Foot	From Rs. 40 to	60 0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
" French	"	" " 100 to	130 0	
Perambulators, English pattern	Each	...	50 0	
" Everest's "	"	...	120 0	
" Madras "	"	...	100 0	Description to be stated on face of indents.
" Waugh's "	"	...	140 0	
Pins for maps, brass	100	From Rs. 4 to	6 0	
" " electrum	"	" " 6 to	8 0	
Plane-tables, deal wood, without stands, &c. ...	25 sq. in.	...	0 12	Sizes usually made are— 30" × 24" 24" × 20" 20" × 16"
" mahogany, " " ...	"	...	1 8	
" teak, " " ...	"	...	1 0	
" Papier Maché	Each	...	70 0	
Planimeters, brass	"	...	30 0	
" electrum	"	...	40 0	
Pluviometers or rain gauges, country pattern ...	"	...	20 0	
" " Glaisher's ...	"	From Rs. 30 to	40 0	
" " Symon's ...	"	" " 8 to	10 0	
Pointers station, metal	"	" " 100 to	150 0	
" " wooden	"	" " 10 to	20 0	
Polymeters	"	...	100 0	
Prickers	"	...	1 0	
Protractors, metal, plain, circular, of sizes ...	Inch	From Rs. 2 to	3 0	
" " " semi-circular ...	"	" " 1-8 to	2 8	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
" " with adjustment, circular ...	"	" " 8 to	10 0	
" " " " semi-circular ...	"	" " 4 to	8 0	
" card, Ordnance pattern	Each	...	1 0	
" rectangular, ivory	Inch	...	0 12	
" " metal	"	From Re. 1 to	1 8	
Rods, measuring, wooden	Each	" Rs. 5 to	10 0	
Rules, carpenters' boxwood, 1 foot, 2 fold	"	...	1 0	
" " " 1 " 4 " ...	"	...	2 0	
" " " 2 feet 2 " ...	"	...	2 0	
" " " 2 " 4 " ...	"	...	3 0	
" flat, ebonite	Foot	From 12 as. to	1 0	
" " metal	"	" Rs. 4 to	6 0	
" " wooden	"	...	0 8	
" folding, ivory, 1 foot 2 fold	Each	...	8 0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
" " " 1 " 4 "	"	...	10 0	
" folding, ivory, 2 feet, 2 fold	Each	...	10 0	
" " " 2 " 4 "	"	...	12 0	
" parallel, bar, ivory	Inch	...	0 10	
" " " metal	Foot	...	5 0	
" " " wooden	"	From Rs. 1-8 to	3 0	
" " on rollers, ivory	"	...	12 0	
" " " metal	"	...	20 0	
" " " wooden	"	...	8 0	
" sight, for plane-tables	Each	...	6 0	
" straight edges, steel, of sizes ...	Foot	...	6 0	
Scales, acre, calculating, 4" to 1 mile ...	Each	...	20 0	
" architects', boxwood	"	...	2 8	
" " ivory	"	...	5 0	
" Bengalee, card board	"	...	0 1	
" " metal	"	...	0 12	
" diagonal card board	"	...	0 2	
" " metal	Foot	From Rs. 2-8 to	15 0	
" " wooden	Each	...	3 0	
" engineering, card board	"	From 2 as. to	0 8	How divided to be stated on face of indent.
" " boxwood	"	...	2 8	
" " ivory	"	...	5 0	
" Gunter's, metal	"	From Rs. 15 to	20 0	
" " wooden	"	...	2 0	
" Marquois, metal	"	From Rs. 16 to	20 0	
" " wooden	"	...	10 0	
" metal, common, of sizes	"	From Re. 1 to	2 0	
" offsets, card board	"	...	0 1	
" " sets, ivory	Set	...	12 0	
" " " metal	"	...	6 0	
" " " wooden	"	...	3 0	
" " single, ivory	Each	...	2 0	
" " " metal	"	...	1 0	
" " " wooden	"	...	0 8	
" plotting, sets, ivory	Set	...	30 0	How divided to be stated on face of indent.
" " " metal	"	...	35 0	
" " " wooden	"	...	12 0	
" " single, ivory	Each	...	5 0	How divided to be stated on face of indent.
" " " metal	"	...	6 0	
" " " wooden	"	...	2 0	
" standard, common, metal	Foot	...	20 0	
" " " wooden	"	...	2 0	
" " diagonal, metal	"	From Rs. 20 to	25 0	
" " " wooden	"	...	3 0	
Sectors, ivory	Each	...	4 0	
" wooden	"	...	2 0	

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Rate per	Average rates of issues.	Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
Sextants, in cases of sizes	Inch	...	15	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
„ pocket	Each	From Rs. 50 to	60	0	
Squares, co-ordinate	„	...	30	0	
„ optical	„	From Rs. 8 to	10	0	
„ set, ebonite	„	...	1	8	Sizes of, and of angles to be stated on face of indent.
„ „ metal	„	From Rs. 1-8 to	2	8	
„ „ wooden	„	...	1	0	
Staves, levelling, common pattern	„	...	15	0	
„ „ G. T. Survey pattern ...	„	...	30	0	
„ „ Gravatt's	„	...	20	0	
„ „ Roorkee	„	...	20	0	
„ „ telescopic	„	...	25	0	
„ offset or cross	„	...	6	0	
Sun dial	„	From Rs. 30 to	60	0	
Sympiesometers	„	„ „ 20 to	30	0	
T squares, metal, of sizes	Foot	„ „ 5 to	10	0	
„ „ wooden	„	„ „ 1-8 to	2	8	
Tapes, Chesterman's metallic, measuring 50' ..	Each	...	4	8	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
„ „ „ „ 66' ...	„	...	5	0	
„ „ „ „ 100' ...	„	...	7	8	
Telescopes, astronomical	„	From Rs. 250 to	1,000	0	
„ reconnoitring	„	„ „ 40 to	100	0	
„ marine	„	„ „ 40 to	80	0	
Theodolites, Everest's, with vertical arc ...	Inch	„ „ 50 to	100	0	
„ „ without „ „ ...	„	„ „ 40 to	50	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents.
„ transit, with complete vertical circle ...	„	„ „ 60 to	80	0	
„ „ without „ „ „ ...	„	„ „ 50 to	60	0	
Thermometers, boiling, with apparatus complete ...	Each	...	60	0	
„ chemical of sizes	„	...	6	0	
„ common „	„	From Rs. 2 to	5	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents, and how divided.
„ for solar radiation	„	...	12	0	
„ for terrestrial radiation ...	„	...	12	0	
„ maximum, common	„	...	12	0	
„ „ black bulb ...	„	...	12	0	
Thermometers, maximum, wet bulb	Each	...	12	0	
„ maximum and minimum on the same board	„	...	30	0	
„ minimum	„	...	12	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indent, and how divided.
„ „ black bulb	„	...	12	0	
„ „ wet „	„	...	12	0	
„ standard 1°	„	...	22	8	
„ „ ½°	„	...	22	8	
„ „ in glass cases ...	„	...	22	8	
„ spare, for Sykes' hydrometer ...	„	...	8	0	
„ „ „ hypsometers ...	„	...	15	0	
Tide gauge	„	...	500	0	
Transit instrument	„	From Rs. 400 to	800	0	
Vane, sight, for referring lamp	„	...	5	0	
„ wind, iron	„	From Rs. 40 to	80	0	
Watches, common, pinchbeck	„	„ „ 20 to	25	0	

BOOKS.	Rate per	Average rates of issues.	Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
Manual of Surveying for India	Each	...	16	0	
Nautical Almanacs	„	...	1	8	
Navigation, Norie's	„	...	10	0	
„ Raper's	„	...	10	0	
Tables, auxiliary, for facilitating computations of a trigonometrical survey, Hennessey's	„	...	3	0	
„ Glaisher's	„	...	1	8	
„ logarithmic, Borda's	„	...	10	0	
„ „ Chambers'	„	...	1	8	
„ „ French	„	...	5	0	
„ „ Hutton's	„	...	10	0	
„ „ Law's	„	...	1	8	
„ „ Shortrede's, with sines, &c. ...	„	...	14	0	
„ „ „ numbers ...	„	...	7	0	
„ „ Taylor's (numbers and sines, &c.)	„	...	30	0	
„ lunary and horary, Thomson's ...	„	...	5	0	
„ traverse, Boileau's	„	...	3	0	
„ „ Shortrede's	„	...	10	0	

List of Instruments, &c., referred to in paragraph 6, which, on becoming unserviceable (i.e., *not capable or worth being repaired, and of which the value as raw material would be less than the cost of carriage*) *should be sold on the spot.*

Boards, drawing.
Chains, measuring 30 feet.
„ „ 50 „
„ „ 66 „
„ „ 100 „
Compasses, beam, bar, angular.
„ „ „ tubular.
„ „ wooden, of sorts and sizes, plain.

Compasses, beam, of sorts, with adjustments.
„ bow pen.
„ „ pencil.
„ drawing, common.
„ „ hair.
„ „ with pen and pencil legs.
„ „ for plane-tables, circular.
„ magnetic, pocket, of sorts, in brass, wooden, and pewter cases.
„ surveying, Bengali.
Curves, French.
Glasses, copying or tracing.
Hygrometers, Daniel's and Mason's.
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, brass, second sort.
„ „ in fish skin cases.
„ „ mathematical, electrum, second sort.
Kathetometers.
Lamps, bull's eye.
„ referring.
Lenses, reading.
Pens, drawing, dotting.
„ „ double or road.
„ „ of sorts.
Pins, brass, for securing maps.
Plane-tables.
Pluviometers, or rain-gauges.
Pointers, station, wooden.
Protractors, brass, plain, circular.
„ „ „ semi-circular.
„ „ with adjustment, circular.
„ „ „ semi-circular.
„ card board, ordnance pattern.
„ paper.
„ reconnoitring, ivory.
„ rectangular, of sorts and sizes.
Rod, iron, 7 feet.
Rules, flat.
„ parallel, bar.
„ sight, for plane-tables.
Scales, brass, Bengali.
„ „ common, 6 inches.
„ card board, engineering.
„ Gunter's, brass.
„ „ wooden.
„ of sorts and sizes, Marquois.
„ „ „ offsets.
„ „ „ plotting, sets.
„ „ „ „ single ones.
„ paper, Bengali.
„ standard, common, brass.
„ „ „ wooden.
„ „ diagonal, brass.
„ „ „ wooden.
Staves, levelling, Gravatt's pattern.
„ „ Roorkee „
„ „ Sopwith's „
„ „ offset or cross.
„ station.
Sympiesometer.
T square, steel.
„ wooden.
Tape measuring 25 feet.
„ „ 50 „
„ „ 66 „
„ „ 100 „
Thermometers, boiling.
„ chemical.
„ common.
„ maximum.
„ „ black bulb.
„ „ in glass, for solar radiation.
„ minimum.
„ „ black bulb.
„ standard.
„ spare, for Sikes' hydrometer.
Vane, sight, for referring lamps.
„ wind.
Books of all kinds.

The 13th October 1877.

With reference to Notification, dated the 9th August last, Mr. J. A. Vanderputt, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, rejoined his appointment on the 1st instant.

One month and fifteen days' further leave, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 6th October 1877, is granted to Mr. Vanderputt.

With reference to Notification, dated the 23rd August last, the one month's privilege leave granted to Major W. F. Badgley, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, in charge No. 6, Khasia and Garo Hills Topographical Survey, is cancelled.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 10th October 1877.

No. 28.—Mr. R. F. Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted leave for two months, on medical certificate, with effect from to-day's date, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 29.—Mr. Irvin Pocock, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted one month and fifteen days' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st instant.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October 1877.

No. 100.—With approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. R. J. Bailey, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieutenant S. C. Turner, on privilege leave.

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

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 13th October 1877.

No. 72.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 437, dated 5th October 1877, the undermentioned Engineers reported their departure to Madras and Mysore for temporary employment on Famine Relief Works, on the dates noted against them :—

To Madras.

Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the 18th September 1877.

Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the 15th September 1877.

To Mysore.

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Dinapore Division, Military Works, on the evening of the 26th September 1877.

Major D. C. Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Puchmarhi Division, Military Works, on the evening of the 24th September 1877.

Mr. T. H. Jewett, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 5th October 1877.

Mr. A. Penny, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Saugor Division, Military Works, on the 6th October 1877.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Division.

Rawul Pindi, the 11th October 1877.

No. 2380.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Peshawur Water Works Division, Military Works, returned on the 5th October 1877, from the three months' privilege leave granted him per Gazette Notification No. 2239, dated 27th September 1877.

No. 2381.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 437, dated 5th October 1877, the under-mentioned Officers of the Engineer Establishment, attached to the Peshawur Division, Military Works, were relieved of their duties in the above division, and reported their departure to Madras, on the dates specified against their respective names, *viz.*—

Mr. J. G. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—25th September 1877.

Mr. F. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—4th October 1877.

J. H. CROWDY, *Capt., R.E.,*
In charge of Supdg. Engr.'s Office,
Rawul Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 12th October 1877.

No. 24.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 23 of the 15th September 1877, Lálá Rájá Lál, Overseer, returned from two months' privilege leave and joined the Jullundur Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 1st current.

No. 25.—Under Supplement F, Section 3, of Civil Leave Code, Mohamed Unwar, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted fifteen months' sick leave, from the afternoon of the 4th current, the date on which he availed himself of the same.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn., Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th October 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. B. W. Blood, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State eleven months' furlough, in extension of that granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 35 of the 20th February 1877.

No. 25.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 21st August 1877.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

Western System.

The 8th October 1877.

No. 34.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 291, dated the 14th June 1877, Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, (temporary rank) made over, and Mr. James Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of the office of Assistant Director of State Railways, Western System, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 35.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 34 of today's date, Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, (temporary rank) is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 36.—The furlough on medical certificate, for three months, in India, granted to Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, in Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 85 of the 8th ultimo, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th July 1877, is confirmed.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
officiating in the Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th September 1877.

No. 217.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 33, dated 27th September 1877, Messrs. T. W. Daly, and B. B. Opadhya, Overseers, 2nd and 3rd Grade, respectively, reported their arrivals at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 13th instant, and are posted to the Mooltan District.

The 1st October 1877.

No. 218.—Mr. G. Wood, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Office of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from this date.

The 3rd October 1877.

No. 219.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 33 of 27th September 1877, Baboo Meran Bux, Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

The 5th October 1877.

No. 220.—Mr. D. McFarran, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 11th October 1877.

No. 222.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. T. W. Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade, and Baboo B. B. Opadhya, Overseer, 3rd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

* * * * *

Baboo Jeeraj Singh, Overseer, 2nd Grade, to the Larkana Division.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Larkana to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, to the Kotri Division.

Mr. J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Mehur to the Kotri Division.

Mr. J. R. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Mehur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 12th October 1877.

No. 98.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 35, dated the 8th October 1877, Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 5th October 1877, and joined the Office of Engineer-in-Chief on the same date.

No. 99.—Keshub Chunder Chatterjee, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 30th July 1877, from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 59, dated 12th May 1877. This cancels Notification No. 83, dated 18th August 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th October 1877.

No. 51.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 436, dated the 4th instant, Corporal W. J. Otterson and Gunner W. Martin, Overseers, 1st Grade, left Agra for Bangalore on the morning of the 22nd September 1877.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th October 1877.

No. 23.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), returned from the Examination leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 12 of 23rd July 1877, on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S O FFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 441.—*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 1st October 1877.*

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	Rajpootana ...	July 1877	Sept. 17, 1877	1	Rajpootana ...	July 1877	Sept. 13, 1877	1	Tirhoot Surveys ...	July 1877	Sept. 3, 1877
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, ,,	2	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,	2	Store-keeper, State Railways.	Ditto ...	Do. 10, ,,
3	Port Blair ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,	3	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,	3	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto ...	Do. 19, ,,
4	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,	4	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Oct. 1, ,,	4	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, ,,
5	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,	5	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 1, ,,	5	Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
6	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,	6	British Burma ...	June 1877	Aug. 30, ,,	6	Indian ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
7	Grand Trunk Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,	7	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Sept. 18, ,,	7	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
8	Berars (Assigned Districts.)	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,	8	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19, ,,	8	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
9	Hyderabad Imperial	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,					9	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
10	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,					10	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
11	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Oct. 1, ,,					11	Assam Extension	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
12	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 1, ,,					12	Nulhattee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
13	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	June 1877	Aug. 13, ,,					13	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
14	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, ,,					14	Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
15	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Sept. 15, ,,					15	Seebsagur Coal Line.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
16	Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 13, ,,					16	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
17	Simla Imperial Circle.	Ditto ...	Do. 14, ,,					17	Rangoon and Sittang Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
18	British Burma ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, ,,					18	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Oct. 1, ,,
19	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, ,,					19	Bellary and Hubli	Ditto ...	Do. 1, ,,
20	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19, ,,		GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.			20	Dhond and Manmar.	Ditto ...	Do. 1, ,,
21	Indian Telegraph Department.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, ,,	1	Punjab ...	July 1877	Sept. 22, 1877	21	Indus Valley ...	June 1877	Aug. 24, ,,
22	Military Works ...	May 1877	Do. 20, ,,	2	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Oct. 1, ,,	22	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Sept. 8, ,,
				3	Bombay ...	June 1877	Aug. 25, ,,				
				4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Sept. 8, ,,				
				5	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19, ,,				
									STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
								1	Wurdah Valley ...	July 1877	Sept. 20, 1877
								2	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, ,,
								3	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
								4	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
								5	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
								6	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
								7	Khamgaon ...	June 1877	Aug. 20, ,,
								8	Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Sept. 7, ,,
								9	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, ,,
								10	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16, ,,

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

The 5th October 1877.

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.	
154	... B 52—21787	...	10	... K. Venkata Row, Sathoor.
155	... B 43—03235	...	50	... Mr. J. Lalor, Pakala.
156	... B 50—96660	...	100	... Mr. H. F. Peters, Amutty.
	B 58—10257	...	100	...
157	... B 50—96939	...	5	... M. Appathoray Naik, Madras.
158	... B 50—46899	...	100	... S. Condiah Chetty, Bellary.
	,, —80048	...	100	...
	B 58—01631	...	100	...
	,, —34201	...	100	...
159	... B 52—96017	...	10	... A. M. Varatha Chariar, Adoni.
160	... B 55—07386	...	50	... Sergeant W. MacCormac, P. W. D., Bangalore.
161	... B 52—83749	...	10	... T. Anantasawmi Row, Bangalore.
162	... B 53—09206	...	10	... P. Streenevassa Charry, Salem.
44	... B 54—14054 wrongly joined.		20	... M. Vencatasawmy Naidu, Madras.
	,, —14052 wrongly joined.			

FORT ST. GEORGE,—Acott. Genl.'s Office,
The 8th October 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
W74	... M 22—15843	...	20	... Mr. F. Rayalo, Clerk, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay.
	,, —42342	...	20	...
	M 29—91047	...	10	...
	M 30—52905	...	10	...
W75	... M 33—01393	...	20	... Wáman Sadásive, No. 4, Kakudwady, Bombay.
W76	... M 23—91221	...	50	... Mr. P. Butler, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.
	,, —91222	...	50	...
	,, —91223	...	50	...
	,, —91224	...	50	...
	,, —91225	...	50	...
	,, —91226	...	50	...
	,, —91227	...	50	...
	,, —91228	...	50	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.			Rs.	
H154	... M 29—91127	...	10	... Bai Diváli, Gopipura, Surat.
H155	... M 27—18183	...	10	... Khimjee Jeevráj, Tellicherry.
M97	... M 22—30146 wrongly joined	...	20	... Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Macdonal & Co., Bombay.
	,, —30145 wrongly joined			
	M 21—40335 ditto	...	10	...
	,, —40334 ditto			
	M 4—96706 ditto	...	5	...
	,, —96705 ditto			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th October 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
30	... E 13—14196	...	100	... Dr. J. Hendley, through the Manager, Agra Bank, Ld., Lahore.
	,, —14197			
111	... E 8—10120	...	5	... Ram Nath, Draftsman, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Rawul Pindee.
	,, —11533	...	5	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th October 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
6	... F 8—52150	...	20	... Seetaram Vinayek, Book-seller, Nagpur.
	,, —52151			

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 11th October 1877.

C. G. VANSITTART,
for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 ,,	@	,,	2 12 0	,,
23 ,,	@	,,	2 14 0	,,
24 ,,	@	,,	3 0 0	,,

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 ,,	@	,,	2 4 0	,,
under 7 ,,	@	,,	2 0 0	,,

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th October 1877.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 22nd October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 22nd October 1877, 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 24th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th October 1877. (Mails for Mauritius can be forwarded by this opportunity.)

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th October 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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, *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 27th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Out of print.
„ 7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
„ 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
„ 9. Rock off Pegu coast.
„ 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
„ 11. Out of print.
„ 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
„ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.
„ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
„ 15. Alteration in Manora Point light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.
„ 17. Alteration in position of "intermediate" light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Destruction of the Krishna Shoal light-house.
„ 19. Correction of position of Santipilly light-house in Admiralty Charts.
„ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
„ 21. Light-vessel on Krishna Shoal.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. {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.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 15th October 1877.

No. 2762S.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 406, dated 14th September 1877, published at page 559 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 15th idem, Mr. J. W. Brassington, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 1st October 1877, and took over charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Mayo College Division, from Mr. Bhagat Singh on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

By Order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 19th October 1877.

No. 1344.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2804G, dated 5th October 1877, Surgeon R. Caldecott, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, received charge of the Office of Residency Surgeon, Indore, from Surgeon-Major T. Beaumont on the forenoon of the 8th September 1877.

No. 1365.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2806G, dated 5th October 1877, Surgeon D. F. Keegan, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, received charge of the Office of Residency Surgeon, Indore, from Surgeon R. Caldecott on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

By Order,
R. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 20th October 1877.

No. 97.—Captain G. H. Trevor, 2nd Assistant Resident, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 1st September 1877.

No. 17.—Captain W. B. Birch, Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days, with effect from the 19th October 1877, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-Genl.,*
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th October 1877.

Mr. P. White, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 8 Mysore Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave, granted him in Notification dated 15th September 1877, on the forenoon of the 16th August 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 16th September 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 26th October 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 5th proximo, on account of the Hindu festival "Kalee Poojah," in conformity with Government Notification, No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October 1877.

No. 101.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 405, dated 13th September 1877, Mr. J. W. Huntley, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 6th October 1877.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 18th October 1877.

No. 64.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 434, dated 5th October 1877, the following Officers and Subordinates in this Division of Superintendence, posted to the Famine Relief Works in the Madras Presidency, were relieved of their duties on the dates noted opposite each of their names:—

Mr. M. Birkbeck, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—24th September, afternoon.

Lieutenant N. Arnott, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—24th September, afternoon.

Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—23rd September, forenoon.

Mr. G. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—25th September, forenoon.

Dowlut Ram, Overseer, 2nd Grade,—2nd October, afternoon.

The 20th October 1877.

No. 65.—Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. M. Birkbeck, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, respectively, received and made over charge of the Chakrata Road Division on the forenoon of the 18th September 1877.

The 22nd October 1877.

No. 66.—Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, Chakrata Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th October 1877, or such subsequent date as he may wish to avail himself of the same.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 24th October 1877.

No. 73.—Sergeant G. Booley, Overseer, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, having applied for discharge from the Army, has been remanded to military duty on the 19th instant.

No. 74.—Sergeant A. S. McDowell, Overseer, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 60, dated the 18th September last, on the afternoon of 6th instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Presidency District.

Calcutta, the 23rd October 1877.

No. 8.—The under-mentioned subordinates, transferred for employment on famine relief works by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 437 of 5th October 1877, left Calcutta for Madras on the dates specified:—

Baboo Goroodoss Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, on 8th October.

Mr. W. Delahay, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, on 18th idem.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. Dist., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 22nd October 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. R. D. Falkiner, C.E., Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 18th current from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 14 of 18th July 1877, and re-assumed charge of his Division.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn., Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th October 1877.

No. 1780.—Mr. W. B. Gray, Temporary Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, reported his return on the forenoon of 17th October 1877 from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 369 of 22nd August 1877.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

Lucknow, the 23rd October 1877.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification, No. 445, dated the 11th October 1877, on the forenoon of 8th October 1877.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, *Lieut., R.E.,*
for *Offg. Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th October 1877.

No. 26.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 450 of the 12th October 1877, Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana Railway.

No. 27.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 446 of the 12th October 1877, Mr. R. Gatmell, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Sindia Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1877.

No. 61.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 396, dated the 10th September last, Mr. C. D. Berrill, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

No. 62.—Baboo Suttya Churn Chatterjee, Apprentice Accountant, appointed to the Dhund and Manmar Railway in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 394, dated 8th September 1877, as Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the forenoon of the 24th September 1877.

The 19th October 1877.

No. 64.—Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted fifteen months' furlough under Chapter IV, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 9th October 1877.

No. 65.—Mr. J. Durand, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

No. 66.—Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, returned on 2nd October 1877 from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 40, dated 18th July 1877.

No. 67.—Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Executive Engineer, Temporary 4th Grade, attached to Ghat Division, availed himself on the forenoon of 2nd October 1877 of the one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 59, dated 27th September 1877.

No. 68.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 420, dated 24th September 1877, Mr. D. Campbell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, left this line on the afternoon of 27th August 1877 to join the Dhund and Manmar Railway.

No. 69.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 420, dated 24th September 1877, Mr. T. J. Browning, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, left this line on the afternoon of 28th August 1877 to join the Dhund and Manmar Railway.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 70.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 436, dated 4th October 1877, Mr. J. Corkery, Overseer, 2nd Grade, left this line on 27th September 1877, to join the famine relief works in Mysore.

No. 71.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 436, dated 4th October 1877, Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, left this line on the forenoon of 5th October 1877, to join the famine relief works in Mysore.

No. 72.—Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, availed himself of one week's subsidiary leave to one year's furlough granted him in Notification No. 21, dated 4th October 1877 of Director of State Railways, Central System, from the 6th of October 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th October 1877.

No. 223.—This Office Notification No. 198 of 16th August 1875 is cancelled.

No. 224.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 145 of 26th June 1877, Baboo B. L. Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bahawalpur Division, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month.

No. 225.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 206 of 11th September 1877, Baboo N. C. Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 15th September 1877.

The 20th October 1877.

No. 226.—The following posting and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Baboo Meeran Bux, Overseer, 3rd Grade, to the Shujabad Division.

Mr. T. W. Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade, and Baboo B. B. Bandyapadhya, Overseer, 3rd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 22nd October 1877.

No. 100.—Mr. W. Millett, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Jhelum Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th October 1877 from the two months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 93, dated 8th September 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E., Engineer-in-Chief.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 22nd October 1877.

No. 5.—Lahori Mull, appointed in Public Works' Notification No. 345, dated 22nd May 1874, as Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, to the Accounts Establishment, under the Director of State Railways, is transferred from the Office of the Deputy Examiner of Accounts to that of the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, from the forenoon of the 18th September 1877.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E., Manager.*

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 20th October 1877.

No. 52.—Privilege leave of absence for four weeks is granted to Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent attached to this Railway, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 23rd October 1877.

No. 53.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 432, dated 3rd instant, Baboo Soshee Bhoshun Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, attached to this Railway, availed himself of the four weeks' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 52, dated the 20th instant, on the forenoon of the 18th idem.

G. F. MATHEW, for *Manager.*

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 8	...		11,94,278	19,36,309	63,32,255	95,34,527
„ 9	...	...	6,03,125	13,24,783	61,29,298	91,36,047
„ 10	...	2,19,432	5,933	12,98,752	59,15,129	91,41,861
„ 11	...	2,30,102	5,82,815	6,96,212	59,91,465	95,38,479
„ 12	...	1,38,356	...	6,96,212	60,26,486	93,06,354
„ 13	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 23rd Oct. 1877.* J. F. TENNANT, *Offg Mint Master.*

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs. Holidays.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 15		4,12,574	...	6,96,212	59,67,883	91,65,715
„ 16		5,96,192	...	6,96,212	61,89,472	87,61,479
„ 17	...	6,17,058	...	6,96,212	65,97,414	81,50,966
„ 18	...	6,42,197	...	6,96,212	70,27,615	75,23,685
„ 19	...					
„ 20	...					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 23rd Oct. 1877.* J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 25th October 1877 ... Rs. 35,71,102-7-7

W. WATERFIELD, *Treasurer to the Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA, *26th Oct. 1877.*

Report of a Deserter from Her Majesty's 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 10th day of October 1877.

Name,—William Brown.
Age,—25 years.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; hair, light brown; eyes, light brown.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Cicatrix of burn over right scapula.
Date of Desertion,—5th October 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Sattara.
Date of Enlistment,—10th September 1872.
Place of Enlistment,—Taunton.
Where Born,—Bishops, Lydeard.
County,—Somerset.
Town,—Taunton.
Trade,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Nil.

F. BARCLAY, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. 66th Regt.*

Report of a Deserter from Her Majesty's 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 10th day of October 1877.

Name,—William Buckley.
Age,—25 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar 1 inch long on front of left ear.
Date of Desertion,—5th October 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Sattara.
Date of Enlistment,—6th July 1870.
Place of Enlistment,—Portsmouth.
Where Born,—Mary-le-Bone.
County,—Middlesex.
Trade,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Nil.

F. BARCLAY, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. 66th Regt.*

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 October 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans						5 per cent. Debentures for		Total Amount.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1833-34.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 30th September 1877	55,600	33,173	2,946	14,46,720	30,67,000	3,04,73,400	1,12,35,500	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,53,16,339
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Add—										
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1877	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,700	...	...	...	1,73,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1877	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	1,51,500	...	...	5,35,200
	55,600	33,173	2,946	14,46,720	30,67,000	3,06,36,300	1,13,87,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,88,23,239
Deduct—										
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	1,75,70,200	...	...	1,07,000
Balance on 15th October 1877	55,600	33,173	2,946	14,46,720	30,67,000	3,05,80,300	1,13,87,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,87,16,239

4½ per cent. Loans				5 per cent. Loan of 1866-67.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1869-90.	4½ per cent. Loans							
Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1872.	Transfer of 1865.			Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1872.	Transfer of 1865.	Of 1854-55.			
42,18,100	2,97,000	3,03,73,600	1,75,04,400	82,800	4,57,23,200	42,18,100	2,97,000	3,03,73,600	1,75,04,400	1,12,35,500	Balance of 30th September 1877		
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	Stock transferred to London		
											Add—		
...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1877		
...	...	1,000	9,000	...	3,500	...	...	1,000	9,000	1,51,500	Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1877		
...	...	2,400	49,800	...	1,18,300	...	...	2,400	49,800	...	Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1877		
42,18,100	2,97,000	3,03,77,000	1,75,70,200	82,800	4,62,45,000	42,18,100	2,97,000	3,03,77,000	1,75,70,200	1,13,87,000			
...	...	2,000	1,500	2,800	95,000	...	...	2,000	1,500	...	*Deduct*—		
											Amount written off in the London Registers		
42,18,100	2,97,000	3,03,75,000	1,75,68,700	80,000	4,61,50,000	42,18,100	2,97,000	3,03,75,000	1,75,68,700	1,13,87,000	Balance on 15th October 1877		

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 13th August 1877, enfaced from London, 2,615 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,617 lakhs.
„ 16th August 1877 to 31st „ „ „ „ 28 „ „ „ 1 „
„ 1st Sep. „ to 15th Sep. „ „ „ „ 17 „ „ „ 1 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ „ „ 9 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 1st October „ to 15th Oct. „ „ „ „ 5 „ „ „ 1 „
2,674 lakhs. 2,623 lakhs.
2,623 „ 63 „
51 „

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 24th October 1877.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd October 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	85,04,798	5	1
Reserve Fund	18,99,355	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	47,96,366	9	4
Rs. A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	51,36,688	13	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 91,35,439 3 7				Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,67,92,726	15	8
Public Deposits at Branches ... 91,53,356 5 9	1,82,88,795	9	4	Balances with other Banks ...	10,97,915	14	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,94,67,852	10	5	Dead Stock	10,03,675	6	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,06,109	9	2	Stamps	7,900	3	0
Sundries	9,92,378	13	1	Sundries	2,25,436	14	0
					3,75,64,509	1	0
				Rs. A. P.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,40,94,842 0 9	2,33,89,982	9	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 92,95,140 8 3			
RUPEES ...	6,09,54,491	10	0	RUPEES ...	6,09,54,491	10	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th Oct. 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.
76	... B 58—21084	...	100	... M. Kristnama Charry, Tripapaloor.
77	... B 40—90929	...	5	... Mahadava Iyer, Arnee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

163	... B 40—26685	...	5	... D. Srinivasa Row, Nundial.
164	... B 53—01201	...	10	... M. Parasooramiah, Nundial.
165	... B 40—42817	...	5	... Samiah, Madras.
166	... B 40—66083	...	5	... Venkanna, Kolar.
45	... B 40—49913 wrongly joined. J 7—66055	...	5	... A. Narayana Chetty, Madras.
46	... B 58—13868 ditto " —15760	...	100	... Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,—Accts. Genl.'s Office,
The 15th October 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.B.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 7—69308	...	5	... M. K. Govindun, Sub-Registrar, Chalipuya.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

J 5—71813	...	20	... Mustankhan, Naique, 10th Company, 3rd Battalion, Shimoga.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th October 1877.

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

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
65	... E 4—90656	...	50	... The Director General of Post Offices, India, Simla.
66	... E 12—50693	...	20	...
	" —58145	...	20	... Baboo Seetanath Banerji, Calcutta.
	" —60591	...	20	...
67	... E 13—15141	...	100	... Mohomed Abdul Majid, late Sub-Overseer, Khurja Drainage, Bhawan.
68	... E 10—63125	...	10	...
	" —76719	...	10	... Baboo Prosono Chander Bhuttacharji, P. N. S. Railway, Shahdara, Lahore.
	E 15—12084	...	50	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th October 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
259	... O 28—16266	...	1,000	...
	O 27—28628	...	500	... Babu Huri Nath Shaha.
	" —35703	...	500	...
260	... O 28—07149	...	1,000	...
	" —05248	...	1,000	...
	L 94—44653 to " —44662	...	100 each	... Babu Sree Ram Mukerjee.
261	... O 28—06239	...	1,000	... Kanya Lal.
262	... L 84—61780	...	100	... Babu Kristo Chunder Dutt.
263	... L 94—03324	...	100	... Babu Juggeshur Roy.
264	... L 94—07523	...	100	... Babu Khetra Mohan Bose.
265	... L 94—19870	...	100	... Mr. C. C. Quinn, C. S.
266	... L 84—21416	...	100	... The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs.
267	... L 83—38429	...	100	... Babu Gobind Chunder Capor.
268	... L 84—37588	...	100	... Babu Bonwaree Lal Sing.
273	... L 62—54776	...	20	... Babu Ram Swaroop.
276	... L 96—02080	...	10	... Major F. N. Mackenzie.
277	... L 80—65748	...	20	...
	L 62—44431	...	10	... Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	O 6—68587	...	10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

289	... L 90—64107	...	20	...
	L 27—87094	...	5	... Babu Tarak Nath Sen.
290	... L 91—24077	...	20	...
	L 27—78169	...	5	... Babu Sree Nath Das.
291	... L 26—67165	...	5	...
	" —67166	...	5	... Mr. W. F. Kruger.
292	... L 32—74388	...	10	...
	L 75—90252	...	10	...
	L 87—80057	...	10	...
	L 95—93858	...	10	... Syed Hasun Ali.
	" —90906	...	10	...
293	... L 27—81764	...	5	... Babu Koonjo Behari Mukerjee.
294	... L 8—02582	...	100	...
	L 84—86081	...	100	...
	L 94—06350	...	100	... Mr. H. Deveria.
	L 82—84011	...	100	...
	" —62879	...	100	...
295	L 84—69276 " —71067	...	100 each	... Gunga Pershad Kasub Lal.
	L 94—33566 to " —33570			
296	... L 80—14296	...	20	... Abdul Kareem.
182	L 61—52021 " —52022	...	10	... Mr C. Holland.
183	L 24—61419 " —61416	...	5	...
	L 11—39816 " —39815	...	5	... Babu Dwarkanath Mitter.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 26th Oct. 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.				
H156	... M 23—42380	...	20	... Mr. J. F. Donnelland, Depôt Store-keeper, N. S. Railway, Burnuggur.
H157	... M 30—46728	...	10	... Narayen Ramjee, Telegraph Signaller, G. I. P. Railway Station, Kulburga.
H158	... M 23—62365	...	50	... Laljee Govindjee, Grain dealer, Tanna.
H159	... M 21—60959	...	10	... Harmal Shaumall, Mandvi Bunder, Bombay.
H160	... M 22—16322	...	20	...
	M 38—48610	...	10	... Wanársee Dáss Narrain Dáss, Nagpur.
	M 18—20364	...	10	...
H161	... M 29—46182	...	10	...
	M 30—16183	...	10	... Mr. A. Baylis, Mazagon, Bombay.
H162	... M 22—60057	...	20	...
	M 4—86994	...	5	... Mr. D. C. Saldanha, Merchant, Sirsi.
H163	... M 25—66606	...	100	...
	" —66607	...	100	... Mr. F. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Indee.
	" —66608	...	100	...

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd October 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th October 1877.

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 27th October 1877, 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 28th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 29th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 30th October 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Kashgar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 31st October 1877, 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 31st October 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd November 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st November 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 26th October 1877.

Alxandre, Bose and Co., Messieurs.
Andrew, D. C.
Angel, Mr.
Apcar, M. G.
Austen, T.
Barker, Fred. A.
Bailey, F. G.
Barridge, H.
Blair, W. Hugh.
Bell, H.
Belmont & Co., Messrs.
Blotzky, F. B.
Boerresen, Mrs. Caroline.
Brown, W. J.
Byrne, E.
Calvert, J.
Campbell, J. T.
Carrington, George and W. Wigley.
Christian, Miss E.
Collins, James.
Connors, Mrs. M.
Cooper, A.
Corbett, & Co., Messrs.
Culloden, W.
Curran, W. A.
Dancey, C. F.
DeCosta, Mrs.
Ditmas, J.
Edda, Mrs.
Elliott, W. H.
Eyre, E. A.
Forbes, Coln. Chas.
Francis, Jas.
Freeman, W. B.
Gomes, Domingo.
Grant, J. W.
Greenwood, Mrs. M. J.
Groze, Mr.
Hall, Mr.
Hayes, Mrs. G. S.
Hentry, J. H.
Hicks, Mrs. Charlotte.
Higby, Mrs.
Higgs, W. H.
Hodgkinson, R.
Howard, S. E.
Humphreys, Miss E.
Iles, Capt. A. J.
Indelicato Orazio, Signr.
Indian Spectator Press.
Jacobovies & Co., Messrs.
Jackson, J. W.
Joseph & Co.
Keating, J. A. C.
Keller, Monsieur.
Kemnus, Mrs.
Kennedy, Mrs. Clara.
Kerr, Geo. E.
Lawrence, Manuel.
Leroy, Z. M.
Lockwood, P. E.
Luke, P. V.
Lyons, Sergt. J.
Matthais, Mrs. J.
Mckeeven, P. J.
Montrion, W. F. C.
Nephew & Sons, Messrs.
Oakshot, Mrs.
Peebles, J. M.
Pereira, Mrs. R.
Plant Brothers, Messrs.
Reed, Mrs. M.
Richardson, Roland.
Robertson, Dr. R. A.
Robertson, Miss Agnes.
Rogers, Sergt. J.
Row, Mrs, H. C.
Smith, Alexander.
Solano, Mrs.
Somerville, C. J. R.
Taylor, Capt. W.
Templeton, W. G.
Valley, J. A.
Vandnueen, Mrs. M.
Woodford, J. J.

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

Beedell, Capt. W.
Bell, C. H.
Bainbridge, Frank C.
Brown, Captain C. L.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Mrs. Arthur.
Brunn, Arthur.
Brunn, F. F.
Burland, Chas.
Cameron, A.
Deuni, Mrs. C. H.
Duncan, Mrs. E. A.
Duncrift, John.
Dixon, J. W.
Fawcus, William.
Felsted, Thos.
Forster, C.
Francis, W.
Gibson, J. H.
Gibson, Mrs. Alick.
Gillet, F. H.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grahame, W. F.
Gregson, Arthur Knight.
Harrison, C. W.
Harvey, W.
Healy, Mrs. Margaret J.
Howey, Capt. J. E. W.
Hughes, J. W.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Johnson, R. H.
Killcoyne, Thos.
Kirkman, James Drummond.
Kughley, A. M.
Lawson, S. J.
Lee, T. S.
Leonard, Thomas.
Lindeman, L. K.
Lock, Pat.
Lonsdale, John.
Macdonald, J.
MacGibbon, John.
MacWilliams, John.
Moore, Revd. C.
Piket Blime, Madame.
Poper, A. R.
Powell, H. J.
Pyce, H. J.
Rebello, Salvador.
Simpson, James M.
Sirk, S. S.
Stewart, Frank.
Story, Augustus.
Taylor, G. W.
Taylor, Jos. S.
Tuckett, S. L.
Williams, W. J.
Williams, Capt. T.
Willins, W. E. S.
Wilson, A. J.
Wilson, Robert.
Woods, Capt. James W.
Wood, R. B.

Registered Letters.

Duffin, Miss.
French, A.
Freeman, W. B.
Howard, W. J.
Molony, E. S. Esq., C. S.
Spear, Ed.
Walker, Major T. N.
Wilson, A. J.

Newspapers.

Bainbridge, F. C.
Carmichael, John.
Debarsee, C.
Dixon, J. W.
Gibson, J. H.
Graham, W. F.
Healy, E.
Johnson, Robert.
Lees, J. C.
Navin & Co.
Pryce, H. J.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 ,,	@	,,	2	12	0	,,
23 ,,	@	,,	2	14	0	,,
24 ,,	@	,,	3	0	0	,,

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 ,,	@	,,	2	4	0	,,
under 7 ,,	@	,,	2	0	0	,,

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 3rd November 1877.

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INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st November 1877.

No. 93.—Mr. J. J. Stalley, Signaller, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 27th August 1877, from the privilege leave granted to him in Indo-European Department Notification No. 89, dated 13th September 1877, the unexpired portion of his leave has been cancelled by the Director, Persian Telegraphs.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th October 1877.

No. 1.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Edward Bolderodi Montebello Drew, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for eight months, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No. 13, dated 7th April last.

No. 2.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. William Sinclair, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in Notifications Nos. 11 and 15, dated 16th March and 11th May last, is cancelled from the forenoon of the 23rd instant, the date on which he joined the Head-Quarters' Office at Calcutta.

No. 3.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Dease Corbett, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for one month, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 29th September 1877.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.*,
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 26th October 1877.

Orthographical List of towns, rivers, lakes, &c., in the Dholpur, Bánswára, Partábgarh and Dúngarpur States.

1. Vernacular.	2. Correct Transliteration.	3. Fixed Spelling.	4. Description of place.	5. State where situated.
आमजीयो ...	Ámjío ...	Ámjio ...	Hill ...	Bánswára.
अरथुना ...	Arthuná ...	Arthuna ...	Town ...	Ditto.
आसपुर ...	Áspur ...	Áspur ...	Ditto ...	Dúngarpur.
बही ...	Bahí ...	Bahi ...	Lake ...	Bánswára.
बांसवाड़ा ...	Bánswárá ...	Bánswára ...	Town and State.	
बाड़ी ...	Bárí ...	Bári ...	Town ...	Dholpur.
बसेड़ी ...	Baserí ...	Baseri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बनेश्वर ...	Baneshwar ...	Baneshwar ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Dúngarpur.
भूंगड़ा ...	Bhúngrá ...	Bhúngra ...	Town ...	Bánswára.
बोरी ...	Borí ...	Bori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
चींच ...	Chínch ...	Chinch ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
चंबल ...	Chambal ...	Chambal ...	River ...	Dholpur.
देवगढ़ ...	Devgarh ...	Deogarh ...	Lake ...	Partábgarh.
देवलिया परतावगढ़ ...	Devliá, Partábgarh.	Deolia, Partábgarh.	State (commonly called Partábgarh).	
धमोतर ...	Dhamotar ...	Dhamotar ...	Lake ...	Ditto.
धोलपुर ...	Dholpur ...	Dholpur ...	Town and State.	
धोटारसी ...	Dhotársí ...	Dhotársi ...	Lake ...	Ditto.
डूंगरपुर ...	Dúngarpur ...	Dúngarpur ...	Town and State.	
एराव ...	Eráv ...	Eráo ...	River ...	Ditto.
गलियाकोट ...	Galiyákot ...	Galiakot ...	Town ...	Dúngarpur.
गंधेर ...	Gandher ...	Gandher ...	Lake ...	Partábgarh.
गढ़ी ...	Garhí ...	Garhi ...	Town ...	Bánswára.
घाटोल ...	Ghátol ...	Ghátol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
गेबसागर ...	Geb Ságar ...	Geb Ságar ...	Lake ...	Dúngarpur.
गो टोबोआंबो ...	Gotio Ámbo ...	Gotio Ámbo ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bánswára.
गुंथनो ...	Gunthno ...	Gunthno ...	Hill ...	Ditto.
जगमेर ...	Jagmer ...	Jagmer ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
जाकम ...	Jákam ...	Jákam ...	River ...	Partábgarh.
जानागढ़ ...	Jánágarh ...	Jánagarh ...	Fortress ...	Ditto.
कलीजरा ...	Kalíjrá ...	Kalíjra ...	Town ...	Bánswára.
कौलारी ...	Kaulárí ...	Kaulari ...	Ditto ...	Dholpur.
खांदू ...	Khándú ...	Khándu ...	Ditto ...	Bánswára.
खीमेल ...	Khímel ...	Khímel ...	Hill ...	Ditto.
कुसलगढ़ ...	Kusalgarh ...	Kusalgarh ...	Town ...	Ditto.

1. Vernacular.	2. Correct Transliteration.	3. Fixed Spelling.	4. Description of place.	5. State where situated.
मचकुंड ...	Machkund ...	Machkund ...	Fair and place of Pilgrimage.	Dholpur.
मादरिया ...	Mádriyá ...	Madria ...	Hill ...	Bánswára.
मही ...	Mahí ...	Mahi ...	River ...	Bánswára and Dúngarpur.
मनिया ...	Maniyá ...	Mania ...	Town ...	Dholpur.
मेरुका ...	Meruká ...	Meruka ...	River ...	Ditto.
मेरुकी ...	Merukí ...	Meruki ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
मोलां ...	Molán ...	Molán ...	Town ...	Bánswára.
नीनोर ...	Nínor ...	Nínor ...	Lake ...	Partábgarh.
पालेरा ...	Pálerá ...	Pálera ...	Ditto ...	Bánswára.
पारबती ...	Párbatí ...	Párbati ...	River ...	Dholpur.
परतावगढ़ ...	Partábgarh ...	Partábgarh ...	Lake, Fortress, Town and State.	
परतापोर ...	Partápor ...	Partápor ...	Town ...	Bánswára.
रायपुर ...	Ráepur ...	Raepur ...	Lake ...	Partábgarh.
राजाखेड़ा ...	Rájákherá ...	Rájakhera ...	Town ...	Dholpur.
राजराजेश्वर ...	Rájrájeshwar ...	Rájrájeshwar ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bánswára.
रामोर ...	Rámor ...	Rámor ...	Lake ...	Ditto.
रंगसागर ...	Rang Ságar ...	Rang Ságar ...	Ditto ...	Dúngarpur.
रानीगढ़ ...	Ránígarh ...	Ránigarh ...	Fortress ...	Partábgarh.
रतन ...	Ratan ...	Ratan ...	River ...	Ditto.
सागथली ...	Ságthalí ...	Ságthali ...	Lake ...	Ditto.
सगवाड़ा ...	Sagwárá ...	Sagwára ...	Town ...	Dúngarpur.
सेपऊ ...	Sepaú ...	Sepau ...	Fair and place of Pilgrimage.	Dholpur.
शिव ...	Shiv ...	Shiv ...	River ...	Partábgarh.
सीताकुंड ...	Sítákund ...	Sítakund ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
सोम ...	Som ...	Som ...	River ...	Dúngarpur.
श्रीगोतमनाथ ...	Srí Gotamnáth ...	Sri Gotamnáth ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Partábgarh.
उटंगन ...	Utangan ...	Utangan ...	River ...	Dholpur.
विंध्याचल ...	Vindhyáchal ...	Vindhyáchal ...	Hill ...	Partábgarh.
वागीडोरा ...	Wágídorá ...	Wágidora ...	Town ...	Bánswára.

H. M. DURAND,

1st Asst. Agent to the Governor General.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 20th October 1877.

No. 99.—Mr. H. A. Heath, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for eighteen days, with effect from the 24th August 1877.

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, officiated as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, for the period of Mr. Heath's absence on leave, *viz.*, from the 24th August to 10th September 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

The 26th October 1877.

No. 100.—With reference to Notification No. 97, dated 20th instant, granting three months' privilege leave to Captain G. H. Trevor, 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Resident during Captain Trevor's absence, or until further orders.

A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Resident.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October 1877.

With reference to Notification dated the 13th September last, Mr. E. Graham, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 2 Khandesh and Bombay Native States Topographical Survey, availed himself of the leave granted therein on the forenoon of the 3rd, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 19th October 1877; the unexpired portion of the leave is therefore cancelled.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October 1877.

No. 102.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, the following officiating appointments are made:—

Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Morar, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Tomkins, R.E.

Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Meerut, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Toller, R.E.

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

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 22nd October 1877.

No. 26.—Sub-Conductor Alfred Algar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lahore Executive Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 1st November 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 27th October 1877.

No. 27.—The under-mentioned Engineer Officers and Upper Subordinates, temporarily transferred to Madras Famine Works, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 437, dated 5th October 1877, left their respective Divisions, in this Division of Superintendence, for Madras, on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Executive Division.	Name.	Rank.	Date of departure for Madras.
Lahore ...	Lieutenant M. Marten, R.E.	Assistant Engineer.	26th September 1877.
„ ...	Corporal V. H. Swann.	Overseer ...	26th September 1877.
Dalhousie	Captain G. D. A. Jackson.	Executive Engineer.	30th September 1877.
„ ...	Sergeant Beevers	Supervisor...	2nd October 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 24th October 1877.

No. 67.—Major J. Birney, R.E., Executive Engineer, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, availed himself of the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 57, dated 27th September 1877, on the forenoon of the 17th October 1877.

No. 68.—Sergeant J. Tuck, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ranikhet to the Bareilly Division, which he joined on the 18th instant.

The 30th October 1877.

No. 69.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 64, dated 18th instant, the following Officer and Subordinate in this Division of Superintendence, posted to the Famine Relief Works in the Madras Presidency, were relieved of their duties on the dates noted opposite each of their names:—

Mr. O. Hoerule, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—forenoon, 24th September 1877.

Mr. A. Passauah, Overseer, 1st Grade—forenoon, 22nd September 1877.

No. 70.—Captain J. E. Toller, R.E., Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 21st October 1877 from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 52 of the 8th September 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 31st October 1877.

No. 75.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 56, dated the 6th September last, Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, returned from the fifty days' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

The unexpired portion of his one day's leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 76.—Major Sanford, R.E., having returned from the Army Head-Quarters, where he was temporarily transferred on duty as per this Office Notification No. 50, dated the 10th August last, took over charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R.E., on the 29th instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command, Mily. Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 26th October 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. A. Grant, C.E., Assistant Engineer, is temporarily transferred from the Umballa to the Kasauli Division of Military Works. He joined at Kasauli on the forenoon of the 20th October.

No. 28.—The under-mentioned Officers and Upper Subordinates temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 437 of 5th October 1877, reported their departure on the dates noted opposite their respective names:—

Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of 14th September 1877.

Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of 14th September 1877.

Mr. J. McCarthy, Supervisor, on the 15th September 1877.

Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Overseer, on the afternoon of 16th September 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October 1877.

No. 28.—Captain R. J. Bond, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western Rajputana Railway, and Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, are transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

The 29th October 1877.

No. 29.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 460 of the 22nd October 1877, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sindia Railway.

No. 30.—Baboo Nundun Sing, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 18th October 1877.

No. 63.—Mr. P. Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. J. Kirby, Supervisor, 1st Grade, are transferred from the Tirhoot to Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 19th October 1877.

No. 64.—Mr. J. Baron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted fifteen months' furlough under Chapter IV, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

The 26th October 1877.

No. 65.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 394 of the 8th September 1877, Baboo Promotho Nath Ghose, Apprentice Accountant, was relieved on the 21st idem of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on transfer to the Dhond and Munmar Railway.

No. 66.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. C. J. Rose, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th September 1877, on which date he availed himself of the same.

No. 67.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 364 of the 17th August last, Baboo Ashotosh Bose, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Darjeeling and joined the Central Office of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, on the forenoon of 3rd October 1877.

No. 68.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 403 of 13th September 1877, Baboo Kader Nath Dass, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, reported his arrival at Darjeeling on the forenoon of 3rd October 1877, and proceeded to take charge of his duties on the Open Line.

No. 69.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 407 of 14th September 1877, Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Darjeeling, and joined the Office of the Examiner of State Railway Accounts, North-Eastern System, on the forenoon of the 8th October 1877.

No. 70.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assam Extension Survey, is deputed to verify stores on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 71.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Store-keeper Mr. J. P. Devine, Northern Bengal State Railway, with effect from 9th November 1877, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director of State Railways,
North-Eastern System.

Western System.

Murree, the 22nd October 1877.

No. 37.—Mr. W. Varden, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 23rd October 1877.

No. 38.—Notification No. 30, dated 21st September 1877, is hereby cancelled, and Mr. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Staff of the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd October 1877.

No. 227.—Messrs. W. A. Lesmond and Siva Dutta Pande, Assistant Engineers, 1st and 3rd Grades, respectively, are transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 228.—Mr. W. M. Barton, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghotki Division, was granted privilege leave for thirteen days in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No. 181 of the 23rd August 1877.

The 25th October 1877.

No. 229.—Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th November or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 230.—Mr. E. C. Hawkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Reti Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 19th November 1877.

No. 231.—Baboo Issen Chunder Mitter, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Shujabad Division, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th November or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 232.—Doctor R. M. Meiklejohn, Surgeon, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 167 of the 24th July on the forenoon of the 20th October 1877.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 29th October 1877.

No. 55.—With reference to Notification No. 44, dated 4th ultimo, Baboo Mohomed Dhoomunkhan, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported himself for duty in the Central Office of Accounts on the afternoon of the 28th August, having been relieved of his duties in the Sambhar Division on the forenoon of the 27th idem.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 29th October 1877.

No. 24.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 27 of 17th instant, Mr. R. Gatmell, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 29th instant, and is posted to 1st Division of this Railway.

HORACE BELL,
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 RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 23	...	4,98,406	...	6,96,212	73,83,255	69,70,513
" 23	6,40,971	6,53,206	6,71,150	6,60,186	76,92,296	70,59,822
" 24	...	6,85,015	...	6,60,186	81,59,592	63,95,139
" 25	62,270	5,28,826	...	7,22,456	86,59,812	56,97,012
" 26	1,609	4,14,493	...	7,24,065	90,00,447	51,63,673
" 27	6,93,750	5,54,507	...	14,17,815	93,24,796	47,42,248

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th Oct. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 1st November 1877 ... Rs. 49,16,102-7-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
2nd Nov. 1877.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @ Rs. 2 10 0 per cubic foot.
22 " @ " 2 12 0 "
23 " @ " 2 14 0 "
24 " @ " 3 0 0 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @ Rs. 2 8 0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 " @ " 2 4 0 "
under 7 " @ " 2 0 0 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.
The 1st June 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th October 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	18,99,355	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	84,71,124	1 6	1,82,49,698	13	6
Public Deposits at Branches ...	97,78,574	12 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	1,96,90,027	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,51,575	12	2
Sundries ...	...	...	10,37,879	2	1
RUPEES		...	6,11,28,536	5	4

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	...	1,08,99,876	13	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		50,45,335	9	9
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	47,12,566	5	10
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,53,02,056	12	5
Balances with other Banks	...	...	9,59,637	9	10
Dead Stock	...	...	10,02,747	5	3
Stamps	...	...	7,613	6	0
Sundries	...	...	2,71,846	7	9
			3,82,01,680	5	11
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,18,12,037	7 2	2,29,26,855	15	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,11,14,818	8 3			
RUPEES		...	6,11,28,536	5	4

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st Nov. 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
79	... B 52—91990	...	10	... Mr. W. Cabble, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

167	... B 49—46004	...	10	... Major A. F. Laughton, Bellary.
168	... B 42—91933	...	20	... Govind Panycur, Benares.
	B 55—29936	...	50	...
169	... B 49—01441	...	10	... B. Srinivassiengar, Bangalore.
	" —01442	...	10	...
170	... B 52—89083	...	10	... Mrs. M. C. Shannon, Chingleput.
47	... B 54—07429 wrongly		20	... P. Nagaraz, Cocanada.
	" —14260 joined.			
48	... B 54—32579 ditto	...	20	... Hajee Aboobaker, Bahaldina, Madras.
	" —32580			

FORT ST. GEORGE,—Acctt. Genl.'s Office,
The 22nd October 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
69	... E 13—24389	...	100	... Baboo Bhola Nath Mitter, No. 16, Auheritola Street, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

110	... E 5—29023	...	20	... Kalka Pershad, Darogha, Abkari, Hurdui.
112	... E 10—91671	...	10	... Gunga Ram, Carpenter, Lahore.
	E 12—33532	...	20	...
113	... E 5—90463	...	20	... Teju Ram, Magina, Zilla Jhung.
119	... E 7—94381	...	5	... S. Bland, Esq., Delhi.
28	... E 10—64411	...	10	... Mohammad Deen, Lahore.
	" —64412			
33	... E 13—18567 wrongly		100	... Ardasur Baramji, care of Bapooji Pestonji, Merchants, Lahore.
	" —20184 joined			

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 26th October 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Re.	
278	L 92—46575	50	Babu Bholanath Mittra.
279	L 48—80777	20	Mr. G. C. Francis.
280	O 3—28589	20	Babu Rausbehari Bose.
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R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

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		Rs.	
32	D 10—84024	5	The District Superintendent of Police, Cawnpúr.
33	D 6—98712	10	Kunhia Lall, Jounpúr.
	D 11—45373	10	
	„ —56155	10	
34	D 4—36553	50	William Hill, Esq., Dehra Dún.
	D 7—83420	100	
35	D 4—75452	50	Shadulkhan, Mooradabad.
	D 18—12723	100	
36	D 4—56176	50	Aulum Ali, Kheri, Oudh.
	D 18—04786	100	

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		Rs.	
63	D 10—94138	5	C. T. Evans, Esq., Saharunpúr.
64	D 11—73265	10	Núr Olla, Hamírpúr.
65	D 4—60086	50	Hoshyarsingh, Kheri, Oudh.
66	L 47—24035	20	Summirúddy, Naini Tal.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th October 1877.*

H. KEENE.
Asstt. Accott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

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Register No. 1877.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H164	M 22—36438		20	Raghunáth Prabhákar Apte, Akola.
	M 30—06224		10	
H165	C 84—76068		20	Mr. H. G. Palliser, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar.
	C 97—70973		10	
H166	M 21—35696		10	Mr. Wagjeebhoy Metabhoy, Mamlatdar, Amod.
H167	M 22—88687		20	Captain W. F. Woodward, 68th Regiment, Neemuch.
M99	M 22—25686 „ —25687	wrongly joined	20	Ardeseer Cursetjee, Messsr. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Bombay.
M100	M 23—04703 „ —18966	ditto	50	Dharamsey Pardhánjee, New Cloth Market, Bombay.
	F 8—49318 C 99—67375	ditto	20	
	„ —81171 „ —81147	ditto	20	
	M 28—56299 M 20—82752	ditto	10	
	C 98—54033 C 97—78309	ditto	10	
M101	M 3—44602 „ —44603	ditto	5	Atmaram Balkrishna, No. 147, New Wady, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 30th October 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 7—76235	5	Commissioner for Mr. W. Cobble, Engine Driver, Madras Rail way, Royapuram.
„ —76236	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 9—04602	10	S. Sawmi Iyer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore.
J 6—65292	10	B. H. Sreekuntia, Agent, Town Bank Limited, Bangalore.
„ —80136	10	
J 9—05100	10	P. Amurdom Pillay, Native Pastor, Perrœwalkum, Madras.
J 9—08276	10	Mr. P. E. D'Cruz, Police Inspector, Calicut.
J 6—38201 „ —38197	wrongly joined 10	Mr. B. Vieyra, Government Telegraph Office, Madras.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th October 1877.*

Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 7—83618	10	Lieutenant C. H. Law, 54th Regiment, Morar.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 24th October 1877.*

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTES.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
18	F 7—66964	10	Mr. J. Johnston, of Bombay.
16	F 7—72478	10	Bundi Ali Khan, Chaprassie, Forest Department, Betul.
	F 13—21948	5	

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th October 1877.*

C. G. VANSITTART,
for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1877.

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets.

The present rates are:—

	Parcels (Closed Covers). Annas.	Packets (Open Covers). Annas.
Not exceeding 10 tolas ...	...	1
Not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 2nd November 1877.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Puttialla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Sunday, the 4th November 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 5th November 1877, 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 Tuesday, the 6th November 1877, 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 7th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th November 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 8th November 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 10th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd November 1877.

Annisett, C.
Apcar, M. G.
Austin, T.
Barridge, H.
Bell, H.
Bridgwell, J. M.
British Consul.
Browne, F. E.
Brown, J.
Brown, W. J.
Budd, G. H.
Calvert, J.
Campbell, J. T.
Churcher, D.
Clews, Jas.
Coello, E. A.
Coglan, J. A.
Collins, James.
Cooper, A.
Corbett & Co., Messrs.
DeCosta, Mrs.
DeSouza, F.
Dickerson, W.
Ditmas, J.
Edda, Mrs.
Fairley, Dr. F.
Fanskart, Z.
Fisher, H. D. & Co.
Forbes, Coln. Chas.
Francis, Miss B.
Freeman, W. B.
Fuller, G.
Gomes, Domingo.
Grant, J. W.
Hayes, Mrs. G. S.
Henty, J. H.
Higby, Mrs.
Hodgkinson, R.
Holland, J.
Howard, S. E.
Hicks, Mrs. R.
Hunmen, G.
Indian Spectator Press.
Jackson, J. W.
Jacoboviez & Co., Messrs.
Joseph, H. C.
Joseph & Co.
Kelly, W.
Keough, R. T.
Kerr, Geo. E.
Lawrence, Manuel.
Lewis, J. H.
Lowe, Robert.
Lucas, G. T.
Luke, P. V.
Macartney, Lt. P. W. M.
Maclean, F. H.
Marsh, T. W.
McTernace, P.
Montriou, W. F. C.
Nephew & Sons, Messrs.
Plant Brothers, Messrs.
Ravenscroft, C. K.
Rhoodie, Mr.
Robertson, Dr. R. A.
Row, Mrs. H. C.
Sandeman, Capt. A. P.
Sutherland, Miss S.
Shead, Mrs. B.
Smith, Alexander.
Solano, Mrs.
Valley, J. A.
Vaughan, Mrs. L.
Vorrieter, G.
Williams, G. P.
Young, Chas.

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

Bamford, R.
Beck, R. A.
Beedell, Capt. W.
Bradbury, J. F.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Mrs. Arthur.
Brunn, Arthur.
Brunn, F. F.
Burland, Chas.
Cernoe, Stefano, Sigr.
Chennell, Thomas.
Cumberland, A. H.
Deuni, Mrs. C. H.
Duncrift, John.
Dixon, J. W.
Faweus, William.
Felsted, Thos.
Francis, W.
Gibson, Mrs. Alick.
Girdlestone, Mrs.
Grahame, W. F.
Gregson, Arthur Knight.
Harrison, C. W.
Harvey, W.
Howey, Capt. J. E. W.
Hulbert, Norman.
Indelicato Orazio, Sigr.
Jameson, P.
Jamieson, F. W.
Johnson, R. H.
Killcoyne, Thos.
Lee, T. S.
LeRoy, Z. M.
Leonard, Thomas.
Lock, Pat.
Lonsdale, John.
MacGibbon, John.
Mithell, J.
Piket Blime, Madame.
Paine, F. T.
Peebles, J. M.
Poper, A. R.
Powell, H. J.
Pyce, H. J.
Read, R.
R. M. N.
Sirk, S. S.
Story, Augustus.
Taylor, G. W.
Taylor, Jos. S.
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Tuckett, S. L.
Williams, W. J.
Williams, Capt. T.
Willins, W. E. S.
Wilson, A. J.
Woods, Capt. James W.
Wood, R. B.

Registered Letters.

French, A.
Freeman, W. B.
Howard, W. J.
Spear, Ed.
Walker, Major T. N.
Wilson, A. J.

Newspapers.

Carmichael, John.
Debarsee, C.
Dixon, J. W.
Graham, W. F.
Healy, E.
Johnson, Robert.
Navin & Co.
Pryce, H. J.

Parcel.

Mr. Blannin, Preventive Service.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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Price—Bound copies ... ... Rs. 45 0 0
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Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
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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:—
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. 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 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, 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.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th instant, on account of the Hindu festival "Juggodhattree Poojah."

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th October 1877.

Mr. R. Wehlisch, Mathematical Instrument Maker to Government, has been granted [illegible]-two days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough to Europe, under Section 24(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th September [illegible].

The 2nd November 1877.

Mr. C. Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 1 Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave (under medical certificate) for two months and ten days, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 1st November 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Major-Genl.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 31st October 1877.

No. $\frac{2688}{2043}$G.—Colonel T. E. Gord[illegible] C.S.I., Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is

granted privilege leave of absence from the 18th to the 30th November 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 2nd November 1877.

No. 1399.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 1344, dated 19th October 1877, for "September," read "August."

No. 1400.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2805G., dated 5th October 1877, Surgeon J. F. Ferguson received medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Western Malwa Political Agency, from Surgeon R. Caldecott on the afternoon of the 2nd August 1877.

With reference to the above, Surgeon R. Caldecott resumed medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Western Malwa Political Agency, from Surgeon J. F. Ferguson, on the forenoon of the 22nd October 1877.

The 5th November 1877.

No. 1403.—With reference to Notification No. 1167, dated 11th September 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Keays, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major E. Temple.

No. 1405.—With reference to Notification No. 1403, dated 5th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Keays, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, from Major E. Temple on the forenoon of the 17th September 1877.

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th October 1877.

No. 103.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. F. C. Murray, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Officiating Executive Engineer of the Jullundur Division, Military Works, with effect from 9th September 1877, *vice* Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, transferred temporarily to Umballa owing to the departure of the Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, to Madras Famine Works.

The 31st October 1877.

No. 104.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 467, dated 24th October 1877, Mr. J. Hopkins, Examiner of Accounts, made over, and Mr. F. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the forenoon of 9th October 1877.

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

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 2nd November 1877.

No. 71.—Leave on medical certificate for four months is granted to Syud Mudud Hoosein, Overseer, 1st Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the 12th September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may wish to avail himself of the same.

This cancels the privilege leave for one month granted in Notification No. 56, dated 25th September 1877.

The 5th November 1877.

No. 72.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 97 of 28th September 1877, Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported himself to the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, on the forenoon of the 24th October 1877, and was ordered to proceed to the Bareilly Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 3rd November 1877.

No. 77.—Mr. E. LeLievre, Executive Engineer, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 68 of 6th ultimo on the afternoon of the 31st October 1877, and took over charge of the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, from Mr. Barker on the forenoon of the following day. The unexpired portion of his seven days' leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 78.—Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, R.E., having been relieved of charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 31st October, left for Bombay on the forenoon of the 1st current.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command, Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 29th October 1877.

No. 2544.—Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Peshawur Division, Military Works, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 2013, dated 3rd September 1877, on the forenoon of the 26th September 1877.

No. 2545.—Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Peshawur Division, Military Works, returned from the privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 2013, dated 3rd September 1877, on the 27th instant; the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled, and he is posted to the 1st Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works.

J. H. CROWDY, *Capt., R.E.,*
In charge of Supdg. Engr.'s Office, Rawul Pindi Command, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling, the 31st October 1877.

No. 72.—Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Tirhoot State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 1st November 1877.

No. 73.—Bábú Chandan Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Ghat Division on the forenoon of 26th October 1877 to join the Neemuch Extension Division, to which he is transferred.

No. 74.—Privilege leave for three months, which was granted to Mr. J. Durrand, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, in this Office Notification No. 65, dated 9th October 1877, is hereby cancelled.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st November 1877.

No. 235.—Azeezoodeen, Overseer, 2nd Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 144, dated 25th June 1877, on the afternoon of the 13th October 1877.

The 3rd November 1877.

No. 236.—The following transfer and posting have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

The transfer of Mr. F. W. Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division, is cancelled.

Sergeant W. H. Mills, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st November 1877.

No. 6.—Baboo Bashashur Nath, appointed Pay Master on the Punjab Northern State Railway, with the rank of Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 453, dated 13th October 1877, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 30th idem.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 5th November 1877.

No. 56.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 432, dated 3rd ultimo, Baboo Kullian Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

No. 57.—Mr. R. B. Hawkins, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from 30th ultimo.

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 1st November 1877.

No. 25.—Baboo Mohomed Dhoomun Khan, Accountant, 4th Grade, was transferred on the forenoon of 1st September last from the Central Office of Accounts to the 2nd Division of this Railway.

The 3rd November 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. P. C. Gilhooly, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Instructor of Apprentice Overseers, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 6th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 6th November 1877.

No. 27.—With reference to the Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 29 of 29th ultimo, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 6th September last, and is posted to 2nd Division.

HORACE BELL,
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 Rupees: On General Treasury.	Certificates issued for Rupees: On Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion: Assayed.	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 29	7,92,783	3,76,504	2,26,748	19,97,766	95,91,115	43,91,187
,, 30	7,68,010	3,31,987	2,15,063	25,63,814	97,7[illegible]865	42,11,011
,, 31	4,134	4,35,008	2,11,977	23,68,986	99,10,369	40,78,177
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]13	99,598	22,73,904	1,03,16,454	37,54,671
,, 2	14,56,420	2,45,922	1,67,777	22,45,030	1,04,31,330	34,49,013
,, 3	12,15,026	4,48,983	1,99,694	32,52,000	1,03,83,013	34,26,349

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 6th Nov. 1877.*
J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 8th November 1877 ... Rs. 75,82,908-15-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *9th Nov. 1877.*

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 October 1877.

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 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1834-35.	Of 1838-39.	Of 1852-53.	Of 1855-56.	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 1st October 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,06,30,300	1,13,87,000	1,75,68,700	42,19,100	2,97,000	3,03,75,000	80,300	4,57,50,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,87,16,239
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,00,000	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	...	4,000	...	...	5,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,000	...	63,500	1,000	3,000	61,000	...	20,500	...	2,603	3,83,000
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,08,65,300	1,14,87,000	1,76,36,600	42,19,100	3,00,000	3,04,36,500	80,300	4,57,74,500	5,02,000	33,05,000	3,92,11,139
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	35,000	...	28,000	...	...	12,000	...	20,500	...	2,000	97,500
Balance on 31st October 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,08,30,300	1,14,87,000	1,76,08,600	42,19,100	3,00,000	3,04,24,500	80,300	4,57,54,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,91,13,639

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Augt. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,548 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,518 lakhs.

„	1st	Sept.	1877	to	15th	Sept.	„	„	„	17 „ „ „ 1 „
„	16th	„	„	to	30th	„	„	„	„	9 „ „ „ 2 „
„	1st	Oct.	„	to	15th	Oct.	„	„	„	5 „ „ „ 1 „
„	16th	„	„	to	31st	„	„	„	„	5 „ „ „ 1 „
										2,579 lakhs. 2,533 lakhs.
										Balance against India 56 „

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 1st November 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th November 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,08,71,676	15	1
Reserve Fund	18,99,355	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	48,29,028	3	9
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 82,82,250 12 6				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	42,62,164	8	8
Public Deposits at Branches ... 86,58,555 11 5	1,69,40,806	7	11	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,38,59,731	10	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,00,74,055	4	4	Balances with other Banks ...	9,98,185	3	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,93,321	10	3	Dead Stock	10,01,689	3	3
Sundries	10,97,324	7	10	Stamps	8,049	3	0
				Sundries	2,75,819	8	7
					3,61,06,344	8	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,17,14,946 7 6			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,24,83,571 14 10	2,41,98,518	6	4
RUPEES ...	6,03,04,862	14	4	RUPEES ...	6,03,04,862	14	4

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 8th Nov. 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.*

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. 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.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
80	... B 55—48690 ...	50	... Mr. E. Reardon, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

171	... B 40—79765	...	5	... P. Sashappier, Dindigul.
172	... B 49—77026	...	10	... M. Soob Row, French Rocks.
	B 42—69588	...	20	...
173	... B 46—00864	...	5	... Seetaramiah, Muddenpully.
174	... B 40—65799	...	5	... Narasimma Charry, Bangalore.
175	... B 52—85184	...	10	... Sampagoda Subharam, South Canara.
	B 50—70056	...	100	...
176	... B 54—18864	...	20	... C. Chakravarthy Aucharry, Chellambaram.
177	... B 39—25368	...	5	... Venkoba Row, Villupuram.
178	... B 53—38030	...	10	... Mr. J. Hanson, Cuddapah.
179	... B 44—13646	...	100	... Emmam Bup, Peshawar.
156	... B 58—11772	...	100	... Mr. H. F. Peters, Amutty.
49	... B 54—32524 } wrongly joined. —32554 }	...	20	... T. Yagappa Chetty, Madras.
50	... B 39—02295 } ditto —02296 }	...	5	... A. Ramasawmy Iyer, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, *The 29th October 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
105	... E 7—88021 ...	5	... Nehal Chand, Bhugwanpora, *viâ* Lahore.
	" —88023 ...	5	...
116	... E 7—15244 ...	5	... Cashmeri Mal, Simla.
117	... E 15—11355 ...	50	... Baboo Sarudra Deva Mozumdar, Kussowlie.
120	... E 2—29965 ...	500	... Major W. Jeffreys, R.E., Naini Tal.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 3rd November 1877.*

J. W. McNAIR, *Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
292	L 28—55681	5	Mr. W. H. Tobin.
293	L 83—09043	100	Babu Kally Das Deb.
	O 7—77871	10	Babu Kally Das Deb.
294	L 94—53612	100	The Manager, New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, Assensole.
	„ —53613	100	The Manager, New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, Assensole.
297	L 83—95393	100	Mr. F. Durup deDombal.
298	L 92—30405	50	Babu Hury Nath Sing.
299	L 76—35508	10	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
300	L 84—56241	100	The Sub-Inspector of Lal Bazar Police, Calcutta.
301	L 94—53612	100	The Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Lower Provinces, Howrah.
	„ —53613	100	The Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Lower Provinces, Howrah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
188	L 35—64236	10	Babu Amrito Lal Das.
	L 43—62797		
190	A 69—86093	10	Babu Krisna Lal Mullick.
	„ —51912	10	Babu Krisna Lal Mullick.
	L 60—15204		
	„ —15205		
191	L 24—45319	5	Babu Manick Chund.
	„ —45315		
192	L 15—48387	5	Manohur.
	„ —24806		
193	L 16—31440	5	Babu Komola Churn Mukerjee.
	„ —31439		
194	O 3—84871	20	Babu Behari Lal Nath.
	„ —84873		
195	L 98—57860	10	Babu Parbutty Churn Bysack.
	L 96—94334		
196	A 44—59669	20	Babu Oopendro Kristo Bose.
	„ —59668		
302	L 94—24816	100	Rhoda Sing.
303	L 92—20306	50	Babu Tareeni Churn De.
	„ —20305	50	Babu Tareeni Churn De.
304	L 61—71535	10	Babu Sreeram Chunder Roy.
305	L 84—72644	100	Mrs. S. Owen.
306	L 22—43942	5	Babu Rajendra Nath Newgee.
307	L 27—17010	5	Babu Hridoy Nath Sircar.
308	L 83—94216	100	Babu Shoshee Bhoosan Shaw.
309	L 95—92049	10	The Post Master General, Punjab.
310	O 2—57626	20	Babu Brojo Nath Moohury.
	O 8—33075	10	Babu Brojo Nath Moohury.
311	O 3—05048	20	Babu Mohim Chunder Das.
312	L 83—24549	100	Babu Behari Lal Pundit.
	„ —24550	100	Babu Behari Lal Pundit.
313	O 6—54286	10	Captain W. Hopkinson.
	O 7—35611	10	Captain W. Hopkinson.
	O 8—34872	10	Captain W. Hopkinson.
314	L 25—98009	5	Babu Shama Churn Das.
315	L 27—45641	5	Babu Roma Nath Chatterjee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 9th Nov. 1877.*

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.	
37	D 6—88547	10	Fakír Chand, Bharaich.
38	D 5—98154	20	Sergeant W. Hackett, Chakrata.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
67	D 4—77327	50	Dabí Dass Bhawaní Dass, Agra.
68	D 4—76556	50	Madhorao Chandra, Dewas.
	„ —76557	50	Madhorao Chandra, Dewas.
69	D 4—78903	50	Lieutenant C. E. W. Dandridge, Faizabad.
70	D 14—00656	20	Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., Calcutta.
71	L 47—30263	20	Kedar Nath Mitter, Bankipúr.
23	D 6—92671 wrongly joined	10	The Agent, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta.
	„ —92670 wrongly joined	10	The Agent, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 1st November 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1877.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
H168	M 21—35696	10	Mr. Wágjeebhoy Metabhoy, Mámlatdár, Amod.
H169	M 25—40356	100	Mr. D. J. S. Menezes, Bhosáwal.
H170	M 22—62651	20	Mr. Gangádhar Bálkrishna Gadray, Gulámbábás Mill, Surat.
M103	„ —51705	20	Mr. Joseph Lee, Sholápur.
	„ —51706	20	Mr. Joseph Lee, Sholápur.
M104	M 27—78918	10	Mr. W. Simpson, No. 4, Hornby Row, Bombay.
	„ —78919	10	Mr. W. Simpson, No. 4, Hornby Row, Bombay.
M105	M 29—27308	10	Mr. Janárdhan Rámchandrajee, University Registrar's Office, Bombay.
	M 28 64864	10	Mr. Janárdhan Rámchandrajee, University Registrar's Office, Bombay.
M106	C 89—76869	10	Sheik Adam Essoofbhoy, Bazár Gate Street, Bombay.
	C 91—76729	10	Sheik Adam Essoofbhoy, Bazár Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 6th November 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Subathu, this 31st day of October 1877.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 60 Bde.—296, Private James Hodgson.
Age,—25 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—23rd October 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Camp Dhurumpore, near Dagshai.
Date of Enlistment,—5th July 1871.

At what Place Enlisted,—Preston, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which Born,—Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Laborer.
Regimental Clothing and Helmet.—Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—*Nil.*
Under 4 years' service.

J. W. BARNES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 73rd Regt. of Foot.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs. 2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„ 2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„ 2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„ 3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs. 2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„ 2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„ 2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November 1877.

With effect from the 1st December 1877, the sender of a parcel may, at the time of posting, state the value of its contents in view to the amount being realized from the addressee and paid to him (the sender).

2. "Value payable" parcels may be posted only in disbursing offices (printed in capital type in the list of post offices contained in the postal guide): there is no restriction as to the office of address except in the case of a few vernacular offices to which "value payable" parcels cannot be forwarded.

3. The senders of "value payable" parcels will be responsible for the proper packing and protection of such articles contained in them as may be liable to damage. The parcels will not be received unless the conditions respecting packing and sealing prescribed in paragraph 14, page 4 of the postal guide of 1st September 1877, are fully complied with.

4. The commission chargeable on payment to the sender of the value of the contents of a parcel will be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
If the value does not exceed Rs. 10 ...	0	4
If it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 25	0	8
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 50	1	0
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 75	1	8
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 100	2	0

and 2 rupees for every additional 100 rupees or fraction thereof.

5. The commission will be deducted from the amount of the value when payment is made to the sender. If a parcel is refused by the addressee, or from any cause is not delivered, payment of the value will not be made to the sender, and no claim will be made upon him except for any unpaid postage which may have been originally due.

6. Postage will be chargeable on "value payable" parcels at the same rates as are chargeable on ordinary parcels, and it may be prepaid or otherwise at the option of the sender.

The limit of weight (2,000 tolas) as well as the conditions respecting size prescribed in the postal guide for ordinary banghy parcels will be applicable to "value payable" parcels.

7. The value of the contents of "value payable" parcels together with any postage due must be paid by the addressees before they are delivered.

8. The payments to the senders will be made within one month from the date of delivery.

9. "Value payable" parcels will be received at the window of the post office during the hours fixed for receiving ordinary parcels, which with a few exceptions are from 7 to 8 A.M., and from noon to 5 P.M. They will not be received at all on Sundays, and they must be posted at least one hour before the time fixed for closing the mail with which they are to be despatched: otherwise they will be detained till the next despatch is made.

10. "Value payable" parcels when presented at the post office window should be accompanied by a memorandum containing the following particulars, *viz.*:—

Name and address of the sender in full.
Name and address of the addressee in full.
Value of the contents recoverable from the addressee.
Date of posting.

A description of the contents need not be given; on the contrary it is advisable that no description should be given. Receipts will be given to the sender for "value payable" parcels posted by them.

11. Intimation of the arrival of a "value payable" parcel will be sent to the addressee, and on his presenting at the post office, either personally or by messenger, the receipt at foot of the intimation duly signed, and tendering the amount of the value of the contents, together with any postage that may be due, the parcel will be delivered. The parcel should be carefully examined by the addressee or his messenger before it is received, and if there be any appearance of tampering, it should be brought to the notice of the post master, in whose presence, if necessary, it may be opened.

12. When information of the realization of the value of the contents of a "value payable" parcel reaches the despatching post office, written intimation will be given to the sender, a date being mentioned therein on or after which payment will be made on his application. In making application for payment the sender must produce the receipt originally given to him for the parcel and relinquish it with the acknowledgment at foot duly signed, and (if the amount exceeds the limit fixed by the stamp law for the time being) with a one anna bill stamp affixed thereto.

13. Forward postage will not be charged when "value payable" parcels are re-directed from one post office to another.

14. The system of "value payable" parcels will shortly be extended to "overland parcels" booked in London for delivery in India, under detailed conditions which will be made known at the London Parcel Offices. The contents of such parcels must be declared for Custom House purposes. The value payable will be limited to £10, and it will be realised from the Indian addressee at the rate of exchange current in Bombay on the day of the arrival of the invoice.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 12th October 1877.

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets.

The present rates are:—

	Parcels (Closed Covers).	Packets (Open Covers).
	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding 10 tolas ...	...	1
Not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

The 1st November 1877.

Notice is hereby given that an arrangement has been concluded for the exchange of parcels between India and the Straits Settlement.

On and after the *1st December 1877* parcels can be sent to places in the Straits Settlement under the rates and conditions given for that Settlement in the following revised set of rules, which, from the above-mentioned date, will supersede those issued under the Notification by the Financial Department, No. 2887, dated 15th September 1876:—

Overland Parcel Post.

(1).—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India (including Aden) under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below for transmission to the following countries, *viz.*:—

COUNTRIES.	Rate of charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Pre-payment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries.
	Annas.	
The United Kingdom ...	8	The pre-payment carries the parcel as far as London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realized from the addressee. Parcels must not exceed £50 in value. Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Overland Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the P. & O. S. N. Company for transmission independently of the Post Office, and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations. (NOTE.—The Company's present charge is an *ad valorem* rate of 2 per cent., which does not include Marine or other Insurance). The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post; all arrangements out of India are made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to India are, however, published in the British Postal Guide, and exhibited in every British Post Office. Persons in India ordering goods to be sent out by parcel post may refer the sender to the above means of information about the transmission of parcels.

COUNTRIES.	Rate of charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Pre-payment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries.
Ceylon ...	8	The pre-payment carries the parcel to the destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. Parcels must not contain any jewellery. The route is *viâ* Tuticorin for Southern India and *viâ* Bombay for other parts of India: see Rule (4).
The Straits, *i. e.*,— Singapore ... Penang ... Malacca ...	8	The pre-payment carries the parcel to destination. The ports of destination are free ports, so that no custom duty will be chargeable therein. The routes are by opium steamers (Jardine Matheson, and Apcar), monthly through *Calcutta* to Singapore: by B. I. S. N. Company fortnightly through *Calcutta* or *Madras* to Singapore, Penang and Malacca: and by P. and O. S. N. Company fortnightly through Bombay to Singapore and Penang: see rule (4).
Germany ... Austria-Hungary ...	8	The pre-payment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Denmark ...	8	The pre-payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Sweden ... Norway ... Switzerland ...	8	The pre-payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value.* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
France ... The Netherlands (Holland). Belgium ...	8	The pre-payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value, and that the second or duplicate declaration should contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and should, if possible, be written in the French language.* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.

(2).—Every parcel should be securely packed in a close cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended. Parcels containing valuables should be sealed.

N. B.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the Parcel Post. Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string; friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue. A covering of stout cloth or wax-cloth, sewn at the edges, is recommended; but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

(3).—Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a *declaration of its contents and value* under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

For the parcels addressed to—

The United Kingdom ...
Ceylon ...
Straits ...
Germany ...
Austria-Hungary ...
Denmark ...
} Only one declaration as above described is required.

Sweden ...
Norway ...
Switzerland ...
} A second or duplicate declaration is also required.

France ...
The Netherlands (Holland)
Belgium ...
} A second or duplicate declaration is also required, and the sender is requested to enter in the declaration a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and to write the second or duplicate declaration, if possible, *in the French language.* Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this.

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels:—

Specimen form of declaration.

Address of Parcel.

THOMAS B. SMITH,

111, Piccadilly,

LONDON.

CONTENTS—

		Value. £	s.	d.
1 Piece Puttoo Cloth	... ...	2	0	0
1 Rampore Chudder	... ...	2	10	0
TOTAL	...	4	10	0

I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value.

(Sd.) A. R. ROBINSON,

Amritsar.

N. B.— Declarations for parcels intended for France, the Netherlands or Belgium should, in addition to the above, contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents. This may conveniently be done by adding the words "weight —lbs. ozs." underneath the total value, and the words "and weight" at the end of the sentence containing the declaration.

(4).—The parcel so addressed and the separate paper or papers above referred to should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover*. This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows:—

If addressed to Ceylon.

Overland Parcel Post. | Postage stamp to be affixed.

To
The Post Master,
Tuticorin or Bombay. *

* *N. B.*—The address should be to Tuticorin if posted in Southern India, and to Bombay if posted in other parts of India.

OR

If addressed to the Straits.

Overland Parcel Post. | Postage stamp to be affixed.

To
The Post Master,
Calcutta or Madras or Bombay. †

† *N. B.*—The address to Calcutta or Madras or Bombay should be according to the locality of Posting.

OR

If addressed to any other country.

Overland Parcel Post. | Postage stamp to be affixed.

To
The Post Master Bombay.

The outer cover must contain one parcel only: if more than one parcel be sent by the same sender such parcel should be sent separately.

(5).—The parcel so made up must be *fully pre-paid by means of postage stamps at the rate of 8 annas* per lb. (40 tolas) or fraction of a lb., care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover.

(6).—The parcel so made up must not exceed 50 lbs. (25 seers) in weight, or two feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary banghy parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcel for which receipts are claimed.

(7).—On arrival at the Indian sea port of address, the Post Master will take off the outer covering, and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of inside address.

(8).—It is forbidden to send in these parcels opium or any liquid or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive kind.

(9).—In the case of parcels for or from Germany or Austria-Hungary and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of *sea risk* or of *vis major* or of the *own negligence of the sender* in respect of packing or otherwise excepted). Such compensation will in no case exceed 1½ rupee for each lb. weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks or 1½ florins for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany or Austria-Hungary. Should the sender desire it, the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1877.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Poonah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 14th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th November 1877, 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 11th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th November 1877, at 7 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 10th November 1877, 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 14th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Sunday, the 11th November 1877.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 16th November 1877, 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 15th November 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 of Calcutta.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Karachi to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef. Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chercapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

TRAVANCORE.

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

BAY OF BENGAL, &c.

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S., and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. (*In course of preparation.*)

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2. from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim.—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from Official information. By R. C. Carrington, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, compression $\frac{1}{289}$. By R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I. N. 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

The following Notices to Mariners have been issued during the year 1877. *Price, Anna 1 each.*

No. 1. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Karachi.
„ 2. Dangers at Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads.
„ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Beypore.
„ 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.
„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Out of print.
„ 7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
„ 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
„ 9. Rock off Pegu coast.
„ 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
„ 11. Out of print.
„ 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
„ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.
„ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
„ 15. Alteration in Manora Point light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.
„ 17. Alteration in position of "intermediate" light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Destruction of the Krishna Shoal light-house.
„ 19. Correction of position of Santipilly light-house in Admiralty Charts.
„ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
„ 21. Light-vessel on Krishna Shoal.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ 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.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage. Re. 1.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code.

In the Press:

Vol. VIII.—The Panjáb Code.

Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for 1876-77. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877. {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 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1877.

No. 1600.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee. Schedule 13 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th November 1877.

Offices opened during the month of October 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
*Dehra Dún ...	N. W. Provinces...	1st ...	Re-opened.
*Matheran ...	Bombay Presidency	1st ...	Ditto.

* Season Offices.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1877.

No. 94.—Mr. Mirza Hossein Ali Khan has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, an extension of leave for sixteen days, in continuation of the six months' furlough granted him in Notification No. 36, dated 26th June 1876, under Section 7 of Supplement F of the

Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 95.—Mr. S. Fearn, Mechanician, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for two months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th September to 9th October 1877, and from 29th October 1877. For the period from 10th to 28th October 1877 Mr. Fearn was on duty, having been re-called from leave in the interest of the public service.

This cancels Notification No. 91, dated 13th September 1877.

No. 96.—Mr. J. Possmann, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 29th October to 1st November 1877 inclusive, under Section 24 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th November 1877.

Subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, is granted to Lieutenant E. P. Leach, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, Topographical Survey, for thirty days, from the forenoon of the 8th instant, under Sections 24 and 28(*d*)1, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Major-Genl.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 10th November 1877.

No. 53.—Baboo Nocoorkristo Mookerjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, has been granted privilege leave for thirteen days (with effect from the 20th ultimo), from which he returned on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

The 12th November 1877.

No. 54.—Captain G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Central India, is posted to the charge of the Neemuch Division.

No. 55.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade) Officiating Executive Engineer, Neemuch Division, is re-transferred to the Mhow Division.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 7th November 1877.

No. 1414.—Captain D. W. K. Barr, 1st Assistant to the Agent, Governor General for Central India, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Agent, Governor General for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 18th September 1877 to the afternoon of the 2nd November 1877, during the absence on special duty at Simla of Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B.

The 10th November 1877.

No. 1430.—With reference to Notification No. 1155, dated 9th September 1877, Sahibzada Mahomed Wahid-ud-din, Attaché to the Agent, Governor General for Central India, availed himself of the leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 2nd October 1877, and reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 1st instant; the unexpired portion of the leave, *viz.*, twelve days, is hereby cancelled.

F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. to the Agent Govr. Genl. for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th November 1877.

No. 102.—Mr. Tajud-Din Hussain, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd November, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November 1877.

No. 105.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 440 and 467, dated respectively 5th and 24th October 1877, Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E., took over charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, from Mr. F. Barnes on the forenoon of the 1st November 1877.

No. 106.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 47 of the 7th February 1877, Mr. T. H. Bambridge, Overseer, 1st Grade, on return from the Bombay Famine Relief Works, is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 10th November 1877.

No. 107.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, returned from the furlough granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 61, dated 4th April 1876, and resumed charge

of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Command Military Works, from Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., on the forenoon of 5th November 1877.

Mr. Anderson is granted subsidiary leave from 27th October to 4th November 1877 to enable him to join his appointment.

No. 108.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. W. R. Barker and Lieutenant F. B. D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, are appointed to officiate as Executive Engineers of the Allahabad and Fyzabad Executive Divisions, respectively, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Clive and Mr. LeLievre.

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

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 13th November 1877.

No. 73.—Captain W. P. Tomkins, R. E., Executive Engineer, Morar Division, Military Works, returned on the forenoon of the 6th instant from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 38, dated 29th June 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 8th November 1877.

No. 2640.—Sergeant W. G. Westwood, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Water-Supply to the Peshawar Division, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement. He joined the latter on the 2nd instant.

No. 2645.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Water Works to the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, with effect from the 5th October 1877.

D. LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

Simla Imperial Circle.

Simla, the 6th November 1877.

No. 682.—One month's privilege leave granted to Mr. W. Girling, Sub-Engineer, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date of his availing himself of it.

JOHN P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 6th November 1877.

No. 29.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works,' Notification No. 103 of 30th October 1877, Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Umballa Division on the afternoon of the 25th idem, and returned to Jullundur and resumed charge of that Division from Mr. F. C. Murray, Officiating Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 26th October 1877.

No. 30.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 26 of 22nd October 1877, for the words "*18th current*" in the third line, read "*13th current.*"

JOHN P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 8th November 1877.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Auditor, Oude and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 7th November 1877 from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 445, dated 11th October 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th November 1877.

No. 31.—With the approval of the Government of India, a second Division has been formed on the Sindia Railway from the 1st November 1877, with the following limits:—

From Chola-ke-Serai on the right bank of the Chumbul to Gwalior.

The 9th November 1877.

No. 32.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 487 of the 3rd November 1877, Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 9th November 1877.

No. 73.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 309 of the 4th July 1877, Mr. A. Johnstone, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duty on the Tirhoot State Railway and left for Multan on the afternoon of the 10th August 1877.

No. 74.—Mr. W. M. Johnston, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted six weeks' privilege leave with effect from the 29th October 1877.

No. 75.—Mr. P. Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, returned on the forenoon of the 24th October 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 36 of the 5th August 1877. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawul Pindi, the 12th November 1877.

No. 39.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Staff under the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways, Officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 8th November 1877.

No. 75.—Mr. D. O'Neill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 23rd October 1877 to join the Neemuch Extension Division, to which he is transferred.

No. 76.—Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Executive Engineer, Temporary 4th Grade, attached to Ghat Division, returned on the afternoon of 1st November 1877 from one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 59, dated 27th September 1877.

No. 77.—Mr. A. Sulivan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 24th October 1877 to join the Neemuch Extension Division, to which he is transferred.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 3rd November 1877.

No. 101.—Baboo Sheo Dyal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Survey to the Soán Division. He left the former on the forenoon of 29th October 1877 and joined the latter division on the same date, forenoon.

No. 102.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 13th October 1877 from the two months' leave, to study Native languages, granted to him by Notification No. 90, dated 1st September 1877.

No. 103.—Baboo Chunder Kant Chuckerbutty, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of 11th October 1877, from the one month and twenty-six days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 89, dated 1st September 1877.

The 10th November 1877.

No. 104.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 440, dated 5th October 1877, Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E., made over, and Major D. H. Trail, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of 30th October 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 12th November 1877.

No. 58.—Mr. J. A. Kearney, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 5th instant.

No. 59.—Mr. W. Ogden, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, under Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 452, dated 13th ultimo, was relieved of his duties in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

No. 60.—Pundit Janki Nath, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from 9th instant.

No. 61.—ADDENDUM.—The Notification by this office, bearing date the 23rd October 1877, page 596 of Part II of the *Gazette of India*, should have been numbered 54.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 8th November 1877.

No. 28.—Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from 1st to 2nd Division of this Railway, with effect from the 15th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 19th September 1877.

No. 1344.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 13, dated 10th September 1877, transferring Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to this Railway, that Officer reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 27th August 1877, and is placed in temporary charge of the Beawur Division.

No. 1345.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 16, dated 10th September 1877, posting Private J. Litchfield, Overseer, 1st Grade, and Baboo Amar Singh, Overseer, 3rd Grade, to this Railway, these Subordinates reported their arrivals on the forenoon of the 10th September 1877.

No. 1348.—Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to Private J. Litchfield, Overseer, 1st Grade, and Babu Amar Singh, Overseer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 17th September 1877, on the forenoon of which date they availed themselves of the same.

The 22nd September 1877.

No. 1364.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 547, dated 17th May 1877, reporting

departure of Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on three months' privilege leave, that Officer reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1877.

No. 1365.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 14, dated 10th September 1877, the following Officers reported their arrivals on the dates noted against their names:—

Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon of 3rd September 1877.
Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—forenoon of 3rd September 1877.
Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon of 7th September 1877.

No. 1366.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 15, dated 10th September 1877, the following Officers reported their arrivals on the dates noted against their names:—

Mr. W. K. Stent, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon, 5th September 1877.
Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon, 17th September 1877.

The 12th October 1877.

No. 1511.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 166, dated 4th April 1877, appointing Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E., Executive Engineer, Temporary Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, and posting him to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, that Officer reported his departure on the afternoon of the 19th September 1877.

The 7th November 1877.

No. 1737.—Private J. Litchfield, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned on the forenon of the 2nd October 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 1348, dated 19th September 1877; and with reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 436, dated 4th October 1877, reported his departure for Mysore for employment on famine relief works on the afternoon of the 5th October 1877.

No. 1738.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 15, dated 10th September 1877, Mr. B. P. Milsom, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 10th October 1877 at Ahmedabad.

No. 1739.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 22, dated 5th October 1877, posting Captain C. E., Shepherd, S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to this Railway, that officer reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 17th October 1877.

No. 1740.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 463, dated 22nd October 1877, Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary), reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 29th October 1877, and assumed charge of the Ahmedabad Section of this line on the forenoon of the 1st November 1877.

The 8th November 1877.

No. 1767.—Referring to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 26, dated 17th October 1877, H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1877.

No. 1768.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 9, dated 3rd August 1877, Mr. H. Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 9th September 1877.

No. 1769.—Captain F. W. Joseph, B. S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 5th November 1877 from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1054, dated 8th August 1877.

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, four days, is hereby cancelled at his request.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-12th Regiment of Foot, dated at Umballa, this 9th day of November 1877.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 32 Bde.—867, Private Alfred Edwards.	Date of Enlistment,—12th September 1876.
Age,—29 years 2 months.	At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Size,—5 feet 5¼ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. Marys, Kidminster, Worcester.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.	Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion,—8th November 1877.	Trade,—Laborer.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa.	Ceat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— ... / Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Not known. (Supposed to be in plain clothes.)
	REMARKS,—None.

E. H. FOSTER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-12th Regt. of Foot.

Report of a Deserter from the 40th Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 13th day of November 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2078, Private William Kelly.	At what Place Enlisted,—Cambridge.
Age,—27 years 5 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Lambeth, London, Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Marks,—Crucifixion tattooed on left arm.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.	Trade,—Laborer.
Date of Desertion,—8th November 1877.	Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— ... / Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta.	REMARKS,—Off pass at 2 A.M.
Date of Enlistment,—14th August 1872.	

F. N. DUDGEON, *Local Major,*
Det. 40th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 40th Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 13th day of November 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1255, Private Peter Parkinson.	At what Place Enlisted,—Preston.
Age,—26 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Hyde, Manchester, Lancashire.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Marks,—None.
Color of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.	Trade,—Laborer.
Date of Desertion,—8th November 1877.	Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— ... / Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta.	REMARKS,—Off pass at 2 A.M.
Date of Enlistment,—14th July 1869.	

F. N. DUDGEON, *Local Major,*
Det. 40th Regt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th November 1877.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up			...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			...	18,99,355	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	97,44,975	7	4			
Public Deposits at Branches ...	86,39,631	2	1	1,83,84,606	9	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...			...	1,95,38,830	10	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.			...	2,83,183	13	5
Sundries ...			...	11.26,656	15	5
RUPEES ...				6,12,32,633	0	7

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...			...	1,08,34,383	3	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				46,93,438	10	9
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...			...	56,40,902	8	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches ...			...	1,44,64,395	12	10
Balances with other Banks ...				2,95,153	5	9
Bullion				3,14,259	13	8
Dead Stock				9,99,725	13	8
Stamps				8,181	10	0
Sundries				2,10,424	11	8
				3,74,60,856	9	11
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...;	1,10,87,619	3	6	2,37,71,776	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,26,84,157	3	2			
RUPEES ...				6,12,32,633	0	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th Nov. 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
82	... B 50—24668	...	100	... V. Ramasawmy Iyengar, Combaconum.
83	... B 52—88457	...	10	... Acting Asst. Supdt. of Police, Bellary.
	„ —88692	...	10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
180	... B 52—40893	...	10	... K. Theruvengada Charlu, Palcondah.
	B 42—66128	...	20	...
181	... B 40—12797	...	5	... S. T. M. Govindarajulu Naidu, Bellary.
182	... B 39—92212	...	5	... N. Veerasawmy Pillay, Madras.
183	... B 43—70789	...	50	... Burmannah, Shemogah District.
51	... B 40—39438 wrongly joined.		5	... G. Annamalay Chetty, Madras.
	„ —39448 wrongly joined.			
52	... B 50—93816 ditto	...	100	... Kishun Lall, Madras.
	„ —93819 ditto			
53	... B 55—41790 ditto	...	50	...
	„ —41792 ditto			
	B 58—46570 ditto	...	100	... Adilagath Cootty Amoo, Calicut.
	J 10—12530 ditto			
184	... B 53—20498	...	10	... V. Venkataramaniah, Madras.
	„ —20499	...	10	...
185	... B 52—78912	...	10	... Mohideen Hoossain Saib, Nellore District.
	„ —78920	...	10	...
186	... B 41—74415	...	10	... Mahomed Abbass Ally, Khan Bahadoor, Kurnool.
187	... B 40—86485	...	5	...
	B 53—29408	...	10	... K. Sasha Iyengar, Srirangam.
	B 54—17614	...	20	...
	... B 40—66020	...	5	... Ramasawmy Naidu, Coilputty.

MADRAS.—Accts. Genl.'s Office,
The 10th November 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
H171	... M 30—86471	... 10	... Mr. A. Hastings, Govt. Telegraph Dept., Bhosawal.
H172	... M 23—99686	... 50	... Calleedass Vezechurn, No. 32, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th November 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
301	... L 94—48993	... 100	... Mr. J. A. F. Dallas.
	„ —48994	... 100	...
	„ —48995	... 100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
197	... L 44—43188	... 10	... Framjee Jehungeerjee Colah.
	L 57—45159		
316	... L 94—00845 to	... 100 each	... Captain A. Wilkinson.
	„ —00851		
317	... O 3—37488	... 20	... Babu Akhoy Chunder Moitry.
	L 95—14577	... 10	...
318	... O 3—28767	... 20	... Mrs. H. C. Lindsay.
319	... O 2—35139	... 20	... Mr. H. James Pryce.
320	... L 88—18106	... 10	... Sajwan Lal.
321	... O 1—25465	... 10	... Ibraheem Khan.
322	... O 7—50233	... 10	... Babu Sreemonto San.
323	... O 5—88289	... 10	... Mrs. F. W. Jones.
	L 60—05935	... 10	...
324	... O 3—15706	... 20	... Babu Baney Madhub Biswas.
	„ —15707	... 20	...
325	... A 93—63236	... 20	... Babu Hury Churn Bose.
326	... L 97—20100	... 10	... Mr. Geo. Trist.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th Nov. 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
39	... D 4—69784	... 50	... Patee Ram, Mount Aboo.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
72	... D 18—07876	... 100	... Husen Beg, Arang, Raipur District.
73	... D 9—56318	... 1,000	... Suluman Jumal, Jubbulpur.
74	... D 11—36313	... 10	...
	„ —52173	... 10	... Baboo Dabee Perahad, Jounpur.
	„ —69886	... 10	...
	„ —73389	... 10	...
75	... D 6—07208	... 10	... Hardial Sing, Camp Fatehgarh.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 8th November 1877.

T. H. S. RIDDELL,
Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
70	... E 15—12081	... 50	... Mr. E. G. Ganly, care of H. Long, Esq., Rawul Pindi.
71	... E 13—19917	... 100	... Gunga Singh, of Sakopora, *viâ* Gujranwalla.
72	... E 10—74549	... 10	... Mitha Mull, Rawul Pindi.
73	... E 15—05616	... 50	...
	„ —05092	... 50	...
	E 4—99128	... 50	...
	E 15—00034	... 50	...
	„ —00003	... 50	...
	„ —02211	... 50	...
	E 4—99325	... 50	...
	L 67—12422	... 50	...
	E 15—05753	... 50	...
	„ —05518	... 50	... Bishumber Dass, care of Omrao Singh, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Lahore.
	E 4—56636	... 50	...
	E 12—25124	... 20	...
	„ —30435	... 20	...
	„ —28326	... 20	...
	„ —28359	... 20	...
	E 6—61041	... 10	...
	E 10—58824	... 10	...
	„ —24231	... 10	...
	E 6—82753	... 10	...
	E 10—29831	... 10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H109	... E 10—72749	... 10	... Nebala, Havildar, 19th P. N. I., Multan.
	„ —72750	... 10	...
	„ —72751	... 10	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th November 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, BULLION VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 5	Holiday.					
„ 6	33,49,936	4,84,108	4,21,500	63,98,925	1,03,40,155	32,08,173
„ 7	5,678	5,07,388	4,25,354	59,96,666	1,04,84,569	31,62,085
„ 8	1,943	3,68,238	4,34,611	55,99,322	1,06,52,561	30,94,759
„ 9	7,79,850	5,23,554	6,03,181	59,71,117	1,06,78,887	31,47,492
„ 10	28,371	3,34,792	6,02,915	54,00,039	1,08,13,861	32,28,279

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th Nov. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 13th November 1877 ... Rs. 78,09,698-15-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
16th Nov. 1877.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @ Rs. 2 10 0 per cubic foot.
22 „ @ „ 2 12 0 „
23 „ @ „ 2 14 0 „
24 „ @ „ 3 0 0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @ Rs. 2 8 0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „ @ „ 2 4 0 „
under 7 „ @ „ 2 0 0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, [illegible] price fixed by agreement.

A [illegible] will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to Section 86 of the new Code of Civil Procedure, the fees authorized for serving processes by the Calcutta Court of Small Causes are as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

Sums not above	For every Summons or Subpœna.	Warrants.
Rupees.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
10	0 2	0 2
20	0 4	0 4
50	0 8	0 8
100	1 0	1 0
200	1 4	2 0
300	1 8	3 0
400	1 12	4 0
500	2 0	5 0
600	2 4	6 0
700	2 8	7 0
800	2 12	8 0
900	3 0	9 0
1,000 and above ...	3 4	10 0

N. B.—The above amounts are payable for each person served.

By order of the Court,

C. Y. C. BOLST,
Additional Clerk of the Court.

CALCUTTA,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 13th November 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1877.

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets.

The present rates are:—

	Parcels (Closed Covers).	Packet (Open Covers).
	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding 10 tolas ...	...	1
Not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1877.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 19th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 19th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 21st November 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd November 1877. (Mails for Mauritius can be sent by this opportunity.)

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 22nd November 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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, *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 24th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th November 1877.

Alcantara, W. V.
Anderson, G. M.
Annisett, C.
Antonio Maggi, Sigr.
Arabes, Mr.
Ashworth, J. H.
Anthony, M.
Begg, Hoton.
Bell, G. J.
Berkeley, Mrs. L.
Blackburn, Mrs. M. E.
Brennan, Mrs. E.
Bridgwell, J. M.
British Consul.
Browne, F. E.
Campbell, H. P.
Cameron, Miss.
Claous, Charles.
Chill, Miss C.
Coulson, G. H.
Crooke, C. E.
Cunningham, Mr. (jetty).
Dallas, James P.
Day & Biswas.
D'Cruz, E. H.
Dean, Mrs. A.
DeCruze, J.
DeFores, R.
Delanis, E.
DeSouza, F.
Dewes, T. H.
Dobson, A. P.
Douglas, Robert Sir & Co.
Duncan, R.
Dupout, Paul.
Fisher, H. D. & Co.
Fisher, W.
Ford, Mrs. S., care of Capt. Ford (R.A.)
Frank, Miss B.
Garrison Instructor.
Gasper, G. C.
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[Only a limited number of copies are printed.]

Chronological Table for 1871. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 27, Chowringhee Road; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street; and of all Booksellers.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. I.—Papers on the proposed Railway in Bengal, 1850 to 1852, with 4 maps. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. V.—History of the Operations for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice and Female Infanticide in Orissa, 1836 to 1854. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. VIII.—Report on the Metalliferous Deposits of Kumaon and Gurhwal, 1853, by W. J. Henwood. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Supplement to No. VIII.—Papers regarding the Forests and Iron Mines in Kumaon, 1855. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. X.—Papers on the Coal of the Nerbudda Valley, Tenasserim Provinces and Thayetmyo, 1854 & 1855. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

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No. LIV.—Note on the state of education in India during 1865-66, by A. M. Monteath, Esq. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXIV.—Report on the Coal Resources and Production of India. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LXVII.—Note on the state of Education in India during 1866-67. By A. P. Howell, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. *Price, Rs. 2-8 stitched copy, and Rs. 3-8 bound copy; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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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.

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Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates, and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2. Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Revised Edition. *Price—*
To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large, *Rs. 4.*
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Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India:
Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
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Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas.

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 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

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, 8 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, 3 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.*

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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.*

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.*

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Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi- ration, 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 October 1877. *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.*

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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The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. {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 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, 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.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 16th November 1877.

No. 1472.—With reference to Notification No. 1295, dated 4th October 1877, Colonel J. Watson, C.B. and V.C., received charge of the Gwalior Political Agency from Major A. W. Roberts, on the forenoon of the 16th November 1877.

The 19th November 1877.

No. 1485.—With reference to Notification No. 1405, dated 5th instant, Major E. Temple resumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, from Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Keays, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, on the forenoon of the 17th November 1877.

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 14th November 1877.

No. 108.—Mr. A. Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 22nd instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th November 1877.

No. 109.—Mr. R. D. Falkiner, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 110.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 87, dated 13th August 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond, R. E., returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 72, dated 26th June 1877, and resumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, from Captain Crowdy, R. E., on the forenoon of 7th November 1877.

The 16th November 1877.

No. 111.—Lieutenants J. G. Day and G. M. Porter, R. E., Assistant Engineers, are posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

The 17th November 1877.

No. 112.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 493 of 7th November 1877, Mr. S. G. Wood, Accountant, 1st Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, and Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the same Office on the 10th November 1877, after noon.

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

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 14th November 1877.

No. 74.—Major J. Birney, R. E., Executive Engineer, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 6th instant from the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 57, dated 27th September 1877.

The 15th November 1877.

No. 75.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Chakrata Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days, with effect from the 15th December 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 76.—Privilege leave for nineteen days is granted to Conductor W. Higher, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

A. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 20th November 1877.

No. 79.—Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., Executive Engineer, returned from the seventy-three days' privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 47, dated the 1st August last, and resumed charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R. E., on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

No. 80.—Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer, has been transferred to the Saugor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

The 21st November 1877.

No. 81.—ERRATUM.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 77 of 3rd instant, *read*—"The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, seven days, is hereby cancelled" *for* "The unexpired portion of his seven days' leave is hereby cancelled."

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command, Mily. Works.

Sirhind Command.

The 19th November 1877.

No. 31.—Mr. A. Grant, C. E., Assistant Engineer, returned to Umballa on the forenoon of the 5th November 1877 from the Kasauli Division, Military Works, to which he was temporarily transferred in this Office Notification No. 27 of 26th October 1877.

JOHN P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th November 1877.

No. 33.—With the approval of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, consignments of tea will, in future, be carried on State Railways in the Central System at 3rd instead of 1st class rates. The needful alteration should be made in the general classification of goods for Indian State Railways.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 13th November 1877.

No. 76.—The following Officers and Subordinates are transferred to the Mahanaddi Division of the Northern Bengal State Railway with effect from the 1st October:—

Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), and Babu Bans Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, from the Sibsagur Coal Line Survey; Mr. W. de W. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), and Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Assam Extension Survey; and Babu Mohesh Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, from the Northern Division.

No. 77.—Lieutenant W. H. White, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 15th November 1877.

No. 40.—Captain T. Gracey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 16th November 1877.

No. 41.—The following officers are transferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway:—

Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. C. E. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 17th November 1877.

No. 42.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 446 of the 12th ultimo, Mr. R. Gatmell, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th October 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 13th November 1877.

No. 78.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 51, dated 8th September 1877, Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, Temporary 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 1st September 1877 to join the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 79.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 70, dated 12th October 1877, Mr. J. Corkery, Overseer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 25th September 1877 to join the famine relief works in Mysore.

No. 80.—Pundit Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the afternoon of 6th November 1877, to join the Neemuch Extension Division, to which he is transferred.

The 14th November 1877.

No. 81.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 60, dated 5th October 1877, Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted ten days' subsidiary leave from 19th to 28th September 1877, to join his appointment in the Barnagar Division on return from furlough.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

CORRECTION.

Mhow, the 14th November 1877.

The name of the station printed "Bas" in the advertisement, announcing the opening of additional Telegraph Offices on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, should be corrected to "Rao."

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th November 1877.

No. 14.—Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R. E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his return on the afternoon of the 15th November 1877 from the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 11 of 20th August 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th November 1877.

No. 237.—Mr. R. H. Froude, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Mooltan District.

No. 238.—Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Upper Scinde District.

The 16th November 1877.

No. 239.—Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 240.—The following transfers have been made by the Examiner of Accounts:—

Mr. W. Dorton, Accountant, 2nd Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts to the Shujabad Division.
Baboo Kishen Lall, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Ghotki to the Lurkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 17th November 1877.

No. 105.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 31, dated 21st April 1877, Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Ravi Division on the forenoon of the 10th September 1877.

No. 106.—Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 30th October 1877 from three months' furlough in India on medical certificate, granted to him by Director of State Railways, Western System, No. 36 of 8th October 1877.

No. 107.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ravi Division to the Soan Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 6th November 1877, and joined the latter Division on the afternoon of the 9th idem.

No. 108.—Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Soan to the Peshawur Survey Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th November 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 16th November 1877.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notifications Nos. 19 and 20, dated 22nd August, Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. D. G. Ottley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, respectively made over and resumed charge of the office of Executive Engineer in charge of the Maintenance of the Open Line of the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of the 15th November 1877.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R. E.,*
Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th November 1877.

No. 62.—Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, attached to the Rajputana State Railway, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 17th November 1877, from the four weeks' privilege leave granted him in Manager's Notification No. 52 of the 20th October last.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 20th November 1877.

No. 29.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 24 of 29th ultimo, Mr. R. Gatmell, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), joined the 1st Division of this Railway on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

No. 30.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 26 of 3rd instant, Mr. P. C. Gilhooly, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted therein on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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

		Certificates issued this week against		Balance of Bullion		
	Silver tendered this week.	On Imperial Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 7th	5,20,000	3,20,000	2,00,000	95,07,000	1,07,50,000	28,91,000
" 8th	4,54,000	4,54,000	5,00,000	94,24,000	1,08,16,000	35,73,477
" 9th	Mint Closed.					
" 10th	19,60,307	3,90,604	6,19,022	93,64,725	1,08,79,013	37,28,829
" 12th	4,[illegible]0,000	4,[illegible]0,000	2,73,710	66,65,128	1,08,07,741	30,41,913

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th Nov. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 22nd November 1877... Rs. 1,02,09,691-15-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
23rd Nov. 1877.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1877.

No. 97.—Mr. H. Andrews, 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 1st to 3rd November 1877 inclusive, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 98.—Mr. L. E. R. Smith, 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year, under Section 7, and subsidiary leave, not exceeding eleven days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st October 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 99.—Mr. S. Tuff, Civil Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for fifteen days, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 17th September 1877.

No. 100.—Mr. H. Holstebro, Traffic Clerk, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, having returned to duty on the morning of the 1st October 1877 from the leave on private affairs for six months granted to him in Indo-European Telegraph Department Notification No. 77, dated 11th July 1877, the unexpired portion of his leave has been cancelled by the Director, Persian Telegraph.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1877.

Mr. J. O. N. James, Assistant Surveyor General, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted in Notification, dated 8th August last, on the forenoon of the 6th August 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

Subsidiary leave is granted to Captain J. R. McCullagh, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Topographical Survey, from 1st to 4th November 1877, both days inclusive, under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Major-Genl.,*
Surveyor General of India.

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 November 1877.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS					5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	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 31st October 1877	2,08,30,300	1,14,87,000	1,76,08,600	42,19,100	3,00,000	3,04,24,500	80,300	4,57,64,000	6,02,000	33,03,000	13,01,13,639			
Add—														
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November 1877	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	8,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,10,000	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1877	3,97,000	14,000	76,300	1,500	...	5,07,000	...	2,49,000	...	...	12,44,800	...	...	...
	2,12,27,300	1,15,02,000	1,76,85,900	42,20,600	3,00,000	3,09,39,500	80,300	4,62,13,000	6,02,000	33,03,000	14,05,68,439			
Deduct—														
Amount written off in the London Registers	2,35,000	600	18,600	...	...	51,800	...	46,000	...	...	3,52,000	...	...	...
Balance on 15th November 1877	2,09,92,300	1,15,01,400	1,76,67,300	42,20,600	3,00,000	3,08,87,700	80,300	4,61,67,000	6,02,000	33,03,000	14,02,16,439			

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS			4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.		10 years.	15 years.	
									Repayable June 1877.	Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st October 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,08,30,300	1,14,87,000	80,300	6,02,000	33,03,000	13,01,13,639
Add—											
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	2,10,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1877	...	...	...	...	...	3,97,000	14,000	...	...	...	12,44,800
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,12,27,300	1,15,02,000	80,300	6,02,000	33,03,000	14,05,68,439
Deduct—											
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,000	600	...	...	...	3,52,000
Balance on 15th November 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,09,92,300	1,15,01,400	80,300	6,02,000	33,03,000	14,02,16,439

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,560 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,519 lakhs.

"	16th	Sept. 1877 to 30th Sept.	"	"	2 "
"	1st	Oct. " to 15th Oct.	"	"	1 "
"	16th	" to 31st "	"	"	1 "
"	1st	Nov. " to 15th Nov.	"	"	3 "
					2,626 lakhs.
Balance against India					2,593 lakhs.
					2,526 "
					67 "

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th November 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th November 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,305	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... (Rs. 71,16,599 5 11)	1,49,97,197	5	1
Public Deposits at Branches ... (Rs. 78,80,597 15 2)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,26,48,126	8	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,51,317	9	6
Sundries	11,66,372	0	6
RUPEES ...	6,10,62,318	7	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,07,69,042	3	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	46,11,738	10	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	57,07,491	7	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,60,30,126	13	0
Balances with other Banks ...	11,12,698	15	10
Bullion	3,14,250	13	8
Dead Stock	10,00,108	1	6
Stamps	9,804	6	0
Sundries	2,02,743	13	5
	3,97,58,005	4	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... (Rs. 92,48,037 12 10)	2,13,04,313	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 1,20,56,275 6 8)			
RUPEES ...	6,10,62,318	7	9

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd Nov. 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
76	D 11—18623	10	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	D 6—58787	10	
77	D 14—01621	20	W. R. Tucker, Esq., Lalitpur.
78	D 11—46321	10	Oomrao Singh, Lahore.
79	„ —42775	10	Kader Bux, Subathu Station.
24	D 10—81776 wrongly joined „ —81773	5	Badree Dass, Dehra Dún.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th November 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. Accti. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 10—14854	100	Gopeeram Bhuketram, Calcutta.
„ —11200	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

J 3—86431	100	B. Venkataramiah, Bellary.
J 5—77280	20	V. C. Ellappah Moodeliar, Shop-keeper, Erode.
J 7—75216	5	Sathoo Row, Head Surveyor, Coimbatore.
J 5—62073 wrongly joined „ —62074	20	C. Krishnasawmy Chetty, No. 10, Govindapa Naik Street, Madras.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th November 1877.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 7—72227	10	Mr. Itcharam Hurkisondass, Sub-Inspector, B., B. and C. I. Railway, Itola.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th November 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
302	L 59—05598	10	Mr. C. Ramasawmy.
	„ —05599	10	
	„ —05600	10	
303	L 94—06077	100	Babu Nund Kissore Pal.
	„ —29011	100	
305	L 26—00796	5	The Inspector of Calcutta Post Office.
306	O 6—92564	10	The Officiating Post Master General, Bombay.
307	L 80—98352	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.
	„ —90807	20	
308	L 84—37454	100	Jaheir Mistry.
	L 82—81220	100	
309	L 84—87618	100	Beerun Sing.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

198	O 2—68305 L 45-50677	20	Babu Gunga Churn Roy.
199	L 87—99866 L 97—91965	10	Babu Mohavarut Day.
	L 22—04882 „ —61185	5	
201	L 28—02502 „ —02501	5	Jusseemuddy.
203	L 9—51430 „ —51403	5	Bissun Dyal Dallal.
204	L 10—75630 „ —75627	5	Messrs. Perry & Co.
	L 23—11041 „ —11043	5	
327	L 94—25545	100	Mr. J. B. Dubois.
328	L 83—27037	100	Miss Smith.
329	L 92—17078	50	Babu Brindavan Chundra Bosu.
330	L 94—02135	100	Ram Pershad.
	„ —27610	100	
	L 91—46669	20	
	O 4—56544	20	
332	O 7—96987	10	Babu Wooma Churn Roy.
	„ —52811	10	
	„ —15572	10	
	L 28—57734	5	
333	L 84—61685	100	Babu Guroodoyal Poddar.
	„ —71026	100	
	„ —88514	100	
	L 83—96011	100	
	L 94—19111	100	
	„ —17043	100	
	„ —17053	100	
	„ —14109	100	
	„ —19237	100	
334	L 94—10674	100	Mr. John de Ga.
335	L 61—87639	10	Babu Jodu Nath Sur.
336	L 59—41433	10	Ramprotap.
	„ 74—98416	10	
337	L 28—51347	5	Mr. F. A. Swaries.
338	L 67—02723	50	Babu Muti Lal Roy.
	„ 58—91135	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd Nov. 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
74	E 4—98054	50	Bishumber Das, care of Omrao Singh, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Lahore.
	„ —98010	50	
	E 10—58024	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

123	E 13—24691	100	The Asst. Traffic Manager, S., P. and D. Railway, Multan.
128	E 13—23271	100	Pyara Lall, Clerk, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Camp Goombut, Kohat.
36	E 7—17116 „ —17117	5	Emam Deen, Deputy Inspector of Police, Lahore.
39	E 12—31675 „ —31676	20	Lala Shew Narain, Paper Currency Office, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th November 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Accti. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W77	M25—38277	100	Mr. E. L. Hunt, Allahabad.
	„ —46962	100	
	„ —73650	100	
	„ —85019	100	
	M 23—96142	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1876.		Rs.	
H43	C 97—68583	10	Gunesh Dass, Peon, Post Office, Wuzeerabad.
H178	M 21—15908	10	Mr. G. R. Jenkins, Saugor.
H173	M 25—24361	100	Jesraj Chetram, Bombay.
	„ —46230	100	
	„ —54882	100	
	„ —70702	100	
	M 23—40413	50	
	„ —80523	50	
H174	„ —76276	50	Mr. F. Dadabhoy, Refreshment Room keeper, Kallian Junction.
H175	M 6—56211	5	Antone Dyas, Messman, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Belgaum.
H176	M 29—23715	10	Ramagal Matmer, Saugor.
	„ —42907	10	
	M 27—75699	10	
1874.			
H69	C 85—31567	50	Shapoorji Nawrojie, No. 19, Agiary Lane, Bombay.
	C 70—93264	20	
	C 88—89721	10	
1877.			
H177	M 20—54590	10	Mahomed Husain, 36, Chuckla Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 20th November 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1877.

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets.

The present rates are:—

	Parcels (Closed Covers).	Packets (Open Covers).
	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding 10 tolas ...	...	1
Not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1877.

On and after the 30th November 1877, the following will be the latest hours for posting in this Office:—

	Ordinary letters.	Registered letters and parcels.
The Loop Mail	... 3-45 P.M.	3-15 P.M.
The Chord Mail	... 6 P.M.	5 P.M.

The 23rd November 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on *Saturday*, the 24th November 1877, 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 24th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 26th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 27th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Cathay*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th November 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 30th November 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 29th November 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an 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 23rd November 1877.

Alcantara, W. V.
Allow, Mrs.
Anderson, G. M.
Antonio Maggi, Sigr.
Arabes, Mr.
Ashworth, J. H.
Anthony, M.
Bateman, W. E.
Barnes, Miss A. M.
Begg, Hoton.
Bennet, W. J.
Benson, Miss J. W.
Berke, G. V.
Berkeley, Mrs. L.
Blake, Mrs. E.
Blackburn, Mrs. M. E.
Brennan, Mrs. E.
Bridgwell, J. M.
British Consul.
Brown, T. H.
Brun, D. O.
Campbell, H. P.
Collings, Capt.
Claous, Charles.
Coulson, G. H.
Cunningham, Mr. (Jetty).
Croysdale, Thos.
Dallas, James P.
Dean, Mrs. A.
DeCruze, J.
DeFores, R.
Dewes, T. H.
DeVirinne, Mrs. J.
DeSouza, A.
D'Rozario, Edward.
Dobson, A. P.
Douglas, Sir Robert & Co.
Drew, T.
Fisher, W.
Ford, Mrs. S., care of Capt. Ford (R.A.)
Frank, Miss B.
Gomes, Mrs. Jane.
Grant, Miss.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Grant, S. W.
Greenway, W. J.
Gregory, Mrs. W.
George, Mrs. G.
Gelding, J.
Gonsalves, R.
Handy, W.
Haslam, F.
Heideskar, C. J.
Hodgkinson, R.
Hony. Secy., Dissenters' Burial Ground.
Hoskins, C.
James. H. J.
Johnson, H. C. W.
Kelly, Mrs. G. A.
Laws, Miss.
Laybourne & Co.
Lery, Mrs. M.
Lawrence, Mrs. C.
Marashman & Co.
Mason, M.
Moriarty, J.
Morison, J. J. L. L. S.
Monoham, A.
Montgomery, Mrs. S.
Monett, H. E.
Mittington, Ralph.
Mullanes, R. O.
O'Connor, E. P. O.
Palmer, Mrs.
Pearce, Capt. C.
Pearson, T. F.
Pratt, H.
Price, Mrs.
Rebeiro, Miss.
Robertson, Dr. R. A.
Robinson, T. M.
Sankey, Miss.
Secy., Canning Institute.
Shawe, Miss, care of A. Shawe.
Sullivan, D.
Smallwood, G.
Smith, Mrs. A.
Stewart, John C.
Stewart, J.
Steuart, J. N.
Stowell, Miss E.
Taylor, F.
Tilton, Mr.
Tucker, Harrington.
Turner, J.
Vaughan, C.
Walker, Henry, care of Revd. Smith.
Walters, Captain.
Wigmore, F. W.
White, Robert.
X. Y. Z.
Yound, Mrs.

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

Beagley, Miss M. A.
Bell, Chas. H.
Bennett, T. O.
Beedell, Capt. W.
Browning, W. E.
Brown, Mrs. Arthur.
Brunn, Arthur.
Burland, Chas.
Cameron, Miss.
Chennell, Thomas.
Collins, Francis B.
Corbett, C. J.
Cumberland, A. H.
Collins, Miss.
Craige, Peter.
Duncrift, John.
Dixon, J. W.
D'Silva, G. P.
E. F. W.
Faulkes, E.
Fawcus, William.
Felsted, Thos.
Forman, Miss.
Gillbunks, Mrs.
Greenstreet, H. E.
Greenstreet, Reginald.
Harrison, C. W.
Harvey, W.
Howey, Capt. J. E. W.
Hughes, J. W.
Hulbert, Norman.
Indelicato, Orazio, Sigr.
Jomieson, F. W.
Johnson, R. H.
Johnson, Mrs. R.
Killcoyne, Thos.
LeRoy, Z. M.
Leonard, Thomas.
Lewis, Mrs.
Low, Surgn.-Major L. E.
Lock, Pat.
Lousdale, John.
MacGibbon, John.
McCunn, Thomas.
McCunn, W.
MacWilliams, Miss.
Nugent, Mrs. P. C. P.
O'Larey, Mrs. A.
Ozillia, Capt. P.
Piket Blime, Madame.
Pawsey, R. H.
Peebles, J. M.
Platt, J. H.
Poper, A. R.
Powell, H. J.
Read, R. (Junior).
Read, Frederick.
Rendell, W. B.
Robilotti Dominico, Sigr.
Rowcliff, R. H.
Simpson, James M.
Sirk, S. S.
Stewart, Frank.
Story, Augustus.
Stock, Cecil G.
Taylor, Jos. S,
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Thermode, R. C.
Tuckett, S. L.
Vaughan, T. E.
Williams, W. J.
Williams, Capt. T.
Wilson, A. J.
Woods, Capt. James W.

Registered Letters.

Founda, Lucien.
Grove, E. C.
Pearson, J. F.
Savi, K. L.
Stevenson, Mrs. A.
Teare, W.
Walker, Joseph.
Wilson, A. J.
Watts, W.

Newspapers.

Carmichael. John.
Dixon, J. W.
Johnson, Robert.
McCunn, Wm.
Navin & Co.
Schene, J. Fred.
Williams, W. J.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0 per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0 „
23 „	@	„	2	14	0 „
24 „	@	„	3	0	0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7	@	„	2	4	0 „
under 7	@	„	2	0	0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the following notice is published for general information:—

SALE OF EBONY.

Notice is hereby given that two small cargoes of Ebony, each of about 80 tons, will be sold by auction on account of Government at the wharf, Colombo, on the 17th December next, in lots to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at noon.

The logs may be inspected at the wharf, and particulars of their dimensions, &c., may be obtained from the Master Attendant.

The first cargo contains 346 logs of various sizes. The number of logs in the second cargo will be published hereafter.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Dept. of Reve., Agri. & Commerce.

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:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
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
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„	1 0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„	1 0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES.	„	1 0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877. {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 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, 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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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877.

No. 1712.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per rupee. Schedule 14 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1877.

No. 23.—The three months' furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. A. J. M. Reade, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, in Notification No. 32 of 9th December 1876, is commuted to privilege leave for seventy-four days under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1877.

Major Donald Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, having availed himself, on the forenoon of the 22nd August last, of the privilege leave for three months granted in Notification dated 29th June 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 19th instant, the unexpired portion is cancelled from that date.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Major-General,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Bandersindree, the 21st November 1877.

No. $\frac{2024}{252}$*G.*—Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, held charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of the Political Agent in Meywar from the 11th September to the 4th November 1877 (both days inclusive), during the absence on special duty of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Impey.

Camp Doodoo, the 22nd November 1877.

No. $\frac{2010}{2161}$*G.*—Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer, Agency Surgeon, held charge of the current duties of the Eastern States Agency, in Rajputana, from the 1st October to the 4th November 1877, inclusive, during the absence of the Political Agent on special duty at Simla.

Camp Mokumpoora, the 24th November 1877.

No. $\frac{2070}{2182}$*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon resumed charge of his appointment of Political Agent in Jeypore and Kishengurh from Major V. E. Law on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

By Order,
N. C. MARTELLI, *Capt.*,
Offg. 1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 17th November 1877.

No. 109.—In continuation of Notification in Residency Orders No. 90, dated 5th October 1877, Mr. E. Moffat, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, during Mr. Cotgrave's absence on privilege leave, *viz.*, from the 13th September to the 12th October 1877.

By Order,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd November 1877.

No. 113.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. F. A. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, from Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, to Head Quarters Staff of Inspector General, Military Works.

Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, from Head Quarters Staff of Inspector General of Military Works to Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

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

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 22nd November 1877.

No. 77.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 111, dated 16th November 1877, Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Agra Division, Military Works.

No. 78.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 111, dated 16th November 1877, Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

The 26th November 1877.

No. 79.—Conductor W. Higher, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself, on the 8th October 1877, of the privilege leave for nineteen days granted to him in this Office Notification No. 76 of 15th November 1877, and returned to duty on the 27th October 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1877.

No. 9.—Sick leave of absence, from 20th September to 8th October 1877 inclusive, is granted to Baboo Goroodass Chatterjea, Overseer, 1st Grade, of the Fort William Division.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel*,
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. Command, Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 23rd November 1877.

No. 32.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 109 of the 13th November 1877, Mr. R. D. Falkiner, C.E., Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, R. E., Executive Engineer, received over charge of the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 21st idem.

JOHN P. C. ANDERSON, *C.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 20th November 1877.

No. 78.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 364 of 17th August last, Babu Shama Churn Mookerjee, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Darjeeling, and joined the Central Office of Accounts, North-Eastern System of State Railways, on the forenoon of 9th October 1877.

No. 79.—Mr. W. R. Monks, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Office of Accounts, North-Eastern System of State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd October 1877.

No. 80.—With reference to Notification No. 63 of 18th October 1877, Mr. P. Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the forenoon of 5th November, and is posted to the Mahanuddi Division.

No. 81.—Babu Sarut Chunder Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 4th October 1877 from the sick leave granted in Notification No. 45 of 25th September 1877, and joined the Mahanuddi Division.

No. 82.—With reference to Notification No. 76 of the 13th November 1877, Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Mahanuddi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, on the forenoon of the 25th October 1877.

No. 83.—Mr. E. A. Coello, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned on the forenoon of 1st November 1877 from the sick leave granted him in Notification No. 53 of 3rd October 1877, and joined the Southern Division, Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 84.—Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Mahanuddi Division to the Southern Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 30th October 1877.

The 27th November 1877.

No. 85.—Baboo Modoo Soodun Ghosal, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th October 1877.

No. 86.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted an extension of twenty days' privilege leave, in addition to that granted in Notification No. 26 of the 4th August 1877.

No. 87.—Baboo Ram Gotty Mookerjee, Manager, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati State Railways, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 12th November 1877, from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 60 of the 3rd October last.

No. 88.—With reference to Notification No. 63 of the 18th October 1877, Mr. J. Kirby, Supervisor, 1st Grade, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the 2nd current and is posted to the Southern Division.

No. 89.—Mr. J. P. Devine, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself on the afternoon of the 8th November 1877 of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 71 of the 26th October last.

No. 90.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 411 of the 17th September last, Mr. A. W. Rendell assumed charge of his duties as Locomotive Superintendent of the Northern Bengal State Railway, on the forenoon of the 8th November 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 20th November 1877.

No. 43.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 440, dated 5th ultimo, Major D. H. Trail, R.E., took over charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Western System, from Major J. P. Westmorland, R.E., on the afternoon of the 30th October 1877.

No. 44.—Mr. Robert E. Wright, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

The 21st November 1877.

No. 45.—Baboo Sheo Dyall, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 12th October 1877.

The 21st November 1877.

No. 46.—Mr. H. S. Haringtod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, while in charge of the open line maintenance of the Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. G. Ottley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the 1st September 1877 to the 15th instant.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 447, dated 12th October last, Captain W. I. LeBreton, R.E., received charge of the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta from Mr. F. Morrison on the forenoon of 27th November 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.*,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 20th November 1877.

No. 82.—Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in Bombay on the forenoon of 24th October on his return from the six months' leave, out of India, granted him in this office notification No. 11, dated 14th March 1877. He was granted three days' subsidiary leave from the 24th to 26th October 1877, inclusive, to reach the head quarters of the Ghat Division, which he did on the forenoon of the 27th October 1877.

No. 83.—Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Ghat Division on the afternoon of the 2nd November 1877 to join the Neemuch Extension Division to which he is transferred.

The 22nd November 1877.

No. 84.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 71, dated 12th October 1877, Mr. H C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on the afternoon of 30th September 1877 to join the famine relief works in Mysore.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 20th November 1877.

No. 15.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, Central System, it is hereby notified for public information that on and after the 1st December 1877, all Railway Stations of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways will be open for the receipt of telegraph messages sent by the public under the usual rules.

2. The additional stations thus opened are:—

Ajanti,
Atar,
Kheri,
Balwara,
Kalakund,
Rao,

on the Holkar State Railway, and

Pahlia,
Ajnod,

on the Neemuch State Railway.

3. These offices will be open for receipt of messages between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., and at such times as passenger trains are present in the stations.

The 21st November 1877.

No. 16.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 479 of the 1st November 1877, Mr. W. A. Campbell, Accountant, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the forenoon of the 19th November 1877, on transfer to the Dhond and Manmad State Railways.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th November 1877.

No. 241.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 165, dated 24th July 1877, Mr. R. H. Froude, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted an extension of privilege leave from 30th October to 5th November 1877, both dates inclusive.

No. 242.—Mr. R. E. Wilson, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bahawalpur Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 15th November 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 243.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Shujabad to the Reti Division.

The 23rd November 1877.

No. 244.—The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Sind District:—

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Reti Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 26th November 1877.

No. 63.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 28, dated the 26th October last, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left this Railway for the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 40th Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 27th day of November 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 14B—193, Private Hugh McGuire.	At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Age,—27 years 8 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Denis, near Saint Derrygonelly, Fermanagh.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.	Marks,—None.
Color of—Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, grey.	Trade,—Cooper.
Date of Desertion,—22nd November 1877.	Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	REMARKS,—From Tattoo, 22nd November 1877.
Date of Enlistment,—9th December 1874.	Under 3 years' service.

F. N. DUDGEON, *Major,*
Dett. 40th Regt.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 19	6,11,198	5,52,126	5,75,710	56,77,285	1,10,76,443	40,47,980
„ 20	2,12,200	5,23,677	5,75,646	52,92,308	1,12,40,276	40,86,806
„ 21	2,750	5,22,037	5,95,373	46,94,318	1,13,74,815	41,56,087
„ 22	5,400	3,96,803	7,04,537	40,08,395	1,15,07,985	42,39,942
„ 23	...	5,02,645	6,13,809	34,87,094	1,15,13,323	44,63,645
„ 24	11,178	4,95,583	5,90,464	29,00,337	1,11,13,228	50,61,080

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th Nov. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 29th November 1877 ... Rs. 1,08,01,271-15-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
30th Nov. 1877.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending 30th September 1877.

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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.

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CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.			
Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Buxa Cantonment (District West Dooars)	Super Royal ...	0 4	0 6

R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E.,*
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge of Surveyor General's Office.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 15th November 1877.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,—Treasury Account Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd November 1877.

The following Account is published in accordance with the law :—

Account of the Profits of the Currency Note Circulation and of the Charges and Expenses incidental thereto, during the year 1876-77, or from April 1876 to March 1877, made up as required by Section 20 of the India Paper Currency Act, 1871.

DR. CR.

Charges and Expenses.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c.	38,899	11	6
Establishment	1,48,136	10	1
Temporary Establishment	12,347	6	3
Charges for Remittance	9,786	0	8
Stationery	2,520	4	3
Printing Charges	4,272	15	6
Service Telegrams	2,533	0	0
Purchase of Service Stamps ...	1,875	2	0
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5,636	13	3
Cost of Note Forms	68,574	2	8
½rd Freight on Europe Stores ...	0	6	0
Pensions and Gratuities	2,782	0	0
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	6,067	4	6
Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks ...	1,200	3	1
Dead Stock (Cost of Office Furniture, &c.)	1,648	2	8
Contingencies	7,319	7	4
Travelling Allowances	97	5	0
	3,13,656	14	9
Profit of Note Circulation for 1876-77 ...	20,55,142	5	11
RUPEES ...	23,68,799	4	8

Profits.	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest on Government Securities ...	23,66,598	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	861	4	8
Rent realized for the 2nd flat of the Currency Building, 1, Dalhousie Square	1,340	0	0
RUPEES ...	23,68,799	4	8

E. E.
W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th November 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,305	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 62,81,510 15 10			
Public Deposits at Branches ... 93,70,992 1 11	1,56,52,503	1	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,25,64,804	7	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,73,429	1	5
Sundries	11,98,295	0	7
RUPEES ...	6,15,88,336	11	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,07,19,952	13	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	45,46,497	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	41,80,298	15	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,62,52,048	2	9
Balances with other Banks ...	8,14,522	0	2
Bullion	3,14,630	12	7
Dead Stock	10,00,550	6	0
Stamps	10,451	3	2
Sundries	2,03,321	8	6
	3,80,42,272	15	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 99,69,250 2 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,35,76,813 9 10	2,35,46,063	12	6
RUPEES ...	6,15,88,336	11	6

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1877.*

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accott. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
85	B 53—05222	10	B. Venkut Row, Chickballapore.
86	B 40—89103	5	Mr. J. Fenn, Bellary.
87	B 54—17625	20	Colonel A. Rithardon, Madras.
88	B 54—31221	20	C. Venkatachella Pillay, Arconum.
89	B 58—40148	100	Assistant Engineer, S. I. Railway, Madras.
	„ —40149	100	
	„ —40151	100	
	„ —40152	100	
	„ —40153	100	
	„ —40154	100	
	„ —40155	100	
	„ —40156	100	
	„ —40157	100	
	„ —40158	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
189	B 58—28372	100	M. Chickunnah Chetty, Bangalore.
190	B 40—98951	5	M. Sashadri Iyengar, Chintadripett, Madras.
	„ —98952	5	
191	B 52—72547	10	P. T. Srirunga Chari, Madras.
192	B 52—64412	10	T. Vencoba Row, Bangalore.
193	B 55—18237	50	Allanji Mahomed Esoph, Bangalore.
194	B 52—85085	10	Mr. G. G. Brown, Bangalore.
	„ —96741	10	
195	B 53—15165	10	V. Bashium Iyengar, Madras.
	„ —18642	10	
	B 55—34564	50	
54	B 41—94807 wrongly joined „ —94801	10	G. Pichaya Chetty, Madras.
55	B 53—06887 ditto B 52—83773	10	P. Annasawmy Chetty, Madras.
56	B 54—01846 ditto „ —01849	20	C. Mungapathy Naidu, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, *The 19th November 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
40	D 4—75727	50	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajpootana.
	„ —75728	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
25	D 10—88842 wrongly joined „ —88841	5	Múnshí Sookh Ram, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; *The 22nd November 1877.*

H. KEENE,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4	F 10—61723	100	Colonel R. G. Lewis, 31st Regiment, Light Infantry.
5	F 7—78018	10	Sitaram Venkatesh of Warora.
	HALF NOTE.		
		Rs.	
19	F 7—75667	10	Abas Ali, Mohurir, Honorary Magistrate's Court, Damoh.
	MISMATCHED NOTES.		
		Rs.	
7	F 7—75759 „ —75271	10	Agent, Bank of Bengal, Nagpur.
8	F 7—62953 J 10—64353	10	Narayen Hurry of Bombay.

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; *The 22nd November 1877.*

C. G. VANSITTART,
for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
312	... O 10—34133	... 10	...
	„ —34134	... 10	... Mr. R. Evans.
	L 28—93045	... 5	...
	„ —18502	... 5	...
315	... O 28—32511	... 1,000	... Moonna Lal Byjnath.
	„ —32512	... 1,000	...
317	... L 92—60748	... 50	... Mrs. C. Chisholm.
318	... L 81—75807	... 50	... Babu Mohendra Nath Banerjee.
	„ —75876	... 50	...
319	... L 84—64987	... 100	... The Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, L.
	L 51—88862	... 100	... P., Howrah.
321	... L 92—55270	... 50	... Mrs. A. Chown.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
205	... O 4—52746 } „ —01353 }	... 20	... The Officiating Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
206	... L 64—98825 } „ —98824 }	... 20	... Purshotum Luckmedass.
209	... L 17—89286 } „ —89289 }	... 5	... Mrs. Eliza Raye.
210	... L 95—46608 } L 62—41776 }	... 10	... Babu K. C. Das.
339	... L 94—02263	... 100	... Surgeon W. E. Battersby.
340	... L 26—87653	... 5	... Babu Juggun Nath.
341	... O 5—84564	... 10	... Mr. C. J. Dunnaine.
342	... L 84—34756	... 100	... Babu Basanta Coomar Guha Thakurta.
343	... O 5—06185	... 10	... Babu Saroda Kanto Majumdar.
344	... L 92—62216	... 50	... Babu Nila Kanta Banerjee.
345	... O 7—62315	... 10	... Sreemuti Khetro Moni Dasi.
346	... L 52—89641	... 500	...
	„ —93389	... 500	...
	O 27—19390	... 500	...
	„ —17781	... 500	...
	„ —24673	... 500	...
	N 6—02605	... 500	... The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
	„ —04736	... 500	...
	L 53—32239	... 1,000	...
	L 70—37158	... 1,000	...
	L 85—13900	... 1,000	...
347	... L 52—69910	... 500	... Mr. W. Young, C. S.
348	... L 16—43818	... 5	... Babu Upendra Kristo Ghose.
349	... O 6—63622	... 10	... Mr. G. A. Brunall.
350	... L 28—46232	... 5	... Babu Brojo Mohun Bisvas.
351	... O 27—11056	... 500	... Kheroo Roy.
352	... L 9—88319	... 5	... Shaik Ali Mohamed.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 30th Nov. 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissione of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1877.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W78	... M 33—01531	... 20	... Parsotumdáss Morárji, Kalyan.
W79	... M 30—14521	... 10	...
	M 29—95451	... 10	... Mr. Geo. Burbidge, Station Master, Cawnpore.
	M 6—15301	... 5	...
W80	... M 22—02038	... 20	... The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H179	... M 6—90896	... 5	... Krishnaji Gunesh, Compositor, Gunpat R. Press, Bombay.
H180	... C 90—90385	... 1,000	...
	„ —90512	... 1,000	...
	M 26—07816	... 1,000	... Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
	C 70—96462	... 500	...
H181	... M 20—82278	... 10	...
	„ —82297	... 10	...
	„ —82298	... 10	... Chikks Bishto, Classie, Mysore Revenue Survey.
	„ —82299	... 10	...
	„ —82300	... 10	...
M107	... M 4—74102 } wrongly „ —74103 } joined.	... 5	... A. F. Turner, Esq., Solicitor, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 27th November 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
75	... E 13—15102	... 100	... Mrs. S. E. Nuttall, Rawul Pindee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
129	... E 10—73023		... 10	... Lieutenant C. F. Gambier, 5th Panjab Cavalry, Edwardesabad.
41	... E 7—96069 } „ —96068 }	wrongly joined	5	... Budree Das, Naib Treasurer, Dera Doon.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 23rd November 1877.*

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1877.

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets.

The present rates are:—

	Parcels (Closed Covers). Annas.	Packets (Open Covers). Annas.
Not exceeding 10 tolas ...	...	1
Not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Socotra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 3rd December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th December 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 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 8th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @ Rs. 2 10 0 per cubic foot.
22 „ @ „ 2 12 0 „
23 „ @ „ 2 14 0 „
24 „ @ „ 3 0 0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @ Rs. 2 8 0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „ @ „ 2 4 0 „
under 7 „ @ „ 2 0 0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the following notice is published for general information :—

SALE OF EBONY.

Notice is hereby given that two small cargoes of Ebony, each of about 80 tons, will be sold by auction on account of Government at the wharf, Colombo, on the 17th December next, in lots to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at noon.

The logs may be inspected at the wharf, and particulars of their dimensions, &c., may be obtained from the Master Attendant.

The first cargo contains 346 logs of various sizes. The number of logs in the second cargo will be published hereafter.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Dept. of Reve., Agri. & Commerce.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877. {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.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed from 24th to 26th instant, both days inclusive, and on 1st proximo, on account of Christmas holidays and New Year's day.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877.

Mr. J. A. Vanderputt, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 1, Gwalior and Central India, Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the one month and fifteen days' leave on medical certificate granted in Notification dated 13th October 1877, on the forenoon of the 6th October 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 16th instant; the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Major-Genl.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 29th November 1877.

No. 3061S.—Mr. C. E. Housden, Engineer Apprentice attached to the Nusseerabad Division of this Province, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 23rd October 1877.

By Order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 29th November 1877.

No. 56.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over charge of the Neemuch Division to Captain G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

No. 57.—Captain G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, arrived at Neemuch on the forenoon of the 22nd, and received charge of that Division from Mr. R. E. Nelson on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

No. 58.—The unexpired portion of three months' privilege leave granted to Captain G. R. Gibbs in Notification No. 47 of 8th September last, *viz.*, nineteen days, is cancelled.

No. 59.—Pundit Gunesh Moreshwur Vadthekar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 15th instant from two months and thirteen days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 84 of the 8th September last. The unexpired portion of the leave, *viz.*, two days, is cancelled.

By Order,
A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Gov. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Jeypore, the 29th November 1877.

No. $\frac{2824}{2264}$*G.*—With reference to Foreign Office Notification No. 2777G, dated 4th October 1877, Captain J. H. L. Greenfield assumed command of the Mhairwara Battalion on the forenoon of the 17th November 1877.

By Order,

A. P. THORNTON, *Lieut.,*
for 1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th November 1877.

No. 114.—Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, Chakrata Division, Military Works, is granted one month's subsidiary leave from 1st December 1877 to appear before a Medical Board at Meerut.

The 30th November 1877.

No. 115.—Mr. W. Ball, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 28th November 1877.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Mily. Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 29th November 1877.

No. 80.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 77 of 22nd instant, Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R. E., Assistant Engineer, reported himself at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, on the morning of the 23rd November and joined the Agra Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 26th idem.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 28th November 1877.

No. 2837.—Barrack Sergeant T. MacEwan availed himself of the privilege leave on the forenoon of the 11th October 1877, and returned on the 11th instant, forenoon, granted him per Notification No. 2045 of the 6th September 1877.

D. LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 462, dated the 22nd October 1877, Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner, attached to the office of Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave from Monday the 3rd instant.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Western System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 27th November 1877.

No. 47.—Sergeant R. H. Lambert, Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months and five days, under Chapter V, Section III, para. 29A of the Public Works Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1877.

This cancels Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 133 of the 14th June 1877.

The 29th November 1877.

No. 48.—Baboo Siva Datta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 25th September 1877.

The 30th November 1877.

No. 49.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 43 of the 20th November 1877, Major J. P. Westmoreland, R. E., made over charge of the office of Examiner of Accounts, Western System, to Major D. H. Trail, R. E., on the afternoon of the 30th October 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 29th November 1877.

No. 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 407, dated 22nd September 1877, Mr. E. Marval reported himself for duty on the forenoon of the 2nd November 1877, and took up the duties of Paymaster of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways from that date.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th November 1877.

No. 245.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No. 40 of the 15th instant, Captain T. Gracey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 12th idem, and is posted to the charge of the Eastern Extension Surveys.

No. 246.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No. 41 of the 16th November 1877, the following officers are posted to the Eastern Extension Surveys:—

Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade;

Mr. T. E. Curry and Mr. C. E. Younghusband, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.

No. 247.—The following officers and subordinates are transferred to the Eastern Extension Surveys:—

Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. E. B. Medley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. F. Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. R. C. Williams, Engineer Apprentice.
Mr. J. C. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. B. A. Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. T. Spurr, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Sergeant W. M. Cargill, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 248.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 237, dated 15th November 1877, Mr. R. H. Froude was posted to the Bahawalpur Division.

The 27th November 1877.

No. 249.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No. 39, dated 12th November 1877, Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

No. 250.—The Western Extension Survey District was abolished with effect from the forenoon of 16th instant.

No. 251.—Mr. H. E. Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Lower Scinde District.

The 29th November 1877.

No. 252.—Mr. E. Leycester, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Upper Scinde District.

The 30th November 1877.

No. 253.—Baboo Aubinash Chunder Banerjee, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, Larkana Division, was granted privilege leave for forty-five days, with effect from the 1st October 1877.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 27th November 1877.

No. 109.—Mr. W. Millet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Soon Division. He left the former on the afternoon of 3rd November 1877, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 4th idem.

No. 110.—Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 16th November 1877 from the three months' leave to study Native languages granted to him by Notification No. 88, dated 25th August 1877.

No. 111.—Mr. G. S. Rees, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ravi to the Soon Division. He left the former on the afternoon of 8th November 1877, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 14th idem.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd December 1877.

No. 64.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 30, dated the 29th October last, Baboo Nundunsingh, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, left the Delhi Division of this Railway on the afternoon of the 24th November 1877, to join his appointment in the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, dated at Bareilly, this 30th day of November 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 69B—479, Private Patrick Thornton.	**Parish and County in which Born,—Balbriggan, C. Dublin.**
Age,—25 years 10 months.	Marks,—*Nil.*
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Trade,—Laborer.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, auburn; eyes, brown.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
Date of Desertion,—23rd November 1877.	REMARKS.—Deserted in March 1876, and was apprehended in Bombay in plain clothes, for which he was tried by court-martial.
Place of Desertion,—Moradabad.	Under 7 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—13th January 1871.	
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.	

E. L. DILLON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-18th (The Royal Irish) Regt. of Foot.

Report of a Deserter from the C. Battery, 3rd Brigade, late C-8 Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Mooltan, this 30th day of November 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 6201—3, Driver Thomas Baker.	Date of Enlistment,—18th January 1871.
Age,—24 years 10 months.	At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Blackheath, Kent.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair brown; eyes, grey.	Marks,—*Nil.*
Date of Desertion,—28th November 1877.	Trade,—Laborer.
Place of Desertion,—Mooltan.	Jacket,—Serge, Blue ... Trowsers—Cloth, Blue ... } Artillery Pattern. REMARKS—*Nil.*

T. C. MARTELLI, *Capt.,*
Commanding C-3 R. A.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1749.—*An account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first month of the year 1877-78, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876-77.*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into Sterling at Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

Revenues and Receipts.	Estimates, 1877-78.	April 1876.	April 1877.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	20,940,800	1,565,106	1,288,015	...	277,091
II.—Tributes ...	697,900	69,827	82,642	12,815	...
III.—Forest ...	579,200	35,490	30,627	...	4,863
IV.—Excise ...	2,661,700	217,069	226,539	9,470	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	65	1	...	64
VI.—Customs ...	2,486,900	209,312	232,728	23,416	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,343,000	449,526	517,742	68,216	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,610,000	667,053	756,325	89,272	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,896,400	238,774	333,225	94,451	...
X.—Mint ...	175,000	25,273	44,233	18,960	...
XI.—Post Office ...	825,900	51,620	70,050	18,430	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	309,400	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	842,700	52,822	58,924	6,102	...
XIV.—Police ...	70,000	4,491	5,322	831	...
XV.—Marine ...	201,900	12,180	11,372	...	808
XVI.—Education ...	101,900	8,021	8,546	525	...
XVII.—Interest ...	502,500	5,930	75,414	69,484	...
XVIII.—Superannuation ...	505,900	4,307	4,866	559	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange	387,900	42,526	55,608	13,082	...
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	267,300	10,841	12,190	1,349	...
	49,306,300	3,670,233	3,814,369	144,136	...
Military Receipts ...	845,000	50,168	46,670	...	3,498
Public Works, Ordinary ...	181,400	4,132	4,088	...	44
Irrigation Receipts ...	551,600	20,718	8,029	...	12,689
State Railways ...	674,800	28,836	32,392	3,556	...
Provincial Contributions ...	415,100	...	121	121	...
Traffic Receipts (of the Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange ...	8,552,400	728,630	956,187	227,557	...
Balance of Local Government decreased	33,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	60,560,400	4,502,717	4,861,856	359,139	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	184,700	12,389	34,645	22,256	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,745,100	4,515,106	4,896,501	381,395	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1877-78	April 1876	April 1877.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	3,160,000	73,133	63,641	...	9,492
2.—Ditto on Service Funds ...	359,600	7,254	3,237	...	4,017
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	306,000	16,003	17,668	1,665	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,502,200	181,691	204,787	23,096	...
5.—Forest ...	415,700	42,372	29,439	...	12,933
6.—Excise ...	107,100	7,980	6,493	...	1,487
7.—Customs ...	193,300	15,627	16,437	810	...
8.—Salt ...	518,700	41,534	27,732	...	13,802
9.—Opium ...	2,360,000	889,970	779,256	...	110,714
10.—Stamps ...	72,300	6,082	7,697	1,615	...
11.—Mint ...	86,000	18,960	8,369	...	10,591
12.—Post Office ...	796,300	50,821	66,429	15,608	...
13.—Telegraph* ...	394,100	...	...	...	...
14.—Administration ...	1,198,600	118,997	99,232	...	19,765
15.—Minor Departments ...	278,200	22,243	24,057	1,814	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,289,300	261,306	273,389	12,083	...
17.—Police ...	2,095,000	174,668	185,698	11,030	...
18.—Marine ...	399,900	30,298	28,998	...	1,300
19.—Education ...	740,700	58,655	59,960	1,305	...
20.—Ecclesiastical ...	165,200	14,960	14,130	...	830
21.—Medical ...	598,900	47,095	51,128	4,033	...
22.—Stationery ...	235,500	13,903	17,839	3,936	...
23.—Political ...	326,500	25,363	28,315	2,952	...
24.—Allowances ...	1,652,400	72,644	82,759	10,115	...
25.—Civil Furlough ...	100	...	78	78	...
26.—Superannuation ...	576,700	88,907	92,218	3,311	...
27.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,600,000	65,977	151,772	85,795	...
28.—Miscellaneous ...	163,600	21,599	25,497	3,898	...
Famine Relief ...	1,425,000	...	41,181	41,181	...
	26,016,900	2,368,042	2,407,436	39,394	...
Military Charges ...	12,070,000	886,045	957,096	71,051	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	3,876,300	165,468	124,603	...	40,865
Ditto Extraordinary ...	2,893,500	240,103	216,263	...	23,840
Land and Supervision ...	78,000	3,525	4,258	733	...
Interest in India less Loss by Exchange ...	24,200	...	...	...	...
State Railways ...	483,000	21,826	24,183	2,357	...
Working Expenses (of the Guaranteed Railways) and Surplus Profits, less Loss by Exchange ...	4,836,200	196,195	251,499	55,304	...
Balance of Local Government increased ...	102,900	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,381,000	3,881,204	3,985,338	104,134	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, and Guaranteed Interest ...	14,623,200	918,467	1,012,242	93,775	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,004,200	4,799,671	4,997,580	197,909	...

* Telegraph figures for April and May are inserted in the India Abstracts for July. They will be included in the Statement for that month.

Comptroller Genl.'s Office; Calcutta, [illegible] 1877.

E. GAY,

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1750.—*An Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first two Months of the year 1877-78, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876-77.*

N. B.—Accounts are converted into Sterling at Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling,

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1877-78.	April and May 1876.	April and May 1877.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Comparison of two years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	20,940,800	3,547,666	3,276,743	...	270,923
II.—Tributes ...	697,900	119,907	132,348	12,441	...
III.—Forest ...	579,200	72,605	51,240	...	21,365
IV.—Excise ...	2,561,700	433,591	433,790	199	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	93	9	...	84
VI.—Customs ...	2,486,900	425,520	452,027	26,507	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,343,000	1,015,456	1,147,788	132,332	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,610,000	1,301,728	1,437,578	135,850	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,896,400	476,824	593,866	117,042	...
X.—Mint ...	175,600	61,147	83,304	22,157	...
XI.—Post Office ...	825,900	107,093	138,942	31,849	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	309,400	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	842,700	116,246	126,843	10,597	...
XIV.—Police ...	70,000	8,171	10,651	2,480	...
XV.—Marine ...	201,900	23,937	29,493	5,556	...
XVI.—Education ...	101,900	16,972	21,511	4,539	...
XVII.—Interest ...	502,500	154,870	154,324	...	546
XVIII.—Superannuation ...	505,900	12,564	12,757	193	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange ...	387,900	82,536	117,465	34,929	...
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	267,300	71,894	28,580	...	43,314
	49,306,300	8,048,820	8,249,259	200,439	...
Military Receipts ...	845,000	108,821	138,124	29,303	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	181,400	8,978	9,485	507	...
Irrigation Receipts ...	551,600	47,220	16,221	...	30,999
State Railways ...	674,800	62,390	64,301	1,911	...
Provincial Contributions ...	415,100	...	841	841	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange ...	8,552,400	1,561,006	1,964,186	403,180	...
Balance of Local Governments decreased	33,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	60,560,400	9,837,235	10,442,417	605,182	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	184,700	48,049	[illegible],773	39,724	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,745,100	9,885,284	10,530,190	644,906	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1877-78.	April and May 1876.	April and May 1877.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Comparison of two years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	3,160,000	[332,923	308,026	...	24,897
2.—Ditto on Service Funds ...	359,600	30,466	26,202	...	4,264
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	306,000	43,593	41,380	...	2,213
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,502,200	364,417	386,867	22,450	...
5.—Forest ...	415,700	74,840	43,615	...	31,225
6.—Excise ...	107,100	18,086	15,144	...	2,942
7.—Customs ...	193,300	31,313	32,553	1,240	...
8.—Salt ...	518,700	78,940	75,754	...	3,186
9.—Opium ...	2,360,000	1,580,255	1,454,910	...	125,345
10.—Stamps ...	72,300	12,326	14,242	1,916	...
11.—Mint ...	86,000	15,135	17,207	2,072	...
12.—Post Office ...	796,300	107,918	140,630	32,712	...
13.—Telegraph* ...	394,100	...	...	...	...
14.—Administration ...	1,198,600	216,602	192,196	...	24,406
15.—Minor Departments ...	278,200	43,081	44,322	1,241	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,289,300	517,951	547,735	29,784	...
17.—Police ...	2,095,000	340,534	368,800	28,266	...
18.—Marine ...	399,900	56,181	60,160	3,979	...
19.—Education ...	740,700	122,457	119,444	...	3,013
20.—Ecclesiastical ...	165,200	27,519	27,044	...	475
21.—Medical ...	598,900	92,156	99,302	7,146	...
22.—Stationery ...	235,500	28,562	39,957	11,395	...
23.—Political ...	326,500	44,937	57,320	12,383	...
24.—Allowances ...	1,652,400	215,479	229,125	13,646	...
25.—Civil Furlough ...	100	...	155	155	...
26.—Superannuation ...	576,700	139,474	147,659	8,185	...
27.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,600,000	218,977	328,560	109,583	...
28.—Miscellaneous ...	163,600	35,168	42,397	7,229	...
Famine Relief ...	1,425,000	...	108,672	108,672	...
	26,016,900	4,789,290	4,969,378	180,088	...
Military Charges ...	12,070,000	1,827,864	1,924,317	96,453	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	3,876,300	384,426	327,538	...	56,888
Ditto, Extraordinary ...	2,893,500	524,957	509,143	...	15,454
Land and Supervision ...	78,000	7,734	8,611	877	...
Interest in India less Loss by Exchange ...	24,200	...	...	...	...
State Railways ...	483,000	46,146	52,001	5,855	...
Working Expenses (of the Guaranteed Railways) and surplus Profits less Loss by Exchange ...	4,836,200	418,758	515,638	96,880	...
Balance of Local Governments increased ...	102,900	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,381,000	7,998,815	8,306,626	307,811	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, and Guaranteed Interest ...	14,623,200	1,575,887	1,667,206	91,319	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,004,200	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...

* Telegraph figures for April and May are inserted in the India Abstracts for July; they will be included in the statement for that month.

Comptroller General's Office, Calcutta; *The 6th December 1877.*

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1751.—*An Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first three months of the year 1877-78, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876-77.*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into sterling at 2s. to the pound sterling.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1877-78.	April to June 1876.	April to June 1877.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	20,940,800	5,937,406	5,496,611	...	440,795
II.—Tributes ...	697,900	171,416	173,585	2,169	...
III.—Forest ...	579,200	111,161	78,217	...	32,944
IV.—Excise ...	2,561,700	668,113	666,281	...	1,832
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	101	19	...	82
VI.—Customs ...	2,486,900	606,225	633,047	26,822	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,343,000	1,546,601	1,790,213	243,612	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,610,000	2,032,464	2,259,022	226,558	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,896,400	751,539	864,164	112,625	...
X.—Mint ...	175,000	92,078	127,282	35,204	...
XI—Post Office ...	825,900	155,756	205,224	49,468	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	309,400	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	842,700	186,323	192,456	6,133	...
XIV.—Police ...	70,000	11,470	17,448	5,978	...
XV.—Marine ...	201,900	34,679	42,601	7,922	...
XVI.—Education ...	101,900	25,202	29,171	3,969	...
XVII.—Interest ...	502,500	168,796	177,517	8,721	...
XVIII.—Superannuation ...	505,900	24,576	20,043	...	4,533
XIX.—Gain by exchange ...	387,900	115,306	152,755	37,449	...
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	267,300	85,725	49,030	...	36,695
Total ...	49,306,300	12,724,937	12,974,686	249,749	...
Military Receipts ...	845,000	170,395	194,849	24,454	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	181,400	14,907	16,411	1,504	...
Irrigation Receipts ...	551,600	111,560	24,818	...	86,742
State Railways ...	674,800	94,300	99,466	5,166	...
Provincial Contributions ...	415,100	...	1,035	1,035	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways, less gain by exchange	8,552,400	2,186,266	2,764,688	578,422	...
Balance of Local Govts. decreased	33,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	60,560,400	15,302,365	16,075,953	773,588	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	184,700	61,292	98,930	37,638	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,745,100	15,363,657	16,174,883	811,226	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1877-78.	April to June 1876.	April to June 1877.	Comparison of Two Years. Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	3,160,000	584,607	566,194	...	18,413
2.—Ditto on Service Funds ...	359,600	47,120	53,678	...	13,442
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	306,000	67,410	65,683	...	1,727
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,502,200	542,705	574,143	31,438	...
5.—Forest ...	415,700	100,980	63,400	...	37,580
6.—Excise ...	107,100	26,264	21,687	...	4,577
7.—Customs ...	193,300	47,939	49,248	1,309	...
8.—Salt ...	518,700	117,064	114,154	...	2,910
9.—Opium ...	2,360,000	1,794,838	1,690,943	...	103,895
10.—Stamps ...	72,300	19,175	21,026	1,851	...
11.—Mint ...	86,000	22,198	25,648	3,450	...
12.—Post Office ...	796,300	161,010	194,405	33,395	...
13.—Telegraph* ...	394,100	...	...	...	...
14.—Administration ...	1,198,600	315,167	285,078	...	30,089
15.—Minor Department ...	278,200	65,093	67,165	2,072	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,289,300	787,189	827,235	40,046	...
17.—Police ...	2,095,000	509,792	543,174	33,382	...
18.—Marine ...	399,900	79,852	90,542	10,690	...
19.—Education ...	740,700	181,056	172,066	...	8,990
20.—Ecclesiastical ...	165,200	40,069	39,227	...	842
21.—Medical ...	598,900	136,292	144,555	8,263	...
22.—Stationery ...	235,500	41,030	61,145	20,115	...
23.—Political ...	326,500	74,110	79,878	5,768	...
24.—Allowances ...	1,652,400	328,720	353,893	25,173	...
25.—Civil Furlough ...	100	...	233	233	...
26.—Superannuation ...	576,700	175,098	182,854	7,756	...
27.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,600,000	419,527	488,800	69,273	...
28.—Miscellaneous ...	163,600	51,203	71,748	20,545	...
Famine Relief ...	1,425,000	...	140,302	140,302	...
Total ...	26,016,900	6,735,508	6,968,104	232,596	...
Military Charges ...	12,070,000	2,798,497	2,939,913	141,416	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	3,876,300	671,539	570,578	...	100,961
Ditto ditto, Extraordinary ...	2,893,500	765,795	796,481	30,686	...
Land and Supervision ...	78,000	14,853	13,950	...	903
Interest in India less loss by exchange	24,200	...	...	...	...
State Railways ...	483,000	74,053	94,983	20,930	...
Working expenses of the Guaranteed Railways and surplus profit less loss by exchange ...	4,836,200	688,299	913,689	225,390	...
Balance of Local Governments increased	102,900	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,381,000	11,748,544	12,297,698	549,154	...
England including Army Public Works Ordinary and Extraordinary and Guaranteed interest ...	14,623,200	2,170,479	2,000,524	...	169,955
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,004,200	13,919,023	14,298,222	379,199	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE; CALCUTTA, The 6th December 1877.

* Telegraph figures for April and May are inserted in the India abstracts for July, they will be included in the statement for that month.

E. GAY,

W. WATERFIELD,

***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 November 1877.*

Particulars.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans: Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1872.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable June 1882.	Total Amount.
Balance of 15th November 1877 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,730	30,67,000	2,09,92,300	1,15,01,400	1,76,67,300	42,20,600	3,00,000	3,08,87,700	80,300	4,61,57,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	14,02,16,429
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	1,000	7,000	...	...	...	...	1,45,000	...	...	1,57,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	5,000	4,61,000	10,600	3,81,500	...	...	...	...	1,02,500	...	...	9,60,600
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,730	30,72,000	2,14,57,300	1,15,13,000	1,81,55,800	42,20,600	3,00,000	3,08,87,700	80,300	4,64,04,500	5,02,000	33,03,000	14,14,34,029
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	1,000	8,000	20,000	1,99,000	...	...	8,000	500	16,000	3,94,000	...	6,46,500
Balance on 30th November 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,730	30,71,000	2,14,49,000	1,14,93,000	1,79,56,800	42,20,600	3,00,000	3,08,79,700	79,800	4,63,88,500	1,08,000	33,03,000	14,07,87,529

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,569 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,521 lakhs.

"	1st Oct.	"	to	15th Oct.	"	5	"	1 "
"	16th "	"	to	31st "	"	5	"	1 "
"	1st Nov.	"	to	15th Nov.	"	14	"	3 "
"	16th "	"	to	30th "	"	11	"	6 "
						2,304 lakhs.		2,532 lakhs.
						2,532 "		
				Balance against India		72 "		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 5th December 1877.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th December 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,205	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... (Rs. 56,01,093 7 2)			
Public Deposits at Branches ... (Rs. 93,95,388 9 10)	1,49,96,482	1	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,65,88,962	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,59,014	3	3
Sundries	12,14,831	3	11
RUPEES ...	6,49,58,495	6	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,05,80,806	9	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	45,82,897	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	45,75,104	10	2
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,68,56,176	15	5
Balances with other Banks ...	10,05,482	8	10
Bullion	2,92,895	13	8
Dead Stock	9,99,438	7	10
Stamps	11,762	1	2
Sundries	2,04,408	7	11
	3,91,08,972	11	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... (Rs. 1,25,93,743 4 0)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 1,32,55,779 6 6)	2,58,49,522	10	6
RUPEES ...	6,49,58,495	6	3

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 6th Dec 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. 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.
90	B 55—26672	50	
	„ —29974	50	Mr. G. G. Brown, Bangalore.
	B 58—46797	100	
91	B 54—43802	20	
	„ —43803	20	S. Rajagopal Row, Madakasirah.
93	B 54—32222	20	B. Tirumala Charlu, Bangalore.
94	B 40—78381	5	D. Ramachendra Row, Bellary.
95	B 53—32234	10	Acting Post Master General, Madras.
96	B 55—31608	50	J. H. Garstin, Esq., Additional Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.
	„ —33810	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
196	B 40—56412	5	
	„ —84438	5	C. Kesviengar, Bangalore.
	B 52—07167	10	
197	B 55—03643	50	M. Sujjak Hoossain, Conjeveram.
198	B 58—47625	100	
	„ —47626	100	Mr. J. B. Chalon, Chittledroog.
199	B 54—02892	20	A. Appavoo Pillay, Salem.
200	B 53—30609	10	
	„ —30610	10	
	„ —30611	10	
	B 54—30573	20	
	B 55—26684	50	
	„ —37110	50	
	„ —49241	50	Gundloor Streenevassa Chetty, Oossoor.
	B 58—10359	100	
	„ —10360	100	
	„ —43270	100	
	„ —47527	100	
	B 51—09081	500	
201	B 49—90853	10	B. Giryappah, Hassan.
202	B 58—55157	100	Mr. Stephenson, Mysore.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, *The 26th November 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
323	L 94—27031	100	Tahil Sing Sheik.
325	O 4—62815	20	
	O 3—98684	20	
	L 79—35845	20	
	O 8—23528	10	
	L 96—92590	10	
	L 97—36931	10	
	L 72—77549	10	
	O 8—82499	10	
	O 9—47149	10	The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
	„ —89152	10	
	„ —55056	10	
	O 10—82668	10	
	L 28—60069	5	
	„ —82856	5	
	„ —19181	5	
	L 27—67221	5	
	„ —75586	5	
327	L 94—53393	100	
	L 81—74336	50	Babu Kristo Mohun Saw.
	L 92—27350	50	
328	L 94—33136	100	Babu Gonesh Chunder Gooyemoduck.
	„ —50492	100	
329	L 94—34596	100	Hajee Khodabirdi Abdul Rohoman.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
211	L 71—13096	10	Babu Denonath Chakravarti.
	L 60—48986		
212	L 13—60641	20	
	„ —60640		Babu Kailas Chunder Bose.
	L 22—39744	5	
	„ —39742		
213	L 45—08696	20	Mr. J. F. Pearson.
	L 48—30246		
214	L 21—08233	5	Babu Kally Coomar Sandle.
	„ —08231		
215	L 20—84805	5	Babu Haris Chunder Gossami.
	L 23—56992		
216	L 91—76612	20	Babu Tacklidat Bysack.
	„ —76613		
217	L 45—39537	20	
	„ — 39535		
	L 2—73833	10	Kissen Chand Bhoom Sing.
	„ —73832		
	L 96—97074	10	
	„ —73256		
218	L 95—58268	10	Babu Baney Madhub Dey.
	„ —58267		
219	A 90—50096	100	
	„ —50095		
	L 10—85166	5	Babu Osheedhari Bose.
	„ —69427		
	L 15—82594	5	
	L 17—16804		
220	A 50—96475	10	Babu Modun Mohun Ghose.
	—94035		
221	L 1—29103	10	
	„ —29108		
	L 22—90639	5	Babu Bejoy Nath Chatterjee.
	„ —90636		
	L 17—20282	5	
	„ —20283		
222	L 87—20194	10	Babu Ram Chunder Chakravarti.
	L 76—66499		
223	L 27—32439	5	Babu Modhoo Sooden Dey.
	„ —32436		
353	L 88—69934	10	Babu Ramguttee Banerjee.
354	L 83—10456	100	
	L 84—31094	100	
	L 81—99129	50	Babu Ramkissen Pandah.
	„ —99131	50	
	„ —99132	50	
355	L 84—46387	100	Babu Russick Lal Paul.
356	O 7—03244	10	Babu Russick Chunder Chatterjee.
	„ —03247	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept., *The 7th Dec. 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON, *Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
41	... L 49—78402	...	50	... The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
81	... D 11—02513	...	10	... H. Hogan, Esq., Simla.
82	... D 11—55591	...	10	... Tulsi Ram, Saharunpur.
83	... D 10—96340	...	5	... Mohomed Sujjad Hossein, Lucknow.
84	... D 8—30397	...	500	... The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
	„ —30552	...	500	
85	... D 4—36907	...	50	... Seth Shanker Dass, Montgomery.
86	... L 49—87313	...	50	... Baboo Khetter Coomar Dhole, Allahabad.
87	... D 14—00054	...	20	... Dr. F. Tuthill, Mogul Sarai.
26	... D 11—60122 wrongly joined		10	... Mrs. W. C. Tronson, Mussoorie.
	„ —65827			
27	... D 5—06022 ditto	...	20	... Dabee Pershad, Calcutta.
	„ —06021			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 29th November 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
J 10—10617	...	100	... Commissioner, for Mr. G. G. Brown, Proprietor, Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore.

MUTILATED NOTE.

		Rs.	
J 4—42167	...	50	... P. Annajee Row, Police Inspector, Jamalamadugu Taluq, Cuddapah.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 23rd November 1877.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
G 10—22933	...	100	... Huryamull, Treasurer, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Umritsur.
G 11—04298	...	500	... Mr. Bijasing Vishindass of Hydrabad, Sind.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th November 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
W81	... M 30—83903	...	10	... Mr. W. Northorpe, Igatpuri.
W82	... M 22—76471	...	20	... Mitha Mull, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Commissioner's Court, Rawal Pindi.
W83	... M 22—85778	...	20	... Amarnath Banerji, Champatola, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875.			Rs.	
H122	... C 98—27929	...	10	... Mr. H. Kirby, Calcutta.
1877.				
H183	... C 95—40850	...	10	... Bali Baksh, Daftri, Assistant Commissioner's Court, Garhwal.
H184	... M 27—79668	...	10	... Dr. F. Tuthill, Mogulserai, N. W. Provinces.
H185	... C 99—98581	...	20	... Mahipathi Shamrow, 3rd Class Magistrate, Nelmunglem.
H186	... C 96—79649	...	10	... Sree Kissen Moondra, Sadar Bazar, Kamptee.
H187	... M 5—18950	...	50	... Ballaji Pandoorang, Bailiff, Wudgaum Court, Poona District.
M108	... M 22—34126	...	20	... Ragunath Krisha, Kandawadi, Bombay.
	„ —34125			
M109	„ —09920	...	20	... Nagoo Sayajee, Khetwady, Bombay.
	„ —09921			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 4th December 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
76	... E 13—24868	...	100	... Kulloo, Cloth Merchant, Jullundur Cantonment.
	E 3—77885	...	100	...
77	... E 10—65427	...	10	... The Deputy Post Master, Meean Meer.
78	... E 12—52575	...	20	... Messrs. Wheatly, Maddan & Co., Bombay.
	E 10—68651	...	10	...
	„ —91629	...	10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
126	... E 15—08242	...	50	... Ramditta Mull, Shahpore.
127	... E 12—51649	...	20	... Lieutenant L. Lesmond, Sialkot.
131	... E 12—49278	...	20	... Hesamood Deen, Lahore.
133	... E 10—35979	...	10	... Mirza Amanat Ali, Umballa.
40	... E 10—83384	...	10	... Bhola Ram, Cloth Merchant, Khanpore.
	„ —83387			

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 1st December 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of the Notification dated the 13th November last, the following is to be read :—

With reference to Section 86 of the new Code of Civil Procedure, the fees authorized for serving processes by the Calcutta Court of Small Causes are as follows :—

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

	For every Summons or Subpœna.		Warrants.	
Sums under—Rupees	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
10	0	2	0	2
20	0	4	0	4
50	0	8	0	8
100	1	0	1	0
200	1	4	2	0
300	1	8	3	0
400	1	12	4	0
500	2	0	5	0
600	2	4	6	0
700	2	8	7	0
800	2	12	8	0
900	3	0	9	0
1,000 and above ...	3	4	10	0

N.B.—The above amounts are payable for each person served, at the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, on application being made in the usual way before 2-30 P. M. daily by the plaintiff or defendant, or by the servant of either, or by an agent of either, who must accompany the Bailiff of this Court for the purpose of pointing out the party on whom the process is to be served.

All processes should show the amount claimed in the suit.

Postage and Registration charges for the return of the papers should be remitted to this Court in postage stamps.

By order of the Court,

C. Y. C. BOLST,
Additional Clerk,
Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

CALCUTTA,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES;
The 7th December 1877.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 26	1,085	...	6,27,644	22,93,154	1,12,26,527	61,62,221
„ 27	41,95,775	3,25,048	6,15,084	59,39,280	1,13,32,608	52,61,613
„ 28	...	4,48,458	6,12,313	45,17,568	1,12,66,103	55,35,385
„ 29	...	5,13,371	6,14,573	39,06,041	1,13,24,264	57,12,932
„ 30	4,88,665	4,39,035	5,30,724	38,91,680	1,09,18,492	62,15,958
Dec. 1	2,37,835	1,75,972	..	41,29,515	1,05,18,354	62,15,958

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 3rd Dec. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 6th December 1877 ... Rs. 1,06,97,111-15-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
7th Dec. 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1877.

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets.

The present rates are :—

	Parcels (Closed Covers).	Packets (Open Covers).
	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding 10 tolas ...	...	1
Not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1877.

No. 6403.—Mr. E. C. George, Post Master, Calcutta, resumed charge of his office, from Mr. W. Alpin, on the forenoon of the 1st December 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1877.

The following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office:—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	Hours up to which late letters are taken with an additional fee of an anna paid in stamps
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ranporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	...
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	7-45 A.M.	7-15 A.M.	...
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	7 P.M.
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	...
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	...
2nd ditto	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	...
3rd ditto	2-30 P.M.	2 P.M.	...
All stations on East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Readeah, Maldah, Dinagepore districts and Assam	3-45 P.M.	3-15 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Furreedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts also Barrackpore	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	7 P.M.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Dacca itself, also Barrackpore	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	...
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, the Central Provinces, as well as in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies ...	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	7 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in the Madras Presidency as far as Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
GENERAL NOTICE.			
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from ...	7 to 8 A.M.	12 to 5 P.M.	...
And on Sundays from	7 to 8 A.M.	4 to 5 P.M.	...

The Letter Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah is cleared at intervals during the day to suit the mails that are despatched by train. For the Chord Line Mail this box is cleared at 8 P.M. Calcutta time (7-30 P.M. Railway time).

Covers (other than Overland) posted after this hour and before 8-50 P.M. Calcutta time (8-20 P.M. Railway time) must, in addition to the postage, bear a late letter fee of 2 annas each, otherwise they will be detained.

All covers posted after 8-50 P.M. Calcutta time will be detained.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

The 7th December 1877.

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 December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th December 1877, at 6 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 9th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th December 1877, at 6 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 12th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Pekin*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th December 1877, 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 13th December 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Venice* and *Hindostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th December 1877.

Allen, Miss Josephine E., care of Mrs. Dall.
Anderson, Mrs. Charles.
Andrew, Arthur.
Baggott, Miss.
Batser, J. A.
Baillie, Mrs.
Ban, Mr.
Bell, W. E.
Bennet, W. F. J.
Boileau, Mrs. E. M.
Biccari, Odoordo, Signor.
Baxter, Wm.
Bet's, P.
Braham & Co.
Bridgenell, J. M.
Brojendro Nath Mullick.
British Consul.
Blake, Miss K.
Burley, A. T.
Campbell, R. L.
Campbell, Mrs. J. H.
Carter, Miss.
Castle, J.
Calvert, J.
Cole, W. E.
Collings, Capt.
Croysdale, Thos.
Deer Brothers, Messrs.
Earle, G. C.
Farrington, Mrs.
Flynn, Mrs. S.
Gabbett, Joseph.
Gangoolly, Khetternauth.
Geary, T.
Gilbert, Mrs.
Grant, Alex.
Grant, S. W.
Gregson & Co., Messrs.
Guiseppe, Casarato.
Holland, Joseph.
Hastings, C.
Hawes, C.
Henderson, J. O.
Hewitt, St. John.
Hoff, Mrs. F.
Howard, W. J.
Hurford, Miss.
Invernizi, Enrico.
Jansen, W.
James, Col.
Johannes, Joseph.
Kellie, A.
Labo, E. M.
Latapie, E. D.
Laybourne & Co.
Leckie, Thos.
Lloyd & Co., Messrs.
Likni, S. W.
Macdonald, J.
Maseyk, James.
Mathews, A.
Munro, Mr.
Martinelly, Alfred.
McDonald, Mrs.
McDonald, Miss Charlotte.
Millar, Capt. J. S. B.
Miller, Mrs.
Mutu Lall, Baboo.
Nugent, Robert.
O'Connors, Mrs. W. F.
Olsen, August.
Pal, Ram Gopal.
Paterson, Capt. H.
Patterson, Mrs.
Peters, M., Private.
Pead, W. B.
Peed, Mr.
Power, Miss.
Payn, Thomas.
Preonath Sen & Co.
Read, Capt. Martin.
Reed, Mr.
Sage, E. M.
Saunders, G. W.
Savi, Mrs.
Soumeer, Shaike.
Somerville, C. F. R.
Scott, Mr.
Shead, G. S.
Smith, J. A.
Smith, G. B.
Spence, Miss Maggie.
Supdt., Provincial Fund Stores.
Stewart, C. E.
Stewart, J.
Tailor, Madame Schagars.
Tompson, F. F.
Thompson, Mrs.
Thomas, Miss.
Waller, W. B.
Watson, Mrs. Hamden.
Weekherlin, Baron W.
White, J.
Wilcox, C. E.
Wrizzo, Miss Helena.

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

Adie, A. E.
Beck, Robt. A.
Bell, Chas. H.
Bennett, T. O.
Beedell, Capt. W.
Bertouse, Ernest.
Boe, Ashjohn.
Bouller, R. F.
Byron, E.
Brown, R. W.
Cameron, Miss.
Chennell, Thomas.
Collinson, Francis B.
Corbett, C. J.
Cumberland, A. H.
Collins, Miss.
Collinsan, J. C.
Craige, Peter.
Croghan, W. J.
Duncrift, John.
E. F. W.
Fancun, Mrs. F.
Faulkes, E.
Fawcus, William.
Felsted, Thos.
Forman, Miss.
Fitzsimons, G.
Greer, R. T.
Guthrie, A.
Harrison, C. W.
Hervy, Capt. J. E. W.
Hulbert, Norman.
Jeffreys, R.
Jomieson, F. W.
Johnson, R. H.
Johnson, Mrs. R.
Johnston, Mrs.
Kermade, R. C.
Killcoyne, Thos.
LeRoy, Z. M.
Leonard, Thomas.
Leon, Mrs. F.
Low, Surgn.-Major L. E.
Lock, Pat.
Lonsdale, John.
Lyons, H. G.
MacGibbon, John.
McCunn, Thomas.
McCunn, W.
MacWilliams, Miss.
Manvers, Capt. W. B. (R.N.)
Marshall, Geo.
Matson, E.
Mirza Abdool Hosein.
Morrison, Jas. S.
Montgomery, C. W.
Nugent, Mrs. P. C. P.
Nundo Lall Mullick.
Orchard, Fred.
O'Larey, Mrs. A.
Ozillia, Capt. P.
Paine, Frank T.
Piket Blime, Madame
Pawsey, R. H.
Pearce, Capt. C.
Platt, J. H.
Poper, A. R.
Powell, H. J.
Read, R. (Junior).
Read, Frederick.
Rowaliff, R. H.
Ryall, H.
Simpson, James M.
Sirk, S. R.
Smith, Mrs. Blanche.
Stewart, Frank.
Story, Augustus.
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Taylor. Revd. J. H.
Tuckett, S. L.
Vaughan, T. E.
Williams, Capt. T.
Wilkes, S.
Wise, Master T.
Woods, Capt. James W.

Registered Letters.

Founda, Lucien.
Walker, Joseph.

Newspapers.

Dixon, J. W.
Johnson, Robert.
McCunn, Wm.
Navin & Co.
Schene, J. Fred.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0 per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0 „
23 „	@	„	2	14	0 „
24 „	@	„	3	0	0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @ Rs. 2 8 0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „ @ „ 2 4 0 „
under 7 „ @ „ 2 0 0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the following notice is published for general information:—

SALE OF EBONY.

Notice is hereby given that two small cargoes of Ebony, each of about 80 tons, will be sold by auction on account of Government at the wharf, Colombo, on the 17th December next, in lots to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at noon.

The logs may be inspected at the wharf, and particulars of their dimensions, &c., may be obtained from the Master Attendant.

The first cargo contains 846 logs of various sizes. The number of logs in the second cargo will be published hereafter.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Reve., Agri. & Commerce.

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

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877. {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 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, 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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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed from 24th to 26th instant, both days inclusive, and on 1st proximo, on account of Christmas holidays and New Year's day.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1877.

No. 34.—The leave granted in Notification No. 13, dated 4th April last, to Mr. J. Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is extended by three days, *viz.*, from 21st to 23rd April 1877.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 8th December 1877.

No. 60.—Mr. J. Williams, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, has been granted twenty-one days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 61.—Luxumun Vishnoo Mahendlay, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted privilege leave

for two months and twenty-two days of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

By Order,

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Jaipur, the 7th December 1877.

No. $\frac{2965}{2249}$*G.*—With reference to Foreign Office Notification No. 3249G, dated 12th November 1877, Major T. Cadell and Major V. E. Law, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the Ulwar Political Agency on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1877.

By Order,

N. C. MARTELLI, *Capt.,*
Offg. 1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th December 1877.

No. 116.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 480 of 1st November 1877, Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., Inspector General, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 3rd December 1877.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Taylor, R.E., K.C.B., Deputy Inspector General, Military Works, and Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, assumed charge of the offices of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General, respectively, on the same date.

No. 117.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 485 of 2nd November 1877, Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, from Colonel L. Russell, R.E., on 3rd December 1877.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Mily. Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 10th December 1877.

No. 28.—Sub-Conductor A. Algar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, availed himself, on 28th November 1877, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 26, dated 22nd October 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 8th December 1877.

No. 81.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 78, dated 22nd ultimo, Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., Assistant Engineer, joined the Meerut Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. W. H. Johnson, C. E., Executive Engineer, received over charge of the Fort William Division from Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., on the forenoon of 1st instant.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. Command,
Military Works.

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 4th December 1877.

No. 2894.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. H. Bolton, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, from the 1st January 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 5th December 1877.

No. 2903.—Privilege leave of absence for 15 days is granted to Roodur Pershad, Overseer, 1st Grade, Sialkot Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

D. LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 5th December 1877.

No. 34.—With reference to Officiating Director's Notification No. 13, dated 10th September 1877, Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Western Rajputana Railway, is re-transferred to the Rajputana Railway.

The 8th December 1877.

No. 35.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State eight months' furlough in extension of that granted in late Director's Notification No. 183 of the 13th November 1876.

No. 36.—Mr. W. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed, on the 24th November 1877, the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

The 11th December 1877.

No. 37.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 31 of the 7th November 1877, regarding the formation of a 2nd Division on the Sindia Railway, *for* "1st November 1877," *read* "1st September 1877."

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 4th December 1877.

No. 91.—Consignments of tea will in future be carried on State Railways in the North-Eastern System at the 3rd instead of the 1st class rate.

The necessary correction should be made in the Indian State Railway general classification of goods.

No. 92.—Mr. J. P. Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Central Office of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted three months' sick leave, with effect from the 10th November 1877.

No. 93.—Notification No. 59 of the 3rd October 1877, granting privilege leave for one month and seventeen days to Baboo Khetter Nath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is cancelled.

No. 94.—Baboo Nundo Lall Sen, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th September 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 5th December 1877.

No. 50.—Mr. Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Construction).

The 7th December 1877.

No. 51.—Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, officiated as Chief Store-keeper for three months, from the forenoon of the 19th May 1877.

The 8th December 1877.

No. 52.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 507 of the 30th ultimo, Mr. W. Hyde, Assistant Apothecary, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th December 1877.

No. 257.—Baboo B. B. Opadhya, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan District to the Eastern Extension Surveys.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 3rd December 1877.

No. 112.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ravi to the Soán Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 6th November 1877, and joined the latter division on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

The 10th December 1877.

No. 113.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 37, dated 22nd October 1877, Mr. W. Vardon, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 23rd November 1877.

No. 114.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 38, dated 23rd October 1877, Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Ravi Division of this Railway on the forenoon of 5th November 1877.

No. 115.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), left the Ravi Division on the forenoon of the 20th November 1877 to assume charge of the duties of Store-Verifier.

No. 116.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 31, dated 21st September 1877, Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Ravi Division on the forenoon of the 16th November 1877.

No. 117.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 41, dated 16th November 1877, Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Jhelum Division of this Railway for the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of the 26th November 1877.

No. 118.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, was allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 18th August 1877.

No. 119.—Mirza Anwar Alli, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 17th December 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 10th December 1877.

No. 65.—Mr. R. B. Hawkins, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo, from the privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 57, dated 5th November last.

The 11th December 1877.

No. 66.—Mr. J. A. Kearney, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th instant from the privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 58, dated 12th November last.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th December 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			18,99,020	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,31,574	4 8	1,60,42,801	6	2
Public Deposits at Branches	90,11,227	1 6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			2,95,91,198	14	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.			2,41,249	0	2
Sundries			12,37,708	12	8
RUPEES			6,90,11,978	1	10

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities			1,06,50,078	1	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			42,42,597	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			40,15,634	10	2
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches			1,66,03,484	12	3
Balances with other Banks			5,26,729	5	6
Bullion			2,49,510	8	5
Dead Stock			9,99,355	7	8
Stamps			8,847	5	2
Sundries			2,07,150	14	0
			3,75,03,388	1	11
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,64,88,388	4 2	3,15,08,589	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,50,20,201	11 9			
RUPEES			6,90,11,978	1	10

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 13th Dec. 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. 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.
331	O 28—34949	1,000	M. R. L. K. Luchmon Chetty.
332	L 69—71729	100	Gopaul Das Salgram.
	„ —71730	100	
334	O 27—27139	500	The Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling.
335	L 94—78942	100	Mr. W. Connors.
	„ —78943	100	Inspector of Police, Collingha Thanah.
337	O 28—42711	1,000	Mr. James Sutherland.
338	O 28—32737	1,000	Dabee Sohoy Dharee Lal.
339	L 94—77530	100	Dabee Sohoy Dharee Lal.
	„ —71850	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

224	L 51—64659 „ —64658	100	Babu Fukeer Chunder Khan.
226	L 22—35802 „ 35803	5	Mohan Lal.
227	L 13—42398 „ —42400	20	Subder Alli.
	L 36—01744 „ —48768	20	
228	A 96—91568 „ —91569	10	Babu Russick Lal Bose.
229	L 3—00464 A 96—02906	10	Babu Brojo Doyal Shaha.
230	L 97—73740 „ —73790	10	Babu Upendra Nath Bose.
357	L 99—32178	10	Babu Mutty Lal Das.
358	L 20—34875	5	Babu Nibarun Chunder Paul.
359	L 91—16368	20	Mr. G. H. Ross.
	„ —51029	20	
360	L 91—86702	20	Mrs. Murray.
361	L 84—06232	100	Babu Kedar Nath Dutt.
362	L 86—34971	10	Babu Nanuck Chund.
363	L 58—77111	10	Babu Rojoni Kant Coondu.
364	L 88—55145	10	Mr. J. Ditmas.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 14th Dec. 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
98	B 52—11612	10	A. Moonesawmy, Wellington.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

203	B 53—31113	10	Agnes Ammall, Vellore.
204	B 40—71586	5	P. R. Viapury Pillay, Salem.
205	B 51—00051	500	Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
	„ —01564	500	
	„ —01565	500	
206	B 52—76260	10	Private Syed Abbasa, 10th N. I., Madras.
207	B 36—17378	5	Pillarisetty Chellapaty Naidu, Nellore.
	B 40—82136	5	
	„ —82327	5	
	B 53—20157	10	
	„ —40708	10	
208	B 40—99013	5	Moothappah Chetty, Madras.
	B 53—14300	10	
	„ —31068	10	
	B 58—32876	100	
	„ —32877	100	
	„ —48031	100	
	„ —61482	100	
209	B 54—21164	20	N. Narayaniah, Cuddapah.
210	B 49—07293	10	Mr. A. deCochonto, Cochin.
	„ —21334	10	
	B 52—99007	10	
	B 42—72460	20	
211	B 53—00703	10	Soobboroyulu, Bellary.
212	B 50—87037	100	Coonjee Perihajee, Madras.
57	B 54—22601 „ —22610 (wrongly joined)	20	C. Arunachala Shastry, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Accts. Genl.'s Office, *The 3rd December 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877-78. 20	F 9—70339	50	Dewlutram Asharna, Merchant of Dhulia.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

8	F 7—62953 „ —64353	10	Narayen Hurry of Bombay.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 6th December 1877.*

C. G. VANSITTART,
for Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
42	D 6—96105	10	Ram Sahoy, Hamirpur.
43	D 10—75279	5	Amar Nath, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

88	D 10—97776	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
28	D 11—68597 „ —68596 (wrongly joined)	10	Babu Parobutty Charan Chatterjee, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 6th December 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
79	E 12—64665	20	Ram Chunder, Student, Government College, Lahore.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

135	E 12—57966	20	Pundit Shunker Das, Kussowlie.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th December 1877.*

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
W84	... M 33—13467	...	20	... Balajee Govind, Coaching Clerk, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broach Station.
W85	... M 21—04763 M 30—04330 „ —73 85 „ —92483 M 31—17150	...	10 each	... Mr. W. J. Essai, Fort, Bombay.
W86	... M 21—47496 M 31—49259 M 28—79161	...	10 each	... Mr. H. deSa, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
W87	... C 90—73071	...	100	... Political Agent, Bhopal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875.			Rs.	
H119	... C 84—50504	...	20	... Mr. J. M. D'Silva, Sub-Cotton Inspector, Dharwar.
1877.				
H189	... M 33—05525	...	20	... The Barrack Inspector, P. C. Poona.
	„ —05528	...	20	...
	M 31—11226	...	10	...
H190	... C 99—36489	...	20	... Bái Pirozbai Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Hornby Row, Bombay.
	M 22—55618	...	20	...
M110	... C 97—81546 C 98—12565	wrongly joined.	10	... Soonderdass Morárji, No. 53, Módikhana, Bombay.
M111	... M 27—81893 M 28—53826	ditto ...	10	... Nánábhoy Jagganáth, Clerk, Messrs. Bhicoo Sázba & Co., Bombay.
M112	... M 27—12638 C 97—78944	ditto ...	10	... Abdullá Allahrakhiá, No. 15, Chutrees-raug Mohlá, Bombay.
M113	... M 16—23027 M 17—57337	ditto ...	10	... Balvantrao Bhasker Josee, No. 607, Girgaum, Breach Candy Road, Bombay.
M114	... M 19—40234 „ —40235	ditto ...	10	... Messrs. Meiffrè Neveu & Co., 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th December 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

Mr. Ney Elias received charge of the office of Officiating British Joint Commissioner, Ladakh, from Mr. W. Jenkyns, C.S., on the afternoon of the 17th November 1877.

P. D. HENDERSON,
On special duty in Kashmir.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 3	15,900	...	4,15,803	37,36,448	1,01,18,278	96,30,686
„ 4	1,33,322	...	4,36,901	34,42,753	97,18,209	70,51,843
„ 5	...	...	4,36,180	30,18,830	93,18,154	74,75,765
„ 6	97,061	...	4,30,388	27,03,341	91,19,991	74,99,403
„ 7	...	...	4,21,677	22,85,370	89,19,892	83,15,483
„ 8	...	...	4,41,690	16,59,113	87,19,918	87,49,710

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 10th Dec. 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 13th December 1877 ... Rs. 1,04,90,671-0-8

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *14th Dec. 1877.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1877.

In consequence of the alteration in Time Table of the East Indian Railway, Registered Letters and Parcels will, on Sundays, be received in the General Post Office at the following hours, *viz.*, from 7 to 8 A.M. and 2 to 3 P.M.; and in the several sub-offices at the following hours:—

Bowbazar	... 7	to 8	A.M.	and	1-30	to 2-30	P.M.
Simla	... 7	„ 8	„	„	1	„ 2	„
Hatkhola	... 7	„ 8	„	„	1	„ 2	„
Baugbazar	... 7	„ 8	„	„	1	„ 2	„
Dhurumtolla	.. 7	„ 8	„	„	1-30	„ 2-30	„
Napit Bazar	.. 7	„ 8	„	„	11-30	„ 12-30	„
Baliaghatta	... 7	„ 8	„	„	11-20	„ 12-20	„
Wellesley	... 7	„ 8	„	„	1-30	„ 2-30	„
Loudon	... 7	„ 8	„	„	1-30	„ 2-30	„
Bhowanipore	. 7	„ 8	„	„	1-30	„ 2-30	„
Khidderpur	... 7	„ 8	„	„	1-30	„ 2-30	„
Alipur	... 7	„ 8	„	„	1-30	„ 2-30	„
Garden Reach	7	„ 8	„	„	1	„ 2	„
Jorasanko	... 7	„ 8	„	„	1-30	„ 2-30	„

The 14th December 1877.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Pattiella*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Pemba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st December 1877. Mail for Mauritius can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th December 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th December 1877.

Allen, Miss Josephine E., care of Mrs. Dall.
Allen, E. A.
Andrew, Arthur.
Angus, Mr.
Austin, A.
Balser, J. A.
Ban, Mr.
Badham, Mrs.
Basivi, K.
Basu, Revd. U. C.
Barry, W. R.
Barlow, H. M.
Baxter, Wm.
Benedict, B.
Bews, Captain J.
Beglie, Captain H.
Bell, W. E.
Betts, P.
Biccari, Odoordo, Signor.
Bordieux, C. Der.
Boesmond, W.
Borlone, E. M.
Brown, Mrs. C.
Bridgenell, J. M.
Brooks, G. H.
Butler, A. David.
Carter, Miss.
Castle, J.
Catlin, Mr.
Chapman, Mrs. S.
Clive, J. W.
Conry, William.
Coffee, Private M.
Cook, John.
Collings, Capt.
Craigstead, J. S. C., No. 101,
Croysdale, Thos.
Crook, Mrs.
Cunninghan, Hon'ble H. S.
Culloden, G.
Dear Brothers, Messrs.
D'Souza, A. W.
Davis, G. C.
Edward, R.
Eddis, W. W.
Ellen.
Fox, Mrs. M. B.
Fraser, W. R.
Gabbett, Joseph,
Gangoolly, Khetternauth.
Geary, T.
Gilbert, Mrs.
Gill, Captain.
Green, Captain G. E.
Gregson & Co., Messrs.
Guiseppe, Casarato.
Hakels, J. H.
Hastings, C.
Harris, J. S.
Harris, T. L. M.
Heals, Capt.
Hewitt, St. John.
Howard, W. J.
Hurford, Miss.
Hunter, Miss R.
Inversisi, Enrico,
James, Col.
Johnson, Mrs.
Jewitt, C. S.
Johannes, Joseph.
Kellie, A.
Latapie, E. D.
Lawrie, A. B.
Leckie, Thos.
Leary, Private J.
Leitzen, E.
LeRoy, V.
Leas, Serjeant.
Lloyd & Co., Messrs.
Lyell, Miss.
Martin, F. N;
Marshall, William.
Mackay, Ius.
Macnaughton, S. L.
McDonald, Miss Charlotte.
Metheral, Madame.
Millar, Capt. J. S. B.
Miller, Mrs.
Mosely, Mrs.
March, Miss.
Mulreany, Isaac B.
Nahair, Mrs.
Narter, W. N.
Nagatingan, Mrs.
Nestill, Mrs. A. W.
Nugent, Robert.
O'Brien, G.
O'Connors, Mrs. W. F.
Paterson, Capt. H.
Patterson, Mrs.
Pead, W. B.
Pereira, Mrs. R.
Pereira, Mrs. M. M. F.
Phillips, Chas.
Power, Miss.
Read, Captain Martin.
Reid, Mrs. M. A.
Residents of Calcutta.
Rivers, Mrs.
Robertson, Mrs. L.
Robert, R.
Ray, Henry.
Saunders, G. W.
Savi, Mrs.
Sankarsey, J.
Scott, Mr. J.
Seamons, M.
Seiger, A.
Smith, J, A.
Spence, Miss Maggie.
Stewart, P. M.
Smeeting, A. C.
Templeton, Mrs. W. C.
Tellord, Major J. A.
Thompson & Co., C. J.
Thomas, Miss.
Todd, J.
Tompson, F. F.
Toomey, Mrs.
Trunis, James.
Waller, W. B.
Watson, Mrs. Hamden.
Ward, Roland.
Weekherlin, Baron W.
White, W. Muir.
Wilkinson, Mrs.
Wright, W. G.
Wright, A.

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

Adie, A. E.
Beck, Robt. A.
Bell, Chas. H.
Bennett, T. O.
Beedell, Capt. W.
Boe, Ashjohn.
Boulter, R. F.
Brown, R. W.
Bruce, Esq.
Cameron, Miss.
Cassedy, J. J.
Cashie, B. B.
Chennell, Thomas.
Collinson, Francis B.
Corbett, C. J.
Cumberland, A. H.
Collins, Miss.
Collinsan, J. C.
Craige, Peter.
Croghan, W. J.
David, Francis.
Doherty, Mrs. H. A.
Donovan, D.
D'Silva, G. P.
Dunsrid, John.
E. F. W.
Fancun, Mrs. F.
Faulkes, E.
Fawcus, William.
Felsted, Thos.
Fitzsimons, G.
Ginger, Mrs.
Guthrie, A.
Harrison, C. W.
Howey, Capt. J. E. W.
Indelicato Orazio, Sigr.
Jeffreys, R.
Johnson, Mrs. R.
Johnston, Mrs.
Jones, W. Arnold.
Kermade, R. C.
Killcoyne, Thos.
LeRoy, Z. M.
Leonard, Thomas.
Leon, Mrs. F.
Lock, Pat.
Lonsdale, John.
MacGibbon, John.
McCunn, Thomas.
McCunn, W.
MacWilliams, Miss.
Macdonald, J.
Manvers, Capt. W. B. (R.N.)
Marshall, Geo.
Matson, E.
Mirza Abdool Hosein.
Montgomery, C. W.
Nugent, Mrs. P. C. P.
Nundo Lall Mullick.
Orchard, Fred.
Ozillia, Capt. P.
Paine, Frank T.
Piket Blime, Madame.
Pawsey, R. H.
Platt, J. H.
Peper, A. R.
Powell, H. J.
Preston, Mrs.
Read, R. (Junior).
Roman, Jacob.
Rowolff, R. H.
Ryall, H.
Simpson, James M.
Sirk, S. S.
Stafford, General.
Stewart, Frank.
Steel, Major J. P.
Story, Augustus.
Taylor, J. S.
Taylor. Revd. J. H.
Tuckett, S. L.
Williams, Capt. T.
Willins, W. E. S.
Wilks, S.
Wise, Master T.
Woods, Capt. James W.

Registered Letters.

Founda, Lucien.

Newspapers.

Brown, E., Hon'ble.
Cowie, Maxwell.
Craig, Peter.
Delahey, Mrs.
Dixon, J. W.
Eckford, Miss Anne.
Kermode, R. C.
Macdonald, J.
Navin & Co.
Poper, A. R.
Story, W.
Schenek, J. F.

Parcel.

Bidew, C. Stanley.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the following notice is published for general information :—

SALE OF EBONY.

Notice is hereby given that two small cargoes of Ebony, each of about 80 tons, will be sold by auction on account of Government at the wharf, Colombo, on the 17th December next, in lots to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at noon.

The logs may be inspected at the wharf, and particulars of their dimensions, &c., may be obtained from the Master Attendant.

The first cargo contains 346 logs of various sizes. The number of logs in the second cargo will be published hereafter.

With reference to the above advertisement, it is hereby notified that the second cargo of Ebony alluded to weighs 60 tons, and contains 135 logs.

Particulars of the dimensions of the logs may be obtained from the Master Attendant, Colombo.

C. J. LYALL,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Reve., Agri., & Commerce.

NOTICE.

All Treasury Officers are requested to address advices of Remittance Transfer Receipts and Supply Bills drawn by them on Lahore Treasury or Bank of Bengal, Lahore, to the Treasury Officer, Lahore (*vide* paragraph 11 of the Indian Bill Rules).

J. A. ROBINSON,

Extra Asstt. Commr. & Treasury Officer.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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„ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Beypore.
„ 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.
„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
„ 7. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.

No. 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.
„ 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
„ 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
„ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.
„ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
„ 15. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.
„ 17. Alteration in position of "intermediate" light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house.
„ 19. Correct position of Santipilly Light-house.
„ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
„ 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.
„ 22. Additional information, light-vessel Krishna Shoal; and light at Pooree.
„ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.
„ 24. Night signals shown by British Pilot ves sels in the English channel.

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„ 3, for 1868-69	...	„ *5,*	„ *5-12.*
„ 4, for 1869-70	...	„ *5,*	„ *5-14.*
„ 5, for 1870-71	...	„ *5,*	„ *6-2.*
„ 6, for 1871-72	...	„ *5,*	„ *6-0.*
„ 7, for 1872-73	...	„ *5,*	„ *6-2.*
„ 8, for 1873-74	...	„ *5,*	„ *6-2.*
„ 9, for 1874-75 with a separate review of the Accounts of the Trade and Navigation of India for 1874-75, as compared with previous years, by J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary	...	„ *5,*	„ *6-8.*
No. 10, for 1875-76—			
Vol. I	...	„ *5,*	„ *6-12.*
„ II	...	„ *5,*	„ *6-2.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of India,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 14.—Papers relating to the extension of Railway Communication in India, 3 Vols., with Supplement. *Price, Rs. 14 the set; packing and postage Rs. 4-4.*

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No. XXII.—Official correspondence on the subject of attaching Lightning Conductors to Powder Magazines, 1839 to 1845. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. XXV.—Selection of papers from 1853 to 1858, regarding the construction of a Light-house on the Alguada Reef. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXVI.—Report on the Government Iron Works at Kumaon, with Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for establishing Iron Works in Kumaon, and Remarks on the Iron Deposits of Himalayas, by W. Sowerby, 1858. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

No. XXXIII.—Report on the Revenue Returns of the Canals under the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, for 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. XXXIV.—Report on the Affairs of Khelat, from 1857 to 1860.

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No. XL.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1862-63. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLI.—Report on the projected Tramway between Nagpore and the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces, by R. Temple, Esq., B. C. S., 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLII.—Correspondence from 1858 to 1864, relating to the deterioration of lands from a destructive saline efflorescence called "Reh." *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. XLIII.—Report on the Mahanuddy and its Tributaries, the Resources and Trade of the adjacent Countries, and the proposed Works for the Improvement of Navigation and Irrigation, by R. Temple, Esq., B. C. S., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, 1864. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage 4 annas.*

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No. XLV.—Memorandum on the River Hooghly, together with a Report on some Operations for its Improvement carried on during 1862-63. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India:

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

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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, 3 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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The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

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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:—

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. 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.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1877.

Offices opened and closed during the month of November 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
*Cherat ...	Punjab ...	28th ...	Closed.
*Guneshkhind ...	Bombay Presidency	3rd ...	Ditto.
*Kalka ...	Punjab ...	25th ...	Ditto.
*Malabar Point...	Bombay Presidency	3rd ...	Re-opened.
*Matheran ...	Ditto ...	30th ...	Closed.
*Mittri ...	Beluchistan ...	1st ...	Opened.

* Season Offices.

The 19th December 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th December 1877.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1877.

No. 101.—Mr. J. R. Preece, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for twenty-eight days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 18th to 28th July 1877, and from 14th to 30th August 1877. For the period from 29th July to 13th August 1877, Mr. Preece was on duty, having been recalled from leave in the interest of the public service.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 31st instant, in addition to those days already advertised.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 2nd to 15th January 1878, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1877.

Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, Officiating 2nd Grade, attached to No. 5 Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted in Notification dated 11th September 1877, on the forenoon of the 17th idem, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th October 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Major-Genl.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1877.

No. 4.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Alfred Collimore Wilson Lemarchand, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, from the 18th November 1877, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment from the afternoon of the 17th December 1877.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Major-Genl., R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Kishengurh, the 13th December 1877.

No. $\frac{3040}{2309}$*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon, Political Agent in Jeypore, has been granted subsidiary leave on his return from furlough, from the 8th to the 15th November 1877, both days inclusive.

Camp Ajmere, the 14th December 1877.

No. $\frac{3049}{2318}$*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 3249G., dated 12th November 1877, Major T. Cadell, V.C., received charge of the Office of Political Agent in Marwar and Jeysulmere from Surgeon S. M. Brereton on the afternoon of the 29th idem.

No. $\frac{3055}{2325}$*G.*—Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Medical Board at that place, with effect from the 1st January 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
A. P. THORNTON, *Lieut.,*
Offg. 1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 10th December 1877.

No. 82.—Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R. E., Temporary Executive Engineer, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the same day.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command, Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 11th December 1877.

No. 2982.—Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, of the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, reported his departure from Rawul Pindi on the afternoon of 9th instant to join the Head-Quarters Staff of Inspector General of Military Works, Simla, to which he is transferred per Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 113, dated Simla, 23rd November 1877.

The 12th December 1877.

No. 2994.—The leave granted to Overseer Roodur Pershaud, per Notification No. 2903 of the 5th instant, is cancelled.

D. LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th December 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 517, dated the 7th instant, Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard, Assistant Examiner, joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 12th December 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 14th December 1877.

No. 2109.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 447 of 12th October 1877, Mr. R. G. Macdonald and Mr. Frank Morrison, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 13th December 1877.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 18th December 1877.

No. 95.—Mr. C. J. Rose, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned on the forenoon of the 1st December 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 66 of the 26th October 1877.

No. 96.—Mr. W. M. Johnston, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway, returned on the afternoon of the 10th December 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 74 of the 11th November 1877.

No. 97.—With reference to Notification No. 77 of the 24th November 1877, Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the Tirhoot for the Northern Bengal State Railway on the 12th December 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 12th December 1877.

No. 85.—With reference to Notification No. 28, dated 26th October 1877, of the Director of State Railways, Central System, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdock, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Neemuch on the forenoon of 20th November 1877.

No. 86.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 5th December 1877 to join the Extension Division, Neemuch State Railway, to which he is transferred.

No. 87.—Babu Jogendra Lall Chutterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 15th December 1877.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 432, dated 3rd October 1877, Mr. E. A. Wood, Accountant, 3rd Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the forenoon of the 11th December 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th December 1877.

No. 258.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 37, dated 22nd October 1877, Mr. S. W. Vardon, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 17th November 1877.

The 13th December 1877.

No. 260.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 52, dated 8th December 1877, Mr. W. Hyde, Assistant Apothecary, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 9th October 1877, and is posted to the medical charge of the Mooltan District.

No. 261.—Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from the three months' leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 188 of 31st August 1877, on the forenoon of 4th November 1877.

The 14th December 1877.

No. 262.—The following posting and transfers have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District:—

Mr. E. Leycester, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Ghotki to the Larkana Division.

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Reti to the Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 17th December 1877.

No. 120.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 41, dated 16th November 1877, Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, left the Ravi Division of this Railway to join the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of 1st December 1877.

No. 121.—With reference to Punjab Northern State Railway Notification No. 64, dated 2nd June 1877, Mr. W. Harvie, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of six months' sick leave.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 17th December 1877.

No. 67.—Pundit Janki Nath, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th instant, from the privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 60, dated 12th November last.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 6th December 1877.

No. 2117.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 436, dated 4th October 1877, Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure for Mysore on the forenoon of the 23rd September 1877.

The 12th December 1877.

No. 2201.—Babu Amar Singh, Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his return to duty from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1348, dated 19th September 1877, and was transferred to the Ahmedabad Section of this Railway, which he joined on the forenoon of the 12th October 1877.

JAMES COLLET,
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 RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 10	19,41,400	...	4,46,695	33,53,937	85,51,384	91,89,387
,, 11	7,450	...	4,15,356	29,59,628	85,65,521	93,78,376
,, 12	43,35,821	...	4,39,900	68,53,022	88,01,142	95,12,468
,, 13	3,47,395	...	4,15,170	67,83,879	89,01,764	96,31,999
,, 14	4,40,204	1,83,819	4,19,764	68,12,708	91,29,207	97,19,026
,, 15	...	1,78,353	4,16,779	64,03,371	93,17,413	99,54,452

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 17th Dec. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 20th December 1877 ... Rs. 88,52,062-3-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
21st Dec. 1877.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 536.—*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 1st December 1877.*

Order of receipt.	Public Works (Buildings and Roads Branch and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph. Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	Sept. 1877	Nov. 19, 1877
2	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
3	Port Blair ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „
4	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „
5	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
6	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
7	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
8	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
9	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
10	Simla Imperial Circle.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
11	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Dec. 1, „
12	Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 1, „
13	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 1, „
14	Grand Trunk Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 1, „
15	Berars (Assigned Districts.)	Ditto ...	Do. 1, „
16	Central Provinces	Aug. 1877	Oct. 24, „
17	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „
18	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9, „
19	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
20	British Burma ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
21	Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „
22	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „

Order of receipt.	Irrigation. Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajpootana ...	Sept. 1877	Nov. 17, 1877
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
3	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 1, „
4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 1, „
5	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 1, „
6	Bombay ...	Aug. 1877	Nov. 1, „
7	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 2, „
8	British Burma ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5, „
	Guaranteed Railways.		
1	Punjab ...	Sept. 1877	Nov. 22, 1877
2	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
3	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
4	Bengal ...	Aug. 1877	Do. 4, „
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „

Order of receipt.	State Railways (Capital). Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Sittang Valley.	Oct. 1877	Nov. 30, 1877
2	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.	Sept. 1877	Oct. 31, „
3	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 20, „
4	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
5	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
6	Nulhattee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
7	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
8	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
9	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
10	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
11	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
12	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
13	Tirhoot Surveys ...	Aug. 1877	Sept. 15, „
14	Seebsagur Coal Line Survey.	Ditto ...	Oct. 10, „
15	Assam Extension Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 10, „
16	Store-keeper ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13, „
17	Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
18	Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
19	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
20	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto ...	Nov. 4, „
21	Bellary and Hubli	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „
22	Dhond and Munmar.	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „
23	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ..	Do. 9, „
	State Railways (Revenue).		
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Sept. 1877	Oct. 29, 1877
2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Nov. 22, „
3	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
4	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
6	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
7	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 1, „
8	Oomraotee ...	Aug. 1877	Oct. 5, „
9	Khamgaon ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5, „
10	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 1, „
11	Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „
12	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 12, „

The 21st December 1877.

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

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th December 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,020	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 73,29,398 2 11			
Public Deposits at Branches ... 90,23,493 1 9	1,63,52,891	4	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,84,92,163	11	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,37,339	7	9
Sundries	13,17,400	4	11
RUPEES ...	6,82,98,814	13	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,08,71,808	0	2
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	42,25,597	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	39,13,476	11	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,58,18,551	14	7
Balances with other Banks ...	9,12,310	2	5
Bullion	2,06,091	15	3
Dead Stock	9,99,550	13	5
Stamps	7,909	15	0
Sundries	2,05,286	13	2
	3,71,60,583	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,51,01,048 9 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,60,37,182 13 6	3,11,38,231	6	6
RUPEES ...	6,82,98,814	13	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th Dec. 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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 December 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans					4½ per cent. Loans			5 per cent. Loan of 1866-67.	6½ per cent. Loan of 1869-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for		Total Amount.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	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 30th November 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,71,000	2,14,40,300	1,14,93,000	1,79,56,800	42,20,600	3,00,000	3,08,79,700	79,800	4,63,88,500	1,08,000	33,03,000	14,67,87,539
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1877	...	...	...	...	...	16,700	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1877	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	3,000	32,000	...	...	1,13,000	...	98,500	...	...	2,59,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 16th December 1877	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	1,100	75,000	1,500	...	28,000	...	90,500	...	...	2,06,100
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,71,000	2,14,80,000	1,15,17,100	1,80,63,800	42,22,100	3,00,000	3,10,20,700	79,800	4,65,77,500	1,08,000	33,03,000	14,69,89,339
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	3,000	7,700	...	...	1,000	...	20,000	...	...	86,000
Balance on 15th December 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,66,200	2,14,40,500	1,15,14,100	1,80,56,100	42,22,100	3,00,000	3,10,19,700	79,800	4,65,57,500	1,08,000	33,03,000	14,68,03,339

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,574 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,522 lakhs.

„	16th Oct. 1877 to 31st Oct.	„	„	1 „
„	1st Nov. „ to 15th Nov.	„	„	5 „
„	16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	14 „
„	1st Dec. „ to 15th Dec.	„	„	3 „
				11 „
				6 „
				4 „
				2,606 lakhs.
				2,532 „
				76 „

Balance against India

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th December 1877.

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.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
341	L 27—57070 to „ —57086, „ —55955 to „ —55965	5 each	The Political Agent, Bhopal.
342	L 80—42648	20	Nard Alli.
343	L 94—74385	100	Babu Biresshur Banerjee.
345	L 94—73973, „ —70638	100, 100	Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
346	L 78—25709, O 7—21910	20, 10	Fool Chund Kanja.
347	N 7—14463, L 81—37734, L 61—69919	1,000, 50, 10	The Officiating Magistrate, Bijnor.
348	L 92—73803	50	Hookum Chund Kanejea Ram.
350	O 20—16281	20	Babu Issen Chunder Das.
351	L 28—51830	5	Colonel O. Wilkinson.
355	O 28—34251, L 84—39876, L 92—62064	1,000, 100, 50	Babu Ram Lal Saha.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
233	L 21—85245, „ —85313		5	Ojoodhia Pershad Bajpie.
236	E 15—09019, L 67—96587		50	Golalljee and Monohur Lall.
237	L 73—29813, L 95—65249		10	Babu Prasanna Chandra Guha.
238	L 10—02135, „ —02136		5	Babu Monohur Pal.
239	L 20—29592, „ —29591		5	Babu Gopee Nath Bose.
240	L 43—21698, L 34—21698		10	Jankee Pershad.
	L 16—32479, „ —32476		5	Jankee Pershad.
241	O 7—00107, „ —00109		10	Babu Mohendra Narain Bose.
365	L 95—65249		10	Babu Jattra Mohun Biswas.
366	A 92—14380		50	Babu Kisory Mohun Roy.
367	O 10—13561		10	Babu Jadub Chunder Palit.
368	L 23—99017		5	Bungsheedhur Ram.
369	A 10—21379, A 73—80247, „ —45910		20, 20, 20	Babu Mohavarut Dey.
370	L 17—85781		5	Babu Gopal Chunder Bose.
371	O 8—20349, O 6—39514		10, 10	Jankee Pershad.
372	O 7—26796		10	Babu Raghobur Dyal.
373	O 8—56024		10	Babu Preonath Mitter.
374	L 24—20912		5	Babu Prasanna Coomer Bose.
375	L 27—82846		5	Babu Pittumber Mukerjee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 21st Dec. 1877.*

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
89	D10—87648		5	Baboo Isan Chunder, Gya.
29	D 4—74528, „ —74553	wrongly joined	50	Rahim Khan, Rajpur, Zillah Dehra.
30	D 4—72395, „ —72396	ditto	50	Baboo Nanack Chand, Benares.
31	D 6—71275, „ —71266	ditto	10	Baboo Gobind Chunder, Mooradabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 13th December 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH.
Asstt. 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.	
80	E 12—53738	20	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Lucknow.
81	E 10—89292	10	Ganesh Das, Government College, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
122	E 12—20935		20	Sayud Mohomed Ali Hossan, Tehsildar, Gorotta.
138	E 12—46125, E 4—73769, E 10—00793, „ —27662, „ —75293		20, 50, 10, 10, 10	Lieutenant H. Willan, 4th Hussars, Rawulpindee.
38	E 10—38826, „ —35599		10	Jani Mistree, Loodiana.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 15th December 1877.*

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
99	B 42—88144	20	C. Masilamony Moodelliar, Oossoor.
100	B 53—11779	10	Post Master General, Madras.
101	B 46—03016	5	Post Master, Madras.
102	B 58—70036	100	Lieutenant E. Lewis, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
213	B 52—49331, B 53—07587, „ —29710, B 54—06052		10, 10, 10, 20	M. Authi Narayanasawmi Pillay, Mayaveram.
214	B 52—77491, „ —86442, B 53—09659, B 55—49482, „ —49483, B 58—65178, „ —65180, „ —65182, „ —65183		10, 10, 10, 50, 50, 100, 100, 100, 100	Sooltan Mohideen Saib, Sooramungalum.
215	B 52—73843		10	F. Jutholl, Esq., M.D., Mogulserai.
216	B 53—39433		10	C. Bavatheen Saib & Co., Bangalore.
217	B 55—12153		50	P. Appasawmy Chettiar, Poonamalee.
218	B 42—88486		20	G. P. Streenivassa Charry, Madras.
219	B 40—95809		5	B. Balasawmy Chetty, Adoni.
220	B 40—74800		5	C. S. Kristnier, Madras.
221	B 51—07203		500	Chikkunnah Chetty, Madras.
222	B 49—59426		10	T. Cheyoor Shunmooga Moodelliar, Merkanum.
223	B 52—42659		10	P. T. Streenivasa Ragava Charry, Madrantikum.
224	B 53—11820		10	Mr. J. J. DeCeles, Madras.
58	B 58—55146, „ —55149	wrongly joined	100	Mahomed Abdul Lateef Saib, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, *The 10th December 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875.			Rs.	
H144	C 96—28722		10	Captain J. M. Hunter, Assistant Political Agent, Jhallawar.
1877.				
H191	M 17—73829		10	F. S. P. Lely, Esq., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.
H192	M 26—17974, „ —23330, M 38—02271		1,000, 1,000, 500	Mr. M. Meyer, No. 304, Parell Road.
H193	M 21—89357		10	Dharanchand Nagindass, Ahmedabad.
H195	M 22—09292, M 27—53501		20, 10	Mr. Framji Dádábhoy, Commissariat Agent, Choral Chokey.
M115	M 22—34132, „ —34135	wrongly joined.	20	Nahnabhoy Valabhjee, No. 27, Boiwada, Bombay.
M116	M 16—45551, M 17—67992	ditto	10	Gopalsing Goroo Dutsing, Amraoti.
M117	M 27—66554, „ —70498	ditto	10	Mr. Kavasjee Hormasjee Mistry, L. M. S., Bottliwala Street, Bombay.
H196	M 16—80424, M 21—17778, M 27—81450		10 each	Mr. H. Coosman, No. 10, Medow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 18th December 1877.*

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTES.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877-78.		Rs.	
22	... F 9—70890	... 50	... } Meer Burkut Ally, Hospital Assistant, Burha.
	„ —71491	... 50	... }
		Rs.	MUTILATED NOTE.
23	... F 8—45252	... 20	... Mahomed Ally Bera, Merchant, Nagpur.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 13th December 1877.*

C. G. VANSITTART,
for *Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRAH.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 4th December 1877.

No. 732.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first section of "The Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877," and by the first section of "The Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877," respectively, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, hereby directs that the said Regulations, which were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd November 1877, shall come into operation on the first day of January 1878.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1877.

Consequent on the admission of the countries mentioned below into the General Postal Union, the following revised Postage rates will have effect from the 1st January 1878 :—

	Each Letter (c) denotes compulsory prepayment.		Each Newspaper.	Each packet of Newspaper, printed papers, &c.
	Per ½ oz.	Registration fee.	Per 4 oz.	Per 2 oz.
AFRICA, WEST COAST (BRITISH COLONIES), GOLD COAST, LAGOS, SENEGAMBIA, SIERRA LEONE—				
Viâ Brindisi through the United Kingdom	I	c6	4	2	2½
Viâ Brindisi through French Office, Modane	I	5	4	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only by French packet through Agent on board	I	5	4	1	1½
Falkland Island same as above	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras (British) same as above	...	...	...	...	...

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 21st December 1877.

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 22nd December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab Kyouk-Phyoo, and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 24th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th December 1877, at 6 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 26th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th December 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th December 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@ Rs.	2	10 0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@ „	2	12 0	„
23 „	@ „	2	14 0	„
24 „	@ „	3	0 0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@ Rs.	2	8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@ „	2	4 0	„
under 7 „	@ „	2	0 0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

All Treasury Officers are requested to address advices of Remittance Transfer Receipts and Supply Bills drawn by them on Lahore Treasury or Bank of Bengal, Lahore, to the Treasury Officer, Lahore (*vide* paragraph 11 of the Indian Bill Rules).

J. A. ROBINSON,
Extra Asstt. Commr. & Treasury Officer.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, 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.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

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 & Co., Bombay ; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

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Price—Bound copies ... ... Rs. 45 0 0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. 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 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, 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.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 2nd to 15th January 1878, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1877.

Mr. W. Stotesbury, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 8 Mysore Topographical Survey, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. A. James, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 8 Mysore Topographical Survey, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Major-Genl.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 22nd December 1877.

No. 62.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 24th instant.

No. 63.—Gunesh Bulall Fanshe, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted one and half month's privilege leave, with effect from the 4th ultimo.

No. 64.—Mr. E. A. Wood, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Examiner's Office, Central India, on the afternoon of the 8th instant, with reference to Government Notification No. 432 of 3rd October 1877, transferring him to Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

No. 65.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindoostanee as laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section 4, paragraph 21.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 24th December 1877.

No. $\frac{3112}{2360}$*G.*—Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deolie Irregular Force, is granted one day's general leave from the 8th to the 9th July 1877, in extension of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. $\frac{876}{637}$G., dated 31st March last.

By Order,
N. C. MARTELLI, *Capt.*,
Offg. 1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 15th December 1877.

No. 126.—With reference to Notification No. 108, dated 14th November 1877, granting fifteen days' privilege leave to Mr. A. Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Captain R. S. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Class, with effect from the 23rd November 1877, until further orders.

The 17th December 1877.

No. 127.—Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one and half month, with effect from the 11th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Inspector G. Collins will hold charge of current duties of District Superintendent's Office during Mr. Wright's absence on leave.

By Order,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th December 1877.

No. 118.—Captain S. W. Jenner, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

The 11th December 1877.

No. 119.—Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee, as laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II, iv, 21, on 29th November 1877.

The 17th December 1877.

No. 121.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 113, dated 23rd November 1877, Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Temporary Executive Engineer, reported his arrival at Simla on the 12th December 1877, after noon.

Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., reported his departure for Rawul Pindi on the 14th December 1877, before noon.

No. 122.—Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 123.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, is granted subsidiary leave from 24th October to 4th November 1877, to enable him to join his appointment.

This cancels that portion of Inspector General's Notification No. 107 of 10th November 1877, granting Mr. Anderson subsidiary leave.

The 19th December 1877.

No. 124.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 485, dated 2nd November 1877, Colonel L. Russell, R.E., made over, and Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, on forenoon of 1st December 1877.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 117, dated 6th December 1877.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 21st December 1877.

No. 3074.—Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Matta Pershad, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rawul Pindi Fort Division, Military Works, from the 2nd January 1878, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

D. LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 21st December 1877.

No. 33.—Mr. R. D. Falkiner, C.E., Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 27th November 1877, of the preparatory leave granted to him in Inspector General's No. 109 of the 3rd November 1877.

JOHN P. C. ANDERSON, *C.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 19th December 1877.

No. 38.—Mr. J. B. Adam, Inspector of Maintenance, 3rd Grade, Rajputana Railway, is promoted to Inspector of Maintenance, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 3rd September last, *vice* Mr. T. Hainsworth, deceased.

No. 39.—Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Rajputana Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana Railway.

The 22nd December 1877.

No. 40.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th November 1877.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 21st December 1877.

No. 88.—With reference to Notification No. 32, dated 9th November 1877, of the Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mhow on the afternoon of 12th December 1877.

No. 89.—Mr. T. Burrell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Ghat Division on the afternoon of 15th December 1877 to join the Barnagar Division, to which he is transferred.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 21st December 1877.

No. 19.—Mr. V. Moothoovera Chetty, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, joined the Office of the Superintendent of Workshops, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the 23rd October 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line), Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th December 1877.

No. 265.—Lalla Rulla Ram, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is granted one month and nine days' privilege leave from 24th December 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 18th December 1877.

No. 266.—In this Office Notification No. 249, dated 27th November 1877, for "22nd instant" read "17th instant."

The 19th December 1877.

No. 267.—Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 25th November 1877, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it.

No. 268.—Mr. W. Larkins, Accountant, 4th Grade, Khanpur Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 20th December 1877.

No. 269.—Pundit Kishan Lal, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Larkana to the Khanpur Division.

No. 270.—The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District:—

Mr. H. E. Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Kurrachee, this 17th day of December 1877.

Name,—Andrew Anderson.
Age,—25 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Speaks English with a foreign accent.
Date of Desertion,—15th December 1877.
From whence Deserted,—Kurrachee, Sind.
Date of Enlistment,—26th September 1870.
Place of Enlistment,—Dover.
Parish where Born,—Heligoland.
County,—Isle of Heligoland.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Butcher.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Coat or Jacket,— ... } Took his uniform with him.
Waistcoat,— ... } Supposed to be dressed in Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Supposed to be dressed in Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—Deserted while on pass. Belonged to the Band of the Regiment.

E. MEURANT, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 83rd Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, dated at Bareilly, this 24th day of December 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1408, Private John Johnson.
Age,—35 years.
Size,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, clear; hair, brown tinged with grey; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—19th December 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Bareilly.
Date of Enlistment,—1st December 1866.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which Born,—Navan Co. Meath.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 12 years' service.

E. L. DILLON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-18th (The Royal Irish) Regt. of Foot.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 27th December 1877 ... Rs. 79,48,697-3-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *28th Dec. 1877.*

NOTICE.

All Treasury Officers are requested to address advices of Remittance Transfer Receipts and Supply Bills drawn by them on Lahore Treasury or Bank of Bengal, Lahore, to the Treasury Officer, Lahore (*vide* paragraph 11 of the Indian Bill Rules).

J. A. ROBINSON,
Extra Asstt. Commr. & Treasury Officer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd December 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			18,99,020	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,89,496	12 11	1,54,38,987	4	7
Public Deposits at Branches	88,49,490	7 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			2,82,72,731	12	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.			3,05,470	1	4
Sundries			12,74,474	6	9
RUPEES			6,71,90,683	9	1

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities			1,08,73,760	8	2
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			42,37,797	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			40,88,554	13	8
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches			1,66,63,059	15	0
Balances with other Banks			11,08,080	2	0
Bullion			1,58,265	13	10
Dead Stock			9,99,684	1	1
Stamps			6,936	10	0
Sundries			2,04,446	1	3
			3,83,40,585	2	8
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,22,53,737	1 1	2,88,50,098	6	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,65,96,361	5 4			
RUPEES			6,71,90,683	9	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 27th Dec. 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. 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 :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
44	... L 47—16534		... 20	... The Post Master General, Punjab.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
90	... D 4—79220		... 50	... Major C. Collingwood, R. A., Morar, Gwalior.
91	... D 5—86067		... 20	... Baboo Purma Nund Bajpaee, Lahore.
32	... D 11—68491 / „ —68461	wrongly joined	10	... Rustonjee Furdoonji, Nusseerabad.
33	... D 10—88443 / „ —88442	ditto	... 5	... Baboo Bishnul Dass Bunall, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th December 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
J 7—64322		... 5	... The Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Cawnpore.
„ —64799		... 5	...
J 10—09527		... 100	... P. Moossa, Amaratolla Gullee, Calcutta.
„ —13764		... 100	...
„ —15752		... 100	...
„ —13430		... 100	...
„ —15754		... 100	...
„ —15657		... 100	...
„ —13345		... 100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
J 7—41138		...	5	... M. Subramanien, Assistant Master, High School, Ernaculam.
J 9—08864		...	10	... John David, Butler to Colonel Mardall, Madras.
J 10—14824		...	100	... Gundloor Streenivasa Chetty, Door No. 42, Black Town, Madras.
J 6—99629 / „ —98190	wrongly joined		10	... H. W. Shephard, Barrister-at-law, Madras.
J 9—07216 / „ —07219	ditto	...	10	... T. Kistna Row, Madras Railway, Palghaut.
J 4—80600		...	50	... P. Oudahlichee, Door No. 123, Ungapah Naik's Street, Madras.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st December 1877.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
103	... B 51—10066		... 500	... Assistant Commissioner in charge of Police, Toomkoor.
104	... B 53—24368		... 10	... T. G. Suntherasa Iyer, Namkul.
105	... B 55—48875		... 50	... Ghoolam Mohideen, Madras.
106	... B 58—10808		... 100	... K. S. Krishna Iyer, Madura.
	„ —14491		... 100	...
	„ —39704		... 100	...
107	... B 54—04987		... 20	... Acting Post Master General, Madras.
	„ —45648		... 20	...

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
225	... B 53—44919		... 10	... Mr. G. Doyle, Cuddapah.
226	... B 40—77127		... 5	... M. Vencatasoobba Row, Bellary.
227	... B 50—19776		... 100	... Krishnathas Dwarkathas Thatha Boy Madura Doss, Madras.
	„ —53035		... 100	...
	„ —87705		... 100	...
	B 58—00554		... 100	...
	„ —06081		... 100	...
	„ —25443		... 100	...
	„ —30114		... 100	...
	„ —35435		... 100	...
	„ —42990		... 100	...
	„ —50112		... 100	...
	„ —51025		... 100	...
	„ —55867		... 100	...
	„ —56263		... 100	...
	„ —58014		... 100	...
	„ —64949		... 100	...
	„ —65440		... 100	...
	„ —65793		... 100	...
	„ —65808		... 100	...
	„ —66301		... 100	...
228	... B 20—67449		... 10	... Mr. P. Staunton, Officiating Agent, Bangalore Bank, Bangalore.
	B 30—59853		... 20	...
229	... B 52—33556		... 10	... District Engineer, Madura.
230	... B 40—62672		... 10	... P. S. Aroghiasawmy Chetty, Trichinopoly.
	„ —80685		... 10	...
232	... B 58—10997		... 100	... Booja Ballalh Pari, Balasore.
	B 29—79825		... 1,000	...
59	... B 58—43815 / „ —43816	wrongly joined	100	... S. Tippoo Saib, Madras.
60	... B 43—86790 / B 55—10647	ditto	... 50	... C. Moonesawmy Naidu, Madras.
62	... B 40—30780 / „ —30781	wrongly joined	... 5	... M. Cumbiah, Bangalore.
	B 52—74080 / „ —72414	ditto	... 10	...
	B 42—64076 / „ —64078	ditto	... 20	...

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office,
The 22nd December 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
1877-78. 7	... F 7—82131		... 10	... H. J. Springer, of the Judicial Commissioner's Office.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Half Note.

			Rs.	
1877-78. 21	... F 9—71415		... 50	... W. Venket Roydu, Accountant, Department Public Works, Sagor Road Division, Puchmarhi.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th December 1877.

T. H. BIGGS,
Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
82	... E 10—88400		... 10	... Hurdial and Chet Ram, Lahore.
83	... E 1—35778		... 1,000	... Maya Das and Thacker Das, Sialkot.
84	... E 7—00261		... 5	... The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.
	E 10—83816		... 10	...
85	... E 12—07466		... 20	... Ram Lall Saha, Durbhunga.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th December 1877.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W88	... M 25—69078	... 100	... Hormasjee Dorabjee Dotiwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H197	... M 23—58352	... 50	... Mr. Wamanrao Sitaram, Vahivatdar, Navsari Kasba, Taluka
	M 25—27336	... 100	... Velacha, Baroda State.
H198	... M 23—40413	... 50	...
	„ —80523	... 50	...
	M 25—24301		Chatarmal. (Vernacular address illegible.)
	„ —46230		
	„ —51882	... 100 each	...
	„ —70702		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 24th December 1877.*

W. WELLS.
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1877.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Puttialla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta 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 Monday, the 31st December 1877, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 1st January 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajputana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd January 1878, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th January 1878.

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

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 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 5th January 1878, at 6 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th December 1877.

Abdool Malick, Moonshee.
Allen, Miss Josephine E., care of Mrs. Dall.
Bailey, J. R., Master.
Barker, J.
Biggs, Mrs. Rachel.
Bell, W. M.
Boarn, G.
Burke, Mrs. J.
Burrage, Mrs. H.
Calbeck, Mrs. E. J.
Caghlan, J. A.
Caldwell, Miss.
Canto, Mrs.
Carew, Mrs.
Carey, Mrs. M.
Christin, T.
Clairy, Mrs.
Collings, Capt.
C., No. 101.
Cunninghan, Hon'ble H. S.
Dallas, J. F.
Delahay, Wm.
Dobson, M. A.
Dunn, R.
Elder, Mrs. W. A.
Fernandez, S. A. M.
Floyd, W. P.
Fonsica, M. X.
Garvain, J. A.
Guiseppe, Casarato.
Gunga Churn and Sham Churn Doss.
Handy, Mrs.
Hastings, C.
Hart, A.
Harrison, Capt. Wm.
Hay, Mrs. M. C.
Henry, Mrs. M.
Hewett, Mrs. H. H.
Higgins, M. O.
Hill, Roland.
Hurford, John.
Joseph, Mrs. Magdaline.
Jull, Miss.
Kaphia, H. R. H. Prince.
Leckie, Thos.
Liebenhall, J. D.
Maitland, R. L.
Malyneaux, Robt. H.
Manuel, Mrs. C.
McDonald, Miss Charlotte.
McMillan, E.
McWilliam, Mrs. M. J.
Mickman, J.
Middleton, C. J.
Mills, J.
Newman, Chas.
Nolan, J. H.
Orton, Revd.
Pearce, Capt.
Pereira, J. P.
Phillips, John.
Rae, Mrs. E.
Ridge, C. J.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, Dr. R. A.
Roy, Henry.
Ryder, Henry.
Shiell, A. G.
Seamons, M.
Scott, R.
Stafford, Mrs.
Stephen, James F.
Stevens, Mrs. M.
Smith, Mrs. M.
Tannock, J.
Taylor, W. L.
Thomson, W.
Thomson, Alexander.
Thorpe, W.
Thun, H.
Tillman, H.
Tomkins, Mrs.
Turnour, C.
Viele, Chas.
Walker, Miss Emy.
Warnes, Mrs. E. S.
Wasteen, Miss.
Watson, Mrs. Hamden.
Weckherlin, Baron W.
Wheattey, J. G. G.
Wight, Miss.
Willis, Mrs.
Wood and Cay.

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

Bennett, T. O.
Beedell, Capt. W.
Boe, Ashjohn.
Boulter, R. F.
Brown, R. W.
Bruce, Esq.
Cassedy, J. J.
Cernac, Stefano.
Chennell, Thomas.
Collins, Francis B.
Corbett, C. J.
Cumberland, A. H.
Craig, E. R.
Craige, Peter.
Croghan, W. J.
Daherty, J.
Doherty, Mrs. H. A.
Donovan, D.
D'Silva, G. P.
Duncrift, John.
Ewbaurs, A.
E. F. W.
Fantum, Mrs. F.
Faulkes, E.
Fawcus, William.
Finch, Fredt.
Garden, J. D.
Glasson, J. W. C.
Gilmore, Charles.
Ginger, H. B.
Guthrie, A.
Harrison, C. W.
Hopkinson, Percy.
Huguenot, M.
Humfrey, Capt. B. J. P.
Indelicato Orazio, Sigr.
Johnson, Mrs. R.
Johnston, Mrs.
Jones, W. Arnold.
Jordon, Mrs. J. P.
Killcoyne, Thos.
Lock, Pat.
Leapold, T.
LeRoy, Z. M.
Leonard, Thomas.
Leon, Mrs. F.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lonsdale, John.
MacWilliam, Miss.
Macdonald, J.
MacGibbon, J.
Macnab, Mrs. C.
Marshall, Geo.
Mortan, Mrs.
Matson, E.
Meyer, Herman.
Mirza Abdool Hosein.
Montgomery, C. W.
Muggeridge, E.
Nugent, Mrs. P. C. P.
Oriovits, Tasef.
Ozillia, Capt. P.
Pawsey, R. H.
Piket Blime, Madame.
Pinkney, A.
Platt, J. H.
Poper, A. R.
Powell, H. J.
Pratt, Mr.
Preston, Mrs.
Pums, Sugar.
Pyne, Revd. C. M.
Roman, Jacob.
Rose, Miss Grace.
Rowcliff, R. H.
Ryall, H.
Salamonson, A. A. C.
Sarkar, Tara Dass.
Sauzeas, H. D.
Simpson, James M.
Sirk, S. S.
Stafford, General.
Story, Augustus.
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Williams, Capt. T.
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Craig, Peter.
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Macdonald, J.
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Poper, A. R.
Story, W.
Schenek, J. F.

Parcel.

Bidew, C. Stanley.

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NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@ Rs.	2	10	0 per cubic foot.
22 „	@ „	2	12	0 „
23 „	@ „	2	14	0 „
24 „	@ „	3	0	0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@ Rs.	2	8	0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@ „	2	4	0 „
under 7 „	@ „	2	0	0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

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„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Out of print.
„ 7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
„ 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
„ 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.
„ 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
„ 11. Out of print.
„ 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
„ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.
„ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
„ 15. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.
„ 17. Alteration in position of "intermediate" light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house.
„ 19. Correct position of Santipilly Light-house.
„ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
„ 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.
„ 22. Additional information, light-vessel Krishna Shoal; and light at Pooree.
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Cairns Deas and John Gillespie have been admitted as Partners into this Firm as from 1st November 1876.

BURN & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Mislaid.

Mislaid in the Almorah Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office 5½ per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 045235, dated 3rd May 1859, for Rs. 1,800, standing in the name of Hurruck Sing, Pensioned Soobahdar.

H. G. BATTEN,
Treasury Officer.

ALMORAH TREASURY,
The 16th June 1877.

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PROMISSORY NOTE.

Wholly destroyed by White-Ants.

The Government Promissory Loan Note No. $\frac{002540}{16713}$ of 1842-43 of 4 per cent., dated the 1st February 1843, for Company's Rs. 1,000, now standing in the name of Gooroo Churn Chuckerbutty, the Proprietor. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor.

GOOROO CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY.

MYMENSINGH,
MANGR. GENL., WARD & ATTACHED ESTATES OFFICE;
The 2nd July 1877.

The Gazette of India.

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MYMENSINGH,
MANGR. GENL., WARD & ATTACHED ESTATES OFFICE;
The 2nd July 1877.

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GOOROO CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY.

MYMENSINGH,
MANGR. GENL., WARD & ATTACHED ESTATES OFFICE;
The 2nd July 1877.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Six (6) Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 000757, 000758, 000759, 000760, and 000761, for Rs. 1,000 each, and No. 000766 for Rs. 750, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1862, Mysore Family loan for Rs. 5,750, originally standing in the name of Mohenee Begum, by whom it was 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 about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the Proprietress.

MAHOMED FUKHROODDEEN,
Manager of Mohenee Begum,
38, Upper Circular Road.

The 11th August 1877.

Lost

The under-noted Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. for Rs. 7,800, originally standing in the name of Kally Doss Mozoomdar, and last endorsed to Nobin Kally Dabee, the proprietress, 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 about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress :—

000943 / L42905,	1st June 1854,	for Rs.	500.
5997,	„	„	1,000.
028851 / L30302,	„	„	500.
1034,	1st May 1865,	for Rs.	600.
9246 / L1489,	1st June 1854,	„	500.
004613 / L10778,	1st Feb. 1843,	„	1,200.
004612 / L16279,	„	„	1,400.
004614 / L10950,	„	„	1,000.
016488 / L669,	1st May 1865,	for Rs.	600.
035636 / L000181,	„	„	500.

NOBIN KALLY DABEE,
Widow of the late Kally Doss Mozoomdar.

BIDDABATTY,
The 12th August 1877.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has, pursuant to his appointment by the Board of Directors, assumed charge of the Office of Agent in India of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
BOMBAY;
The 28th August 1877.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Six (6) Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 000757, 000758, 000759, 000760, and 000761, for Rs. 1,000 each, and No. 000766 for Rs. 750, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1862, Mysore Family loan for Rs. 5,750, originally standing in the name of Mohenee Begum, by whom it was 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 about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the Proprietress.

MAHOMED FUKHROODDEEN,
Manager of Mohenee Begum,
38, Upper Circular Road.

The 11th August 1877.

Lost

The under-noted Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. for Rs. 7,800, originally standing in the name of Kally Doss Mozoomdar, and last endorsed to Nobin Kally Dabee, the proprietress, 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 about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress:—

000943 / L42935,	1st June 1854,	for Rs.		500.
5997,	„	„	„	1,000.
028841 / L30302,	„	„	„	500.
1034,	1st May 1865,	for Rs.		600.
2246 / L1489,	1st June 1854,	„		500.
004613 / L10778,	1st Feb. 1843,	„		1,200.
004612 / L16279,	„	„	„	1,400.
004614 / L10950,	„	„	„	1,000.
016488 / L809,	1st May 1865,	for Rs.		600.
035536 / L000181,	„	„	„	500.

NOBIN KALLY DABEE,
Widow of the late Kally Doss Mozoomdar.

BIDDABATTY,
The 12th August 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877. { 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.

THE SUDDEA TEA COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Seventh Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 19th September, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the Report and the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1877, elect a Director in the place of Mr. R. B. Magor resigned, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

NICOL FLEMING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1877.

Estate—HENRY KINNAIRD YORK,
deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," being Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Henry Kinnaird York formerly of Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces of India and late of No. 49, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, in England, gentleman, who died at No. 49, Welbeck Street aforesaid, on the 7th day of May 1877, and Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed of whose property and credits were duly granted to Silvester Dignam of No. 7, Old Post Office Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Solicitor, the constituted Attorney of Mary Atherstone York of No. 49, Welbeck Street aforesaid, the widow and sole Executrix named in, and who has proved the Will and Codicil of the said Henry Kinnaird York, deceased, in England, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 21st day of August 1877, for the use and benefit of the said Mary Atherstone York limited until she shall obtain Probate or Letters of Administration from the said Court, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned Silvester Dignam at his office at No. 7, Old Post Office Street in the Town of Calcutta, on or before the 30th day of November 1877; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Silvester Dignam will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Henry Kinnaird York or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled, having regard to the claims of which the said Silvester Dignam has then had notice, and that the said Silvester Dignam will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Silvester Dignam has not had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 1st day of September 1877.

SILVESTER DIGNAM.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877. { 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.

THE SUDDEA TEA COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Seventh Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 19th September, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the Report and the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1877, elect a Director in the place of Mr. R. B. Magor resigned, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

NICOL FLEMING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877. { 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.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 027398, 024163, 028833, and 028834 of the 4½ per cent. of 1872 for Rs. 1,000 each; No. 027398 originally standing in the name of Nowrojee Bazonjee Fakeerjee; No. 024163 in the name of Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy; and Nos. 028833 and 028834 in the name of J. W. Chisholm, and last endorsed to Merwanjee Framjee Mody and Jerbai Jamsetjee Ratnagar, the proprietors, 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 about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE MODY.
JERBAI JAMSETJEE RATNAGAR.

BOMBAY, DHOBI TALAO,
The 10th September 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877. { 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.

Stolen

Promissory Note No. 040475, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Joy Monee Holder, by whom it was endorsed to Mr. I. C. Sarkar. Payment of the Note has been stopped, and application made to the Public Debt Office for a duplicate of the same.

I. C. SARKAR,
Executive Engineer.

DELHI,
The 24th September 1877.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 027398, 024163, 028833, and 028834 of the 4½ per cent. of 1872 for Rs. 1,000 each; No. 027398 originally standing in the name of Nowrojee Bazonjee Fakeerjee; No. 024163 in the name of Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy; and Nos. 028833 and 028834 in the name of J. W. Chisholm, and last endorsed to Merwanjee Framjee Mody and Jerbai Jamsetjee Ratnagar, the proprietors, 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 about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE MODY.
JERBAI JAMSETJEE RATNAGAR.

BOMBAY, DHOBI TALAO,
The 10th September 1877.

Estate—RUSSICKLOLL SEAL, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the property and credits of Baboo Russickloll Seal, late of Colootollah, in the Town of Calcutta, Zemindar, deceased, has been this day granted to Sreemutty Biddyadhurree Dossee, the sole widow of the deceased abovenamed, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction. All parties having claims against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to Baboo Punnaloll Seal of Colootollah aforesaid, Zemindar, the duly constituted Attorney of the said administratrix, to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Attorney, High Court.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Seaprate 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.

Stolen

Promissory Note No. 040475, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Joy Monee Holder, by whom it was endorsed to Mr. I. C. Sarkar. Payment of the Note has been stopped, and application made to the Public Debt Office for a duplicate of the same.

I. C. SARKAR,
Executive Engineer.

DELHI,
The 24th September 1877.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 027398, 024163, 028833, and 028834 of the 4½ per cent. of 1872 for Rs. 1,000 each; No. 027398 originally standing in the name of Nowrojee Bazonjee Fakeerjee; No. 024163 in the name of Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy; and Nos. 028833 and 028834 in the name of J. W. Chisholm, and last endorsed to Merwanjee Framjee Mody and Jerbai Jamsetjee Ratnagar, the proprietors, 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 about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE MODY.
JERBAI JAMSETJEE RATNAGAR.

BOMBAY, DHOBI TALAO,
The 10th September 1877.

Estate—RUSSICKLOLL SEAL, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the property and credits of Baboo Russickloll Seal, late of Colootollah, in the Town of Calcutta, Zemindar, deceased, has been this day granted to Sreemutty Biddyadhurree Dossee, the sole widow of the deceased abovenamed, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction. All parties having claims against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to Baboo Punnaloll Seal of Colootollah aforesaid, Zemindar, the duly constituted Attorney of the said administratrix, to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Attorney, High Court.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. { 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 or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes No. 008595 of 1835-36 for Rs. 1,000, and No. 019183 of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, respectively, of the 4 per cent. loan, originally standing in the name of Premchand Bose, since deceased, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of Sham Chand Bose, the administrator to the estate of the said Premchand Bose.

NOBIN CHAND BURAL,
Attorney for Sham Chand Bose.

No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

Stolen

Promissory Note No. 040475, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Joy Monee Holder, by whom it was endorsed to Mr. I. C. Sarkar. Payment of the Note has been stopped, and application made to the Public Debt Office for a duplicate of the same.

I. C. SARKAR,
Executive Engineer.

DELHI,
The 24th September 1877.

Estate—RUSSICKLOLL SEAL, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the property and credits of Baboo Russickloll Seal, late of Colootollah, in the Town of Calcutta, Zemindar, deceased, has been this day granted to Sreemutty Biddyadhurree Dossee, the sole widow of the deceased abovenamed, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction. All parties having claims against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to Baboo Punnaloll Seal of Colootollah aforesaid, Zemindar, the duly constituted Attorney of the said administratrix, to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Attorney, High Court.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. { 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 or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes No. 008595 of 1835-36 for Rs. 1,000, and No. 019183 of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, respectively, of the 4 per cent. loan, originally standing in the name of Premchand Bose, since deceased, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of Sham Chand Bose, the administrator to the estate of the said Premchand Bose.

NOBIN CHAND BURAL,
Attorney for Sham Chand Bose.

No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. { 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, E. Lethbridge, Student of the Inner Temple, Master of Arts of Exeter College, Oxford, an Officer of the Second Class of the Bengal Education Service, at present on Special Duty at Simla with the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, hereby declare that I have this day adopted, and shall henceforth use, the name of Roper before, and in addition to, my present surname of Lethbridge. Dated this eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

(Sd.) E. ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Declared in my presence.

(Sd.) ROBERT PARRY NISBET,
Deputy Commissioner of Simla,
a Justice of the Peace for British India.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes No. 008595 of 1835-36 for Rs. 1,000, and No. 019183 of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, respectively, of the 4 per cent. loan, originally standing in the name of Premchand Bose, since deceased, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt-Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of Sham Chand Bose, the administrator to the estate of the said Premchand Bose.

NOBIN CHAND BURAL,
Attorney for Sham Chand Bose.

No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

Stolen or accidentally destroyed

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 097595 of the 4 per cent. loan, 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, enfaced for payment of interest in London, and standing in the name of Harriet Louisa Tonnochy, the proprietress, by whom it never has been endorsed to any person. Payment of the above 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 proprietress.

ROB. H. SMITH,
Attorney for the proprietress.

MEERUT,
The 2nd October 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. { 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.

With the approval of the Director of State Railways, Central System, it is hereby notified for public information that on and after the 1st December 1877, all Railway Stations of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways will be open for the receipt of telegraph messages sent by the public under the usual rules.

2. The additional stations thus opened are :—

Ajanti,
Atar,
Kheri,
Balwara,
Kalakund,
Ras,

on the Holkar State Railway, and

Pahlia,
Ajnod,

on the Neemuch State Railway.

3. These offices will be open for receipt of messages between the hours of 6 A.M., and 6 P.M., and at such times as passenger trains are present in the stations.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

NOTICE.

Mr. George Harper has been appointed Agent of the Calcutta Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. BERWICK,
Agent.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1877.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Stolen or accidentally destroyed

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 097595 of the 4 per cent. loan, 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, enfaced for payment of interest in London, and standing in the name of Harriet Louisa Tonnochy, the proprietress, by whom it never has been endorsed to any person. Payment of the above 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 proprietress.

ROB. H. SMITH,
Attorney for the proprietress.

MEERUT,
The 2nd October 1877.

The Gazette of India,

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. { 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 NOTE.

Stolen or accidentally destroyed

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 097595 of the 4 per cent. loan, 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, enfaced for payment of interest in London, and standing in the name of Harriet Louisa Tonnochy, the proprietress, by whom it never has been endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be [illegible] the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Rob. H. [illegible],
Attorney for the proprietress.

MEERUT,
The 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.

Mr. George Harper has been appointed Agent of the Calcutta Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. BERWICK,
for *Agent.*

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877. · { 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 NOTE.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 037871 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Doyal Chand Shabooy, and last endorsed to Brajendra Kumar Sen, 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 duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BRAJENDRA KUMAR SEN.

37, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. { 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.

Result of votes received on the question submitted in the Circular letter No. 2, dated 18th August 1877.

Subject.	For	Against
Whether Mrs. Mary Taaffe shall be re-admitted to the pension of Rs. 50 a month provided for her by her former husband, Mr. F. Rogers, under the circumstances stated in her appeal, and on the conditions specified	835	87

By Order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 19th November 1877.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 30th January next, at 4½ P. M., for the election of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Managers,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 22nd November 1877.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 037871 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Doyal Chand Shabooy, and last endorsed to Brajendra Kumar Sen, 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 duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BRAJENDRA KUMAR SEN.
37, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877. { 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

Two 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, No. 015719 of 1835-36 and No. 095796 of 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, standing in the name of Heera Lall, the Proprietor. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the Proprietor.

LUCKNOW, *The 15th Nov. 1877.*

HEERA LALL.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 037871 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Doyal Chand Shabooy, and last endorsed to Brajendra Kumar Sen, 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 duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BRAJENDRA KUMAR SEN.

37, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877. { 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

Two 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, No. 015719 of 1835-36 and No. 095796 of 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, standing in the name of Heera Lall, the Proprietor. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the Proprietor.

LUCKNOW, *The 15th Nov. 1877.* HEERA LALL.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{077736}{031970}$, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan. Payment of the above 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 a duplicate in my favor.

JADUB CHUNDER PAUL.

Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note No. 085045, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan. Payment of the above 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 a duplicate in my favor.

SHREERAM PAUL.

Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877. { 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.

To

RADHAGOBIND SHAW, son of BROJOLOLL SHAW, now or late of Dacca.

Take notice that whereas the sum of Rs. 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is now due from you, the said Radhagobind Shaw, and from your firm of Brojololl, Radhagobind Shaw, to the Bank of Bengal, a corporation carrying on business in the Strand Road, Calcutta, in respect of a certain decree in suit No. 169 of 1876, of the Court of the District Judge of Zillah Dacca, wherein the said Bank are plaintiffs and you are defendant, and whereas payment thereof has been demanded from you and your said firm by the said Bank and refused by you on behalf of yourself and the said firm, and whereas there is now standing in the name of you Radhagobind Shaw capital stock of the Bank of Bengal amounting to Rs. 17,454-8-8 in the books of the said Bank. Now know you that unless the said sum or debt of Rs. 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 4th day of December 1877 up to date of payment shall be repaid to the said Bank during the space of three months from the 15th day of December 1877, the said Bank will cause the said stock to be advertized for sale and sold by public auction and apply the proceeds of such sale in or towards payment of the said debt and of all interest due thereon in manner prescribed by Section 17 of The Presidency Banks' Act, 1876. This notice is given under the said Section 17 of the said Act, and in virtue of all other powers and rights which the said Bank may have in this behalf.

Dated this 7th day of December 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer,
Bank of Bengal.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Two 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, No. 015719 of 1835-36 and No. 095796 of 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, standing in the name of Heera Lall, the Proprietor. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the Proprietor.

LUCKNOW, *The 15th Nov. 1877.* HEERA LALL.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{087736}{031970}$, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan. Payment of the above 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 a duplicate in my favor.

JADUB CHUNDER PAUL.
Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note No. 085045, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan. Payment of the above 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 a duplicate in my favor.

SHREERAM PAUL.
Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly.

Promissory Notes.

The following Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of the undersigned, have been lost or burnt. The payment of the interest of the Notes has been stopped:—

No.	032266 of 1865 on 4 per cent.	...Rs.	1,000
„	032267 „ „ „	... „	1,000
„	032268 „ „ „	... „	1,000
„	032269 „ „ „	... „	1,000
„	047000 of 1842-43 on 4 per cent.	„	1,000
„	047001 „ „ „	„	1,000
„	047002 „ „ „	„	1,000
„	047003 „ „ „	„	1,000
„	027710 of 1872 on 4½ per cent.	... „	1,000
„	027711 „ „ „	... „	1,000
	TOTAL	...	10,000

MOHES CHUNDER SEN,
Late Subordinate Judge,
now on pension.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. { 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

A Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{027736}{031070}$, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan. Payment of the above 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 a duplicate in my favor.

JADUB CHUNDER PAUL.

Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note No. 085045, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan. Payment of the above 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 a duplicate in my favor.

SHREERAM PAUL.

Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. 038264 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Chumpuclutta Dossy and last endorsed to Brijacoomary Dossy, 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 duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER BYSACK.

No. 69, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

Promissory Notes.

The following Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of the undersigned, have been lost or burnt. The payment of the interest of the Notes has been stopped:—

No.	032266	of 1865	on 4 per cent.	...Rs.	1,000
„	032267	„	„ „	... „	1,000
„	032268	„	„ „	... „	1,000
„	032269	„	„ „	... „	1,000
„	047000	of 1842-43	on 4 per cent.	„	1,000
„	047001	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	047002	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	047003	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	027710	of 1872	on 4½ per cent.	... „	1,000
„	027711	„	„ „	... „	1,000
			TOTAL	...	10,000

MOHES CHUNDER SEN,
Late Subordinate Judge,
now on pension.

NOTICE.

To

RADHAGOBIND SHAW, son of BROJOLOLL SHAW, now or late of Dacca.

Take notice that whereas the sum of Rs. 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is now due from you, the said Radhagobind Shaw, and from your firm of Brojoloil, Radhagobind Shaw, to the Bank of Bengal, a corporation carrying on business in the Strand Road, Calcutta, in respect of a certain decree in suit No. 169 of 1876, of the Court of the District Judge of Zillah Dacca, wherein the said Bank are plaintiffs and you are defendant, and whereas payment thereof has been demanded from you and your said firm by the said Bank and refused by you on behalf of yourself and the said firm, and whereas there is now standing in the name of you Radhagobind Shaw capital stock of the Bank of Bengal amounting to Rs. 17,454-8-8 in the books of the said Bank. Now know you that unless the

said sum or debt of Rs. 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 4th day of December 1877 up to date of payment shall be repaid to the said Bank during the space of three months from the 15th day of December 1877, the said Bank will cause the said stock to be advertized for sale and sold by public auction and apply the proceeds of such sale in or towards payment of the said debt and of all interest due thereon in manner prescribed by Section 17 of The Presidency Banks' Act, 1876. This notice is given under the said Section 17 of the said Act, and in virtue of all other powers and rights which the said Bank may have in this behalf.

Dated this 7th day of December 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer,
Bank of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. { 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.

To

RADHAGOBIND SHAW, son of BROJOLOLL SHAW, now or late of Dacca.

Take notice that whereas the sum of Rs. 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is now due from you, the said Radhagobind Shaw, and from your firm of Brojololl, Radhagobind Shaw, to the Bank of Bengal, a corporation carrying on business in the Strand Road, Calcutta, in respect of a certain decree in suit No. 169 of 1876, of the Court of the District Judge of Zillah Dacca, wherein the said Bank are plaintiffs and you are defendant, and whereas payment thereof has been demanded from you and your said firm by the said Bank and refused by you on behalf of yourself and the said firm, and whereas there is now standing in the name of you Radhagobind Shaw capital stock of the Bank of Bengal amounting to Rs. 17,454-8-8 in the books of the said Bank. Now know you that unless the said sum or debt of Rs. 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 4th day of December 1877 up to date of payment shall be repaid to the said Bank during the space of three months from the 15th day of December 1877, the said Bank will cause the said stock to be advertized for sale and sold by public auction and apply the proceeds of such sale in or towards payment of the said debt and of all interest due thereon in manner prescribed by Section 17 of The Presidency Banks' Act, 1876. This notice is given under the said Section 17 of the said Act, and in virtue of all other powers and rights which the said Bank may have in this behalf.

Dated this 7th day of December 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer,
Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Framjee Hormusjee in our firm has ceased and determined on and from the 6th November 1877; and Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Mehta and Mr. Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta have been admitted partners therein from that date.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

HONG-KONG,
The 19th November 1877.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Promissory Notes.

The following Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of the undersigned, have been lost or burnt. The payment of the interest of the Notes has been stopped:—

No.	032266	of	1865	on 4 per cent.	...Rs.	1,000
„	032267	„	„	„	... „	1,000
„	032268	„	„	„	... „	1,000
„	032269	„	„	„	... „	1,000
„	047000	of	1842-43	on 4 per cent.	„	1,000
„	047001	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	047002	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	047003	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	027710	of	1872	on 4½ per cent.	... „	1,000
„	027711	„	„	„	... „	1,000
				TOTAL	...	10,000

MOHES CHUNDER SEN,
Late Subordinate Judge,
now on pension.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{075221}{088660}$ of 1842-43 for Rs. 10,000, at 4 per cent., proprietor Sri Penumetcha Sitaramaraja Garoo, having been lost between Madhuravada and Neelayyamma

Chuttram in the Vizagapatam District, due intimation has been given to the Bank of Bengal.

Y. MULLIKARJUNULU,
Attorney.

VIZAGAPATAM,
The 16th December 1877.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. 038264 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Chumpuclutta Dossy and last endorsed to Brijocoomary Dossy, 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 duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER BYSACK.
No. 69, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877. {Register No. 53.

☞ 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 28th June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble. FOR the purpose of amending the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act No. VI of 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act VI of 1876, section 12, clause 2. 1. For the word "six" shall be substituted the word "twelve" in the second clause of the twelfth section of the said Act.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1877.

An Act to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Burma Embankment Act, 1877:"

Local extent. It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act—

"Embankment." "Embankment" means any embankment constructed for the purpose of excluding, regulating or retaining water, and includes all earthen walls, dams, canals, drains, piers, groins, sluices, buildings, water-gauges, bench-marks, and other works subsidiary to any such embankment; and

"Embankment-officer." "Embankment-officer," used with reference to an embankment, means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, to carry out this Act in respect of such embankment.

Circumstances under which this Act may be put in operation. 3. Whenever the embankment-officer has reason to believe that unless some work is quickly executed in connection with an embankment, loss of life or extensive damage to property will ensue, and that the labourers or materials required for the execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary course in time to enable him to execute such work with the expedition necessary in order to avert such loss or damage, he may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this Act shall be put into operation for the execution of such work; and thereupon

Power to impress labour. (*a*) every able-bodied person who resides in the neighbourhood of such embankment, and whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned, shall, if required to do so by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may direct; and

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the said neighbourhood and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, rope or other materials found in or upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Power to take materials.

4. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a list of the persons liable to be required under section 3, clause (*a*), to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

List of labourers.

5. All persons labouring, or detained for the purpose of labouring, in compliance with a requisition made under section three, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the embankment-officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the said neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by written order direct.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

6. When from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section three, any damage, over and above the price payable for such materials under section five, results directly to any person, the embankment-officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner of the district may award, subject to such rules, as to appeal or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

7. Where an embankment-officer has been appointed for any embankment, any person who, without the permission of such officer,—

Penalties for trespass on embankments, &c.

(*a*) grazes any cattle or allows any cattle under his charge to trespass on such embankment, or

(*b*) cuts or roots out any trees, shrubs or grass growing on such embankment, or

(*c*) obstructs any drain or sluice connected with such embankment,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—In this section, clause (*a*), "cattle" includes also elephants, buffalos, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

8. Every embankment-officer and every person authorized by an embankment-officer to act under section three, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and nothing in the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, section 71, shall apply to any such officer or person acting under section three of this Act.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1877.

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An Act to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in the districts of Broach and Kaira are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief

Preamble.

in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877:"

Short title.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed: but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár, and kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Thákur."

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:

"Heir."

"Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay.

"Commissioner."

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur,

Application for benefit of Act.

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

Order to enquire.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 5, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

Verified statement to be submitted.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

False averments in statement.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct a further enquiry, or

(*b*) dismiss the application, or

(*c*) by order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the immoveable property of the debtor shall be managed, and that his debts shall be liquidated, in the manner hereinafter provided, by a manager.

The Taluqdárí Settlement Officer for the time being shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise directs, be such manager.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

"Order of management" to what it extends.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Commencement of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:

Effect of order of management.

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

The debtor incompetent—

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to contract debts,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to encumber or alienate property,

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

to grant receipts for rent.

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

to have powers of Collector for their recovery.

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

Manager to pay therefrom—

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

costs of management and repairs,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

Government revenue, &c.,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to any superior holder in respect of the said property;

rent due to superior holder,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance and other necessary expenses of the debtor and of such members of his family as the Commissioner directs;

allowance for maintenance and expenses of debtor and family,

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and as are approved by the Commissioner.

cost of improvements, &c.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

Residue how disposed of.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujaráthí calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

13. 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.

Power to exclude documents not produced with claim.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 19, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Claim 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 section 12, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

(*a*) 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, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

Power to relinquish management.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 11, shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

1*st*, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2*nd*, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, 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, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require 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 given for leases.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

(*a*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by charging the whole or any part of such property; or

(*c*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents, or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Manager's receipt a discharge.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or in such other manner as the Commissioner thinks fit, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Termination of management.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

Restoration of owner.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

Death of debtor during management.

1*st*, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2*ndly*, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 9; and

3*rdly*, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section 26 to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 or imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred

Appeal.

by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) 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, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer 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 manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act and every agent of such manager shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers and their agents to be public servants.

34. 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, a judicial proceeding.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager and any officer making an enquiry under section 5 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.

36. 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.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to 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 Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

38. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej, and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

39. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act No. VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdárs in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

40. The said Taluqdárí Settlement Officer for the time being shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise directs, be—

Taluqdárí Settlement Officer to be—

(*a*) deemed to be an officer appointed under section 1 of the said Bombay Act No. VI of 1862, to manage all estates with respect to which a declaration is or has been made and published under the said section;

deemed an officer under Bombay Act VI of 1862, section 1.

Assistant to certain Collectors.

(*b*) an Assistant to the respective Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach.

Acts of Taluqdári Settlement Officer valid.

41. Nothing heretofore done by any Taluqdári Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of his not having been duly appointed,

(*a*) under section 1 of the said Bombay Act No. VI of 1862, to manage any estates with respect to which a declaration has been made under the said section, or

(*b*), to be a manager under the said Act No. XV of 1871, or

(*c*), to be an Assistant to the respective Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of amending the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act No. VI of 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act VI of 1876, section 12, clause 2.

1. For the word "six" shall be substituted the word "twelve" in the second clause of the twelfth section of the said Act.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1877.

An Act to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Embankment Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Embankment."

"Embankment" means any embankment constructed for the purpose of excluding, regulating or retaining water, and includes all earthen walls, dams, canals, drains, piers, groins, sluices, buildings, water-gauges, bench-marks, and other works subsidiary to any such embankment; and

"Embankment-officer."

"Embankment-officer," used with reference to an embankment, means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, to carry out this Act in respect of such embankment.

Circumstances under which this Act may be put in operation.

3. Whenever the embankment-officer has reason to believe that unless some work is quickly executed in connection with an embankment, loss of life or extensive damage to property will ensue, and that the labourers or materials required for the execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary course in time to enable him to execute such work with the expedition necessary in order to avert such loss or damage, he may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this Act shall be put into operation for the execution of such work; and thereupon

Power to impress labour.

(*a*) every able-bodied person who resides in the neighbourhood of such embankment, and whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned, shall, if required to do so by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may direct; and

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the said neighbourhood and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, rope or other materials found in or upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Power to take materials.

4. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a list of the persons liable to be required under section 3, clause (*a*), to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

List of labourers.

5. All persons labouring, or detained for the purpose of labouring, in compliance with a requisition made under section three, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the embankment-officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the said neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by written order direct.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

6. When from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section three, any damage, over and above the price payable for such materials under section five, results directly to any person, the embankment-officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner of the district may award, subject to such rules, as to appeal or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

7. Where an embankment-officer has been appointed for any embankment, any person who, without the permission of such officer,—

Penalties for trespass on embankments, &c.

(*a*) grazes any cattle or allows any cattle under his charge to trespass on such embankment, or

(*b*) cuts or roots out any trees, shrubs or grass growing on such embankment, or

(*c*) obstructs any drain or sluice connected with such embankment,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—In this section, clause (*a*), "cattle" includes also elephants, buffalos, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

8. Every embankment-officer and every person authorized by an embankment-officer to act under section three, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and nothing in the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, section 71, shall apply to any such officer or person acting under section three of this Act.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1877.

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An Act to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in the districts of Broach and Kaira 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.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877:"

Short title.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed: but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár, and kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Thákur."

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:

"Heir."

"Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay.

"Commissioner."

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur,

Application for benefit of Act.

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

Order to enquire.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 5, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

Verified statement to be submitted.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

False averments in statement.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct a further enquiry, or

(*b*) dismiss the application, or

(*c*) by order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the immoveable property of the debtor shall be managed, and that his debts shall be liquidated, in the manner hereinafter provided, by a manager.

The Talukdárí Settlement Officer for the time being shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise directs, be such manager.

III.—Of the Order of Management.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

"Order of management" to what it extends.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Commencement of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:

Effect of order of management.

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

The debtor incompetent—

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to contract debts,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to encumber or alienate property,

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

to grant receipts for rent.

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

to have powers of Collector for their recovery.

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

Manager to pay therefrom—

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

costs of management and repairs,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

Government revenue, &c.,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to any superior holder in respect of the said property;

rent due to superior holder,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance and other necessary expenses of the debtor and of such members of his family as the Commissioner directs;

allowance for maintenance and expenses of debtor and family,

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and as are approved by the Commissioner.

cost of improvements, &c.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

Residue how disposed of.

IV.—Proof of Debts and Scheme for Liquidation.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujaráthí calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

13. 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.

Power to exclude documents not produced with claim.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 19, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Claim 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 section 12, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

(*a*) 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, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

Power to relinquish management.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 11, shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

1*st*, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2*nd*, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, 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, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require 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 given for leases.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

(*a*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by charging the whole or any part of such property; or

(*c*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents, or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Manager's receipt a discharge.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or in such other manner as the Commissioner thinks fit, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Termination of management.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

Restoration of owner.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

Death of debtor during management.

1*st*, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2*ndly*, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 9; and

3*rdly*, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section 26 to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 or imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred

Appeal.

by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) 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, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer 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 manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act and every agent of such manager shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers and their agents to be public servants.

34. 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, a judicial proceeding.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager and any officer making an enquiry under section 5 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.

36. 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.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to 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 Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

38. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej, and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

39. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act No. VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdárs in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

40. The said Taluqdárí Settlement Officer for the time being shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise directs, be—

Taluqdárí Settlement Officer to be—

(*a*) deemed to be an officer appointed under section 1 of the said Bombay Act No. VI of 1862, to manage all estates with respect to which a declaration is or has been made and published under the said section;

deemed an officer under Bombay Act VI of 1862, section 1.

Assistant to certain Collectors.

(*b*) an Assistant to the respective Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach.

Acts of Taluqdárí Settlement Officer valid.

41. Nothing heretofore done by any Taluqdárí Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of his not having been duly appointed,

(*a*) under section 1 of the said Bombay Act No. VI of 1862, to manage any estates with respect to which a declaration has been made under the said section, or

(*b*), to be a manager under the said Act No. XV of 1871, or

(*c*), to be an Assistant to the respective Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877. {Register No. 53.

☞ 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 19th July 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.

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I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

An Act for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Limitation Act, 1877."

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

Extent of Act.

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831;

And it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein specified.

Repeal of Acts.

But all references to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired, or to revive any right to sue barred, under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed; and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, section 25.

References to Act IX of 1871.

Saving of titles already acquired.

Saving of Act IX of 1872, s. 25.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 146 of the second schedule hereto annexed may be brought within five years next after the said first day of October 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall have expired before the completion of the said five years; and any other suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the said Indian Limitation Act, 1871, may be brought within two years next after the said first day of October 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the same Act shall have expired before the completion of the said two years.

Suits for which period prescribed by this Act is shorter than that prescribed by Act IX of 1871.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue; 'applicant' includes also any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply; and 'defendant' includes also any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or any thing growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí and a cheque:

'bond' includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

'promissory note' means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered in British India under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document, or signing the decree or order, referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-five (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the second schedule hereto annexed shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*.)—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*.)—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

6. When, by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India, a period of limitation is specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

Special and local laws of limitation.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the second schedule hereto annexed.

Legal disability.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Disability of representative.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made.

Illustrations.

(*a*.)—The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*.)—A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*.)—A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(*d*.)—A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*.)—A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accruer A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*.)—A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against

Disability of one joint creditor.

them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*).—A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Continuous running of time.

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

11. Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Suits on foreign contracts.

No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

Foreign limitation law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

12. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action, and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 20, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 20.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution-sale.

17. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

Effect of fraud.

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him,

the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

19. If, before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation 2.—In this section "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

20. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 20 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

One of several joint contractors, &c., not chargeable by reason of acknowledgment or payment made by another of them.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Suit for compensation for act not actionable without special damage.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(*b*).—A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

26. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1881 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Extinguishment of right to property.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
X of 1865 ...	The Indian Succession Act	In section 321 the words "within two years after the death of the testator, or one year after the legacy has been paid."
IX of 1871 ...	The Indian Limitation Act, 1871.	The whole.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 599, and in section 601 the words "within thirty days from the date of the order."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4.)

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do, an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission takes place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrue or accrues due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes, under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
11.—By a person against whom an order is passed under section 280, 281, 282 or 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish his right to, or to the present possession of, the property comprised in the order.	Ditto ...	The date of the order.
12.—To set aside any of the following sales:—	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
(*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court;		

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
(*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.		
13.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	One year ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
14.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act or order.
15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto ...	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.
19.—For compensation for false imprisonment	Ditto ...	When the imprisonment ends.
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
22.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
23.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
24.—For compensation for libel ...	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
25.—For compensation for slander ...	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
26.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
27.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	One year ...	The date of the breach.
28.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
29.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Two years ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
31.—Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
33.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
34.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
35.—For the restitution of conjugal rights...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife, being of full age and sound mind.
36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance takes place.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
37.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Three years ...	The date of the obstruction.
38.—For compensation for diverting a watercourse.	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
39.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	The date of the trespass.
40.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	The date of the infringement.
41.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste begins.
42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320 or 321, to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment or distribution.
44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	When the ward attains majority.
45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
50.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
51.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
53.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	When the period of credit expires.
54.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
55.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
56.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
57.—For money payable for money lent.	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
58.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
59.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
60—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
62.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
63.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—continued.	
64.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Three years ...	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorised in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.
65.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.
66.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.
67.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Ditto ...	The date of executing the bond.
68.—On a bond subject to a condition.	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
70.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
71.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
72.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
73.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	The date of the bill or note.
74.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
75.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	When the first default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
76.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery to the payee.
77.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
78.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
79.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
80.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Three years ...	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
81.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
82.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
83.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
84.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business) the date of such discontinuance.
85.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.
86.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Ditto ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
87.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
88.—Against a factor for an account ...	Ditto ...	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
89.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
90.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
91.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
92.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Ditto ...	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
93.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff,	Ditto ...	The date of the attempt.
94.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
95.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued	
96.—For relief on the ground of mistake ...	Three years ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
97.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
98.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
99.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his cosharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
100.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
101.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
102.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due.
103.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
104.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
105.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.
106.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
107.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
108.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
109.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, when he recovers possession.
110.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
111.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
112.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
113.—For specific performance of a contract.	Three years ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
114.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
115.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
116.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	Six years.	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
117.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment.
118.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption isinvalid, or never in fact took place.	Ditto ...	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
119.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto ...	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
120.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
121.—To avoid incumbrances or undertenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, or in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
122.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
123.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
124.—For possession of an hereditary office.	Twelve years ...	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
125.—Suit during the life of a Hindú or Muhammadan female by a Hindú or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her remarriage.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
126.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
127.—By a person excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
128.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
129.—By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.
130.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
131.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
132.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.
133.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
134.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
135.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
136.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
137.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Twelve years ...	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.
138.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
139.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
140.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
141.—Like suit by a Hindú or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú or Muhammadan female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
142.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
143.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
144.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
145.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years ...	The date of the deposit or pawn.
146.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
	Part X.—Sixty years.	
147.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale.	Sixty years ...	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
148.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues. Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part X.—Sixty years—continued.	
149.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Sixty years ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeal.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Sessions Judge.	Seven days ...	The date of the sentence.
151.—From a decree or order of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days ...	The date of the decree or order.
152.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
153.—Under the same Code, section 601, to a High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the order refusing the certificate.
154.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than a High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
155.—Under the same Code to a High Court except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
156.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to a High Court except in the cases provided for by No. 151 and No. 153.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
157.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal.	Six months ...	The date of the judgment appealed against.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
158.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court.
159.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
160.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ...	When the application for review is rejected.
161.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
162.—For a review of judgment by any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days ...	The date of the decree or order.
163.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default.	Thirty days ...	The date of the dismissal.
164.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
165.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	Thirty days ...	The date of the dispossession.
166.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
167.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decreeholder or the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
168.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
169.—For a re-hearing of an appeal heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree in appeal.
170.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
171.—Under section 363 or 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Sixty days ...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
172.—By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
173.—For a review of judgment, except in the cases provided for by No. 162.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order.
174.—By a creditor of an insolvent judgment-debtor under section 353 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the publication of the schedule.
175.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
176.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 516 or 525, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
177.—For the admission of an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
178.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule, or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Three years ...	When the right to apply accrues.
179.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 180 or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Ditto; or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution, of the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives shall take effect against them all.

THE SECOND SCHE DULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Explanation II.—"Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under section 226 or 227 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
180.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 19th July 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.

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I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

An Act for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Limitation Act, 1877."

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein specified.

References to Act IX of 1871.

But all references to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall

Saving of titles already acquired.

be deemed to affect any title acquired, or to revive any right to sue barred, under that Act or under any enactment thereby

Saving of Act IX of 1872, s. 25.

repealed; and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, section 25.

Suits for which period prescribed by this Act is shorter than that prescribed by Act IX of 1871.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 146 of the second schedule hereto annexed may be brought within five years next after the said first day of October 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall have expired before the completion of the said five years; and any other suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the said Indian Limitation Act, 1871, may be brought within two years next after the said first day of October 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the same Act shall have expired before the completion of the said two years.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue; 'applicant' includes also any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply; and 'defendant' includes also any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or any thing growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí and a cheque:

'bond' includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

'promissory note' means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered in British India under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document, or signing the decree or order, referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-five (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the second schedule hereto annexed shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b.*)—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Special and local laws of limitation.

6. When, by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India, a period of limitation is specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

Legal disability.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the second schedule hereto annexed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Disability of representative.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*).—A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*).—A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(*d*).—A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*).—A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accruer A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*).—A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

Disability of one joint creditor.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against

them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*).—A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Continuous running of time.

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

11. Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Suits on foreign contracts.

No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

Foreign limitation law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

12. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action, and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 20, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 20.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution-sale.

17. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

Effect of fraud.

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him,

the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

19. If, before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation 2.—In this section "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

20. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 20 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

One of several joint contractors, &c., not chargeable by reason of acknowledgment or payment made by another of them.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Suit for compensation for act not actionable without special damage.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(*b*).—A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

26. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1881 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Extinguishment of right to property.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
X of 1865 ...	The Indian Succession Act	In section 321 the words "within two years after the death of the testator, or one year after the legacy has been paid."
IX of 1871 ...	The Indian Limitation Act, 1871.	The whole.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 599, and in section 601 the words "within thirty days from the date of the order."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4.)

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do, an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission takes place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX. of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrue or accrues due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes, under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
11.—By a person against whom an order is passed under section 280, 281, 282 or 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish his right to, or to the present possession of, the property comprised in the order.	Ditto ...	The date of the order.
12.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court;	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
(*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.		
13.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	One year ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
14.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act or order.
15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto ...	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.
19.—For compensation for false imprisonment	Ditto ...	When the imprisonment ends.
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
22.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
23.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
24.—For compensation for libel ...	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
25.—For compensation for slander ...	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
26.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
27.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	One year ...	The date of the breach.
28.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
29.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Two years ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
31.—Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
33.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
34.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
35.—For the restitution of conjugal rights...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife, being of full age and sound mind.
36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance takes place.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
37.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Three years ...	The date of the obstruction.
38.—For compensation for diverting a watercourse.	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
39.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	The date of the trespass.
40.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	The date of the infringement.
41.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste begins.
42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320 or 321, to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment or distribution.
44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	When the ward attains majority.
45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
50.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
51.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
53.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	When the period of credit expires.
54.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
55.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
56.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
57.—For money payable for money lent.	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
58.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
59.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
60—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
62.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
63.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—continued.	
64.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Three years ...	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorised in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.
65.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.
66.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.
67.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Ditto ...	The date of executing the bond.
68.—On a bond subject to a condition.	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
70.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
71.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
72.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
73.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	The date of the bill or note.
74.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
75.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	When the first default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
76.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery to the payee.
77.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
78.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
79.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
80.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Three years ...	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
81.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
82.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
83.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
84.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business) the date of such discontinuance.
85.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.
86.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Ditto ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
87.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
88.—Against a factor for an account ...	Ditto ...	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
89.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
90.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
91.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
92.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Ditto ...	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
93.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the attempt.
94.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ..	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
95.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
96.—For relief on the ground of mistake ...	Three years ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
97.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
98.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
99.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
100.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
101.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
102.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due.
103.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
104.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
105.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.
106.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
107.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
108.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
109.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ..	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, when he recovers possession.
110.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
111.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
112.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
113.—For specific performance of a contract.	Three years ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
114.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
115.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
116.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	Six years.	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
117.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment.
118.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption isinvalid, or never in fact took place.	Ditto ...	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
119.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto ...	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
120.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
121.—To avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, or in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
122.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
123.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
124.—For possession of an hereditary office.	Twelve years ...	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
125.—Suit during the life of a Hindú or Muhammadan female by a Hindú or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her remarriage.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
126.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
127.—By a person excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
128.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
129.—By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.
130.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
131.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
132.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.
133.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
134.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
135.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
136.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
137.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Twelve years ...	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.
138.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
139.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
140.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
141.—Like suit by a Hindú or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú or Muhammadan female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
142.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
143.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
144.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
145.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years ...	The date of the deposit or pawn.
146.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
	Part X.—Sixty years.	
147.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale.	Sixty years ...	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
148.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues. Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part X.—Sixty years—continued.	
149.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Sixty years ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeal.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Sessions Judge.	Seven days ...	The date of the sentence.
151.—From a decree or order of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days ...	The date of the decree or order.
152.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
153.—Under the same Code, section 601, to a High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the order refusing the certificate.
154.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than a High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
155.—Under the same Code to a High Court except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
156.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to a High Court except in the cases provided for by No. 151 and No. 153.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
157.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal.	Six months ...	The date of the judgment appealed against.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
158.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court.
159.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
160.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ...	When the application for review is rejected.
161.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
162.—For a review of judgment by any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days ...	The date of the decree or order.
163.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default.	Thirty days ...	The date of the dismissal.
164.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
165.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	Thirty days ...	The date of the dispossession.
166.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
167.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decreeholder or the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
168.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
169.—For a re-hearing of an appeal heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree in appeal.
170.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
171.—Under section 363 or 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Sixty days ...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
172.—By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
173.—For a review of judgment, except in the cases provided for by No. 162.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order.
174.—By a creditor of an insolvent judgment-debtor under section 353 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the publication of the schedule.
175.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
176.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 516 or 525, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
177.—For the admission of an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
178.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule, or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Three years ...	When the right to apply accrues.
179.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 180 or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Ditto; or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution, of the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives shall take effect against them all.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Explanation II.—"Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under section 226 or 227 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
180.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

A. PHILLIPS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 19th July 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.

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I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

An Act for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Limitation Act, 1877:"

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein specified.

Repeal of Acts.

But all references to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired, or to revive any right to sue barred, under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed; and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, section 25.

References to Act IX of 1871.

Saving of titles already acquired.

Saving of Act IX of 1872, s. 25.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 146 of the second schedule hereto annexed may be brought within five years next after the said first day of October 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall have expired before the completion of the said five years; and any other suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the said Indian Limitation Act, 1871, may be brought within two years next after the said first day of October 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the same Act shall have expired before the completion of the said two years.

Suits for which period prescribed by this Act is shorter than that prescribed by Act IX of 1871.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue; 'applicant' includes also any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply; and 'defendant' includes also any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or any thing growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí and a cheque:

'bond' includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

'promissory note' means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered in British India under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document, or signing the decree or order, referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-five (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the second schedule hereto annexed shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*.)—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*.)—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

6. When, by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India, a period of limitation is specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

Special and local laws of limitation.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the second schedule hereto annexed.

Legal disability.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Disability of representative.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*).—A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue, But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*).—A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(*d*).—A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*).—A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accruer A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*).—A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against

Disability of one joint creditor.

them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*).—A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Continuous running of time.

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

11. Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Suits on foreign contracts.

No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

Foreign limitation law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

12. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action, and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 20, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 20.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution-sale.

17. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

Effect of fraud.

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him,

the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

19. If, before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation 2.—In this section "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

20. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 20 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

One of several joint contractors, &c., not chargeable by reason of acknowledgment or payment made by another of them.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Suit for compensation for act not actionable without special damage.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(*b*).—A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

Acquisition of right to easements.

26. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1881 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
X of 1865 ...	The Indian Succession Act	In section 321 the words "within two years after the death of the testator, or one year after the legacy has been paid."
IX of 1871 ...	The Indian Limitation Act, 1871.	The whole.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 599, and in section 601 the words "within thirty days from the date of the order."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4.)

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do, an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission takes place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrue or accrues due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes, under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
11.—By a person against whom an order is passed under section 280, 281, 282 or 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish his right to, or to the present possession of, the property comprised in the order.	Ditto ...	The date of the order.
12.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court;	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
(*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.		
13.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	One year ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
14.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act or order.
15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto ...	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.
19.—For compensation for false imprisonment	Ditto ...	When the imprisonment ends.
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
22.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
23.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
24.—For compensation for libel ...	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
25.—For compensation for slander ...	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
26.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
27.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	One year ...	The date of the breach.
28.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
29.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Two years ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
31.—Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ..	When the goods ought to be delivered.
32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
33.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
34.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
35.—For the restitution of conjugal rights...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife, being of full age and sound mind.
36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance takes place.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
37.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Three years ...	The date of the obstruction.
38.—For compensation for diverting a watercourse.	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
39.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	The date of the trespass.
40.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	The date of the infringement.
41.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste begins.
42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320 or 321, to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment or distribution.
44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	When the ward attains majority.
45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
50.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
51.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
53.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	When the period of credit expires.
54.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
55.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
56.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
57.—For money payable for money lent.	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
58.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
59.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
60—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
62.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
63.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—continued.	
64.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Three years ...	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorised in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.
65.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.
66.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.
67.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Ditto ...	The date of executing the bond.
68.—On a bond subject to a condition.	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
70.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
71.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
72.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
73.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	The date of the bill or note.
74.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
75.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	When the first default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
76.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery to the payee.
77.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
78.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
79.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
80.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Three years ...	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
81.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
82.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
83.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
84.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business) the date of such discontinuance.
85.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.
86.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Ditto ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
87.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
88.—Against a factor for an account ...	Ditto ...	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
89.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
90.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
91.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
92.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Ditto ...	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
93.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the attempt.
94.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
95.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
96.—For relief on the ground of mistake ...	Three years ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
97.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
98.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
99.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
100.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
101.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
102.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due.
103.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
104.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
105.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.
106.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
107.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
108.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
109.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ..	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, when he recovers possession.
110.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
111.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
112.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—continued.	
113.—For specific performance of a contract.	Three years ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
114.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
115.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
116.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	Six years.	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
117.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment.
118.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never in fact took place.	Ditto ...	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
119.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto ...	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
120.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
121.—To avoid incumbrances or undertenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, or in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
122.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
123.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
124.—For possession of an hereditary office.	Twelve years ...	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
125.—Suit during the life of a Hindú or Muhammadan female by a Hindú or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her remarriage.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
126.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
127.—By a person excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
128.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
129.—By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.
130.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
131.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
132.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.
133.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
134.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
135.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
136.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
137.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Twelve years ...	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.
138.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
139.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
140.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
141.—Like suit by a Hindú or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú or Muhammadan female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
142.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
143.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
144.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
145.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years ...	The date of the deposit or pawn.
146.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
	Part X.—Sixty years.	
147.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale.	Sixty years ...	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
148.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues. Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part X.—Sixty years—continued.	
149.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Sixty years ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeal.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Sessions Judge.	Seven days ...	The date of the sentence.
151.—From a decree or order of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days ...	The date of the decree or order.
152.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
153.—Under the same Code, section 601, to a High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the order refusing the certificate.
154.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than a High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
155.—Under the same Code to a High Court except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
156.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to a High Court except in the cases provided for by No. 151 and No. 158.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
157.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal.	Six months ...	The date of the judgment appealed against.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
158.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court.
159.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
160.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ...	When the application for review is rejected.
161.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
162.—For a review of judgment by any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.	Twenty days ...	The date of the decree or order.
163.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default.	Thirty days ...	The date of the dismissal.
164.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
165.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	Thirty days ...	The date of the dispossession.
166.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
167.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decreeholder or the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
168.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
169.—For a re-hearing of an appeal heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree in appeal.
170.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
171.—Under section 363 or 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Sixty days ...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
172.—By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
173.—For a review of judgment, except in the cases provided for by No. 162.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order.
174.—By a creditor of an insolvent judgment-debtor under section 353 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the publication of the schedule.
175.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
176.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 516 or 525, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
177.—For the admission of an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
178.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule, or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Three years ...	When the right to apply accrues.
179.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 180 or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Ditto; or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution, of the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives shall take effect against them all.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		Explanation II.—"Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under section 226 or 227 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
180.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 9th August 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1877.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt from the operation of the fourth section of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, certain suits instituted in the Districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to section 5, Act X of 1876.

1. To section five of the said Act the following clause shall be added (namely)—

"and nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts in the Districts mentioned in the second Schedule hereto annexed from exercising such jurisdiction as, according to the terms of any law in force on the twenty-eighth day of March 1876, they could have exercised over claims against Government—

"(*a*) relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized 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:

"(*b*) to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue:

"(*c*) to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue."

Schedule added to Act X of 1876.

2. The following Schedule shall be added to the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, (namely)—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

The District of Ahmedabad.

The District of Kaira, exclusive of the Panch Mahâls.

The District of Broach.

The District of Surat, exclusive of the lapsed State of Mándvi, as described in the schedule annexed to Act X of 1848.

The District of Tanna.

The District of Colába, exclusive of the lapsed State of Colába mentioned in Act VIII of 1853.

The District of Ratnágiri.

The District of Kanara."

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 9th August 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XVI of 1877.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt from the operation of the fourth section of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, certain suits instituted in the Districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to section 5, Act X of 1876.

1. To section five of the said Act the following clause shall be added (namely)—

"and nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts in the Districts mentioned in the second Schedule hereto annexed from exercising such jurisdiction as, according to the terms of any law in force on the twenty-eighth day of March 1876, they could have exercised over claims against Government—

"(*a*) relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized 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 :

"(*b*) to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue :

"(*c*) to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue."

Schedule added to Act X of 1876.

2. The following Schedule shall be added to the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, (namely)—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

The District of Ahmedabad.

The District of Kaira, exclusive of the Panch Maháls.

The District of Broach.

The District of Surat, exclusive of the lapsed State of Mándvi, as described in the schedule annexed to Act X of 1848.

The District of Tanna.

The District of Colába, exclusive of the lapsed State of Colába mentioned in Act VIII of 1853.

The District of Ratnágiri.

The District of Kanara."

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. { Registered No. 53.

☞ 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 9th August 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XVI of 1877.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt from the operation of the fourth section of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, certain suits instituted in the Districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to section 5, Act X of 1876.

1. To section five of the said Act the following clause shall be added (namely)—

"and nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts in the Districts mentioned in the second Schedule hereto annexed from exercising such jurisdiction as, according to the terms of any law in force on the twenty-eighth day of March 1876, they could have exercised over claims against Government—

"(*a*) relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized 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 :

"(*b*) to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue :

"(*c*) to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue."

Schedule added to Act X of 1876.

2. The following Schedule shall be added to the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, (namely)—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

The District of Ahmedabad.

The District of Kaira, exclusive of the Panch Mahâls.

The District of Broach.

The District of Surat, exclusive of the lapsed State of Mándvi, as described in the schedule annexed to Act X of 1848.

The District of Tanna.

The District of Colába, exclusive of the lapsed State of Colába mentioned in Act VIII of 1853.

The District of Ratnágiri.

The District of Kanara."

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 17th October 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVII OF 1877.

THE PANJAB COURTS' ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely):—

(1) the Chief Court;

(2) the Court of the Commissioner;

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers;

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers;

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers;

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers; and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

7. Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be.

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers.

8. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldár with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

9. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Exercise of such powers by benches.

10. The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise.

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

13. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

14. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

Power to try European British subjects.

15. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits.

16. The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

17. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):—

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

Limitation of such appeals.

18. In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos. 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely): "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb."

19. Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Delegation of powers to its members.

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone.

Proviso.

20. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say:—

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

21. Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges.

Power to refer question to full bench.

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

22. The Chief Court may from time to time appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Powers and duties of such officers.

24. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court: Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

25. The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

26. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

27. The Chief Court may from time to time—

Power to make rules as to other matters.

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

28. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court as may from time to time be required by the said Government.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court.

29. The Chief Court shall be deemed to be a High Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 633 and 637.

Chief Court to be deemed a High Court within Act X of 1877, sections 633 and 637.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

30. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court,—

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district.

31. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

32. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner.

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table:—

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

Court.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers ...	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers ...	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers ...	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers	300
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers	50

33. Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court.

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, confer on any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this section, and withdraw the same.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Power to distribute business.

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction:

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf.

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

36. The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made

by any such Judge or officer other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

First appeals.

37. When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsíldár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner;

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court.

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive further appeal.

38. When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a further appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure, sections 584, 586.

39. The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584:—

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law."

The words "second appeal" in section 585 of the same Code shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act.

In modification of the same Code, section 586, a further appeal may be received under section thirty-eight of this Act in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees: Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Period of limitation.

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal.

41. Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pendi g in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Civil Court unless with the permission of the Chief Court.

Power to make rules regarding pleaders.

43. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts under its control, and the form in which such permission shall be granted.

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts.

44. The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same.

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties.

45. The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals.

46. Except with the consent of the parties, no Judge of any Court shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself; or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference. The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 25.

Rules when to have force of law.

47. All rules made and forms prescribed under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge.

48. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty-five, and may cancel such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise.

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.

49. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area.

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published:

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 49.

50. For the purposes of section forty-nine the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those herein specified.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title.
XIX of 1865 ...	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Panjáb and its Dependencies.
IV of 1866 ...	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.
XXVII of 1867 ...	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Jhánsí Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts.
III of 1868 ...	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár.
IX of 1873 ...	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.
V of 1874 ...	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu subdivision of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers.
XIX of 1875 ...	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and for other purposes.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 17th October 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XVII of 1877.

THE PANJA'B COURTS' ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely):—

(1) the Chief Court;

(2) the Court of the Commissioner;

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers;

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers;

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers;

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers; and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

7. Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be.

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers.

8. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldár with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

9. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Exercise of such powers by benches.

10. The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise.

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

13. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

14. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

15. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits.

16. The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

17. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):—

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

Limitation of such appeals.

18. In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos. 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely): "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb."

19. Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Delegation of powers to its members.

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone.

Proviso.

20. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say:—

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

21. Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges.

Power to refer question to full bench.

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

22. The Chief Court may from time to time appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Powers and duties of such officers.

24. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court: Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

25. The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

26. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

27. The Chief Court may from time to time—

Power to make rules as to other matters.

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

28. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court as may from time to time be required by the said Government.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court.

29. The Chief Court shall be deemed to be a High Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 633 and 637.

Chief Court to be deemed a High Court within Act X of 1877, sections 633 and 637.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

30. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court,—

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district.

31. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

32. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner.

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table:—

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

Court.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers ...	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers ...	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers ...	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers	300
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers	50

33. Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court.

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, confer on any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this section, and withdraw the same.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Power to distribute business.

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction:

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf.

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

36. The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made

by any such Judge or officer other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

First appeals.

37. When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsíldár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner;

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court.

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive further appeal.

38. When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a further appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure, sections 584, 586.

39. The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584:—

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law."

The words "second appeal" in section 585 of the same Code shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act.

In modification of the same Code, section 586, a further appeal may be received under section thirty-eight of this Act in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees: Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Period of limitation.

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal.

41. Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Civil Court unless with the permission of the Chief Court.

Power to make rules regarding pleaders.

43. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts under its control, and the form in which such permission shall be granted.

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts.

44. The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same.

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties.

45. The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals.

46. Except with the consent of the parties, no Judge of any Court shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself; or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference. The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 25.

Rules when to have force of law.

47. All rules made and forms prescribed under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge.

48. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty-five, and may cancel such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise.

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.

49. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area.

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published:

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 49.

50. For the purposes of section forty-nine the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those herein specified.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title.
XIX of 1865 ...	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Panjáb and its Dependencies.
IV of 1866 ...	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.
XXVII of 1867 ...	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Jhánsí Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts.
III of 1868 ...	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár.
IX of 1873 ...	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.
V of 1874 ...	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu subdivision of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers.
XIX of 1875 ...	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and for other purposes.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 17th October 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII OF 1877.

THE PANJA'B COURTS' ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely):—

(1) the Chief Court;

(2) the Court of the Commissioner;

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers;

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers;

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers;

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers; and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

7. Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be.

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers.

8. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldár with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

9. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Exercise of such powers by benches.

10. The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise.

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

13. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

14. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

Power to try European British subjects.

15. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits.

16. The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

17. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):—

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

Limitation of such appeals.

18. In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos. 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely): "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb."

19. Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Delegation of powers to its members.

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone.

Proviso.

20. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say:—

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

21. Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges.

Power to refer question to full bench.

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

22. The Chief Court may from time to time appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Powers and duties of such officers.

24. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court: Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

25. The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

26. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

27. The Chief Court may from time to time—

Power to make rules as to other matters.

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

28. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court as may from time to time be required by the said Government.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court.

29. The Chief Court shall be deemed to be a High Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 633 and 637.

Chief Court to be deemed a High Court within Act X of 1877, sections 633 and 637.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

30. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court,—

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district.

31. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

32. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner.

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table:—

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

Court.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers ...	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers ...	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers ...	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers	300
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers	50

33. Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court.

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

The Local Government may, from time to time, confer on any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this section, and withdraw the same.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Power to distribute business.

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction:

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf.

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

36. The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made

by any such Judge or officer other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

First appeals.

37. When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsíldár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner;

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court.

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive further appeal.

38. When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a further appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure, sections 584, 586.

39. The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584:—

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law."

The words "second appeal" in section 585 of the same Code shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act.

In modification of the same Code, section 586, a further appeal may be received under section thirty-eight of this Act in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees: Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Period of limitation.

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal.

41. Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Civil Court unless with the permission of the Chief Court.

Power to make rules regarding pleaders.

43. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts under its control, and the form in which such permission shall be granted.

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts.

44. The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same.

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties.

45. The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals.

46. Except with the consent of the parties, no Judge of any Court shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself; or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference. The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 25.

Rules when to have force of law.

47. All rules made and forms prescribed under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge.

48. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty-five, and may cancel such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise.

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.

49. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area.

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published:

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 49.

50. For the purposes of section forty-nine the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those herein specified.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title.
XIX of 1865 ...	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Panjáb and its Dependencies.
IV of 1866 ...	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.
XXVII of 1867 ...	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Jhánsí Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts.
III of 1868 ...	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár.
IX of 1873 ...	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.
V of 1874 ...	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu subdivision of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers.
XIX of 1875 ...	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and for other purposes.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. { 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 27th December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to Salt.

Preamble. FOR the purpose of amending the law relating to Salt; it is hereby enacted as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Salt Act, 1877;"

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the twenty-eighth day of December 1877.

Repeal of enactments. 2. The Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same Schedule.

"Maund" defined. 3. In this Act "maund" means a maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.

General.

Duty on salt imported by sea. 4. The Indian Tariff Act, 1875, Schedule A, No. 49, shall be amended as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) in column three, for the figures and word "3,200 tolahs," the figures and words "82⅔lbs. avoirdupois" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in column 5, for the numbers "1" and "13," the numbers "2" and "8" respectively shall be substituted.

Bombay and Madras.

Duty on salt imported by land. 5. On all salt imported by land into any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, a customs-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea.

Bombay.

Duty on salt manufactured in Bombay. 6. On all salt manufactured in any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea.

Madras.

Madras Act VI of 1871 amended. 7. For section 11 of the Madras Salt Excise Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted:—

"11. On all salt manufactured in any district, or part of a district, to which this Act may be extended, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the said presidency by sea, and shall be paid under such orders as the Board of Revenue from time to time make in this behalf:

"Provided that no such duty shall be leviable until the salt is about to be removed from the place of storage, and that no salt shall be so removed without a permit authorizing its removal from store; and such permit shall specify the quantity to be removed and the excise-duty levied or due thereon."

Sum to be imposed to cover cost of salt. 8. The Government of Fort St. George shall from time to time, by notification in the Local Gazette, fix as part of the price of every maund of salt sold under its orders

within any local area, such sum or sums as it may deem sufficient to cover the cost of importation, purchase, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage.

Power to alter sum.

9. The said Government may, from time to time vary such sum or sums for any description of salt, or for any local area, with reference to all or any of the following considerations, (namely) :—

(*a*) the place in which the salt is sold;

(*b*) the quantity of the salt sold in any transaction;

(*c*) any other circumstances affecting its sale.

Price to be paid in each local area for salt sold.

10. The price to be paid to the said Government in any local area mentioned in any notification under section eight or section nine shall, for every maund of salt sold in such area, be equal to the customs-duty for the time being leviable on a maund of salt imported by sea into the presidency of Fort St. George, together with the sum or sums fixed under the said sections.

The sums under section eight shall be taken, until altered for any local area by notification under section eight or section nine, to be the following, namely: in the districts of Malabar and South Canara, for home-made salt, five annas per maund, and for imported salt, eight annas per maund, and in all other districts of the Presidency of Fort St. George, three annas per maund.

Orissa.

Duty on salt manufactured in Orissa.

11. In modification of Bengal Act No. VII of 1864, section 9, a duty shall be paid on salt manufactured at any place in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under that Act, at such rate, not exceeding three rupees, four annas, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time fix for such place.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1844 ...	Transit duties: Salt.	Section 43.
XXIV of 1869 ...	Salt in Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1874 ...	Salt in Ganjam and Orissa.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1874...	Laws' Local extent.	So far as it relates to Act XXIV of 1869.
XI of 1875 ...	Salt in Madras...	The whole.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1877.

An Act to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, and the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs and District Munsifs; and whereas it is also expedient to provide in the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act No. VI of 1871.

1. After the second paragraph of section 36 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, the following paragraph shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

"The District Judge, within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate, may, by order, suspend or remove any such ministerial officer."

Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23.

2. For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say) :—

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

"23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively."

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873.

3. After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted :—

Transfer of ministerial officers.

"24 A. The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control.

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877. Register No. 53.

☞ 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 26th July 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 14 OF 1877.

THE PANJAB COURTS' BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely):—

(1) the Chief Court;

(2) the Court of the Commissioner;

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers;

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers;

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers;

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers; and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges.

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

7. Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be.

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers.

8. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldár with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

9. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Exercise of such powers by benches.

10. The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise.

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade, shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

13. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

14. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

Criminal appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

15. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of Criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Power to try European British subjects.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits.

16. The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

17. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

Limitation of such appeals.

18. In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos. 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely): "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb."

Delegation of powers to its members.

19. Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Proviso.

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone.

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

20. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say:—

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding respectively two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

Power to refer question to full bench.

21. Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges.

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

22. The Chief Court may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

Powers and duties of such officers.

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

24. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court: Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

25. The general superintendence over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

26. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Deputy Commissioner, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Power to make rules as to other matters.

27. The Chief Court may from time to time—

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

28. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court, as may from time to time be required by the said Government.

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

29. Subject to the general superintendence of the Chief Court,

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district.

Powers of Commissioner.

30. The Commissioner shall have the powers conferred by the next two following sections on each of the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners subject to his control.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

31. The Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district.

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner.

32. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table:

Court.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers ...	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers ...	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers ...	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers	300
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers	50

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

33. The Court of any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

Power to distribute business.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction:

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen.

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf.

Every person appointed under this section shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as

may from time to time be conferred and imposed upon him by the Chief Court.

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

36. Every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of its ministerial officers who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made by any such Court other than a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion remove, suspend from office or fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

First appeals.

37. When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsíldár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner;

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court.

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive second appeal.

38. When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure, sections 584, 586.

39. The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584:—

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law."

The words "second appeal" in the same section shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act.

In modification of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 586, a second appeal may be received under section thirty-six in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees: Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Period of limitation.

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal.

41. Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals.

42. No Judge of any Court constituted under this Act shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself; or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference. The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section fifteen of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Court constituted under this Act unless with the permission of the Chief Court.

Power to make rules regarding pleaders.

44. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts constituted under this Act;

(*b*) the form in which such permission shall be granted.

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts.

45. The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same.

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties.

46. The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to scheduled Districts in Panjáb.

47. The Code of Civil Procedure, as modified by this Act, shall apply to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb.

Rules when to have force of law.

48. All rules made under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*b*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, have the force of law.

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge.

49. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty-five, and may cancel such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise.

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.

50. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area.

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise.

Provided that the Local Government may by order published in the official Gazette direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published.

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 50.

51. For the purposes of section 50 the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to or subject to the control or superintendence of any authority other than those herein specified.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIX of 1865	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVII of 1867	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Jhánsí Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts.	The whole.
III of 1868	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1873	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1874	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu sub-division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1875	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and for other purposes.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to be mainly a consolidation measure, bringing within a shorter compass and reducing into convenient order the provisions relating to the Chief Court and the subordinate Civil Courts of the Panjáb, which are at present scattered through several enactments passed between the years 1865 and 1875. It proposes, however, to introduce some changes which the experience of the working of those Courts now obtained appear to render desirable.

2. The power to make rules as to petition-writers conferred by section 26 is considered necessary, as at present, owing to the inability of the Courts to control these persons, great abuses and great loss to litigants are found to result.

3. Provision has been made (section 35) as to the appointment, suspension and removal of the ministerial officers of subordinate Courts, and power has been given to fine them.

4. The existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity of a custom alleged to have the force of law is added (section 39) to the grounds on which a second appeal may be brought under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584, and a second appeal will lie in Small Cause cases when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than Rs. 500, but not less than Rs. 50.

5. Section 43 removes a doubt which has been felt as to the power of the Chief Court to exclude certain classes of legal practitioners from pleading and acting in the Civil Courts of the Province. It places the Chief Court in this respect on the same footing as the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

6. Section 49, giving the Local Government power to vest the administrative control of the subordinate Courts in a single Judge of the Chief Court, has been inserted at the instance of the late Lieutenant-Governor. He considered that although the Judges of the Chief Court had in every way endeavoured, and with considerable success, to improve the judicial service of the province, and had in this direction done all in their power to strengthen the hands of the Local Government, yet so much efficiency could not be attained as when the responsibility for supervision rested with a single Judge. This change will practically give one of the Judges the powers formerly exercised by the Judicial Commissioner in the Panjáb.

SIMLA;
The 28th June 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877. Register No. 53.

☞ 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 26th July 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 14 OF 1877.

THE PANJA'B COURTS' BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely):—

(1) the Chief Court;

(2) the Court of the Commissioner;

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers;

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers;

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers;

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers; and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges.

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

7. Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be.

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers.

8. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldár with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

9. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Exercise of such powers by benches.

10. The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise.

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade, shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

13. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

14. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

Criminal appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

Power to try European British subjects.

15. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of Criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits.

16. The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

17. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

Limitation of such appeals.

18. In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos. 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely): "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb."

Delegation of powers to its members.

19. Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Proviso.

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone.

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

20. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say:—

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding respectively two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

Power to refer question to full bench.

21. Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges.

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

22. The Chief Court may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

Powers and duties of such officers.

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

24. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court: Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

25. The general superintendence over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

26. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising,

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Deputy Commissioner, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Power to make rules as to other matters.

27. The Chief Court may from time to time—

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

28. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court, as may from time to time be required by the said Government.

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

29. Subject to the general superintendence of the Chief Court,

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district.

Powers of Commissioner.

30. The Commissioner shall have the powers conferred by the next two following sections on each of the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners subject to his control.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

31. The Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district.

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner.

32. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table:

Court.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers ...	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers ...	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers ...	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsildár with special powers	300
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsildár with ordinary powers	50

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

33. The Court of any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

Power to distribute business.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction:

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen.

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf.

Every person appointed under this section shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as

may from time to time be conferred and imposed upon him by the Chief Court.

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

36. Every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of its ministerial officers who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made by any such Court other than a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion remove, suspend from office or fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

First appeals.

37. When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsíldár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner;

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court.

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive second appeal.

38. When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure, sections 584, 586.

39. The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584:—

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law."

The words "second appeal" in the same section shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act.

In modification of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 586, a second appeal may be received under section thirty-six in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees: Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Period of limitation.

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal.

41. Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals.

42. No Judge of any Court constituted under this Act shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself; or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference. The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section fifteen of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Court constituted under this Act unless with the permission of the Chief Court.

Power to make rules regarding pleaders.

44. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts constituted under this Act;

(*b*) the form in which such permission shall be granted.

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts.

45. The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same.

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties.

46. The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to scheduled Districts in Panjáb.

47. The Code of Civil Procedure, as modified by this Act, shall apply to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb.

Rules when to have force of law.

48. All rules made under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*b*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, have the force of law.

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge.

49. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty-five, and may cancel such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise.

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.

50. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area.

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise.

Provided that the Local Government may by order published in the official Gazette direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published.

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 50.

51. For the purposes of section 50 the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to or subject to the control or superintendence of any authority other than those herein specified.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIX of 1865	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVII of 1867	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Jhánsí Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts.	The whole.
III of 1868	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1873	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1874	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu sub-division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1875	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and for other purposes.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to be mainly a consolidation measure, bringing within a shorter compass and reducing into convenient order the provisions relating to the Chief Court and the subordinate Civil Courts of the Panjáb, which are at present scattered through several enactments passed between the years 1865 and 1875. It proposes, however, to introduce some changes which the experience of the working of those Courts now obtained appear to render desirable.

2. The power to make rules as to petition-writers conferred by section 26 is considered necessary, as at present, owing to the inability of the Courts to control these persons, great abuses and great loss to litigants are found to result.

3. Provision has been made (section 35) as to the appointment, suspension and removal of the ministerial officers of subordinate Courts, and power has been given to fine them.

4. The existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity of a custom alleged to have the force of law is added (section 39) to the grounds on which a second appeal may be brought under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584, and a second appeal will lie in Small Cause cases when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than Rs. 500, but not less than Rs. 50.

5. Section 43 removes a doubt which has been felt as to the power of the Chief Court to exclude certain classes of legal practitioners from pleading and acting in the Civil Courts of the Province. It places the Chief Court in this respect on the same footing as the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

6. Section 49, giving the Local Government power to vest the administrative control of the subordinate Courts in a single Judge of the Chief Court, has been inserted at the instance of the late Lieutenant-Governor. He considered that although the Judges of the Chief Court had in every way endeavoured, and with considerable success, to improve the judicial service of the province, and had in this direction done all in their power to strengthen the hands of the Local Government, yet so much efficiency could not be attained as when the responsibility for supervision rested with a single Judge. This change will practically give one of the Judges the powers formerly exercised by the Judicial Commissioner in the Panjáb.

SIMLA;
The 28th June 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877. Register No. 53.

☞ 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 26th July 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 OF 1877.

THE PANJA'B COURTS' BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely):—

(1) the Chief Court;

(2) the Court of the Commissioner;

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers;

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers;

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers;

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers; and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges.

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

7. Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be.

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers.

8. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldár with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

9. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Exercise of such powers by benches.

10. The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise.

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade, shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

13. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

14. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

Criminal appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

Power to try European British subjects.

15. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of Criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits.

16. The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court, under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

17. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

Limitation of such appeals.

18. In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos. 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely): "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb."

Delegation of powers to its members.

19. Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Proviso.

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone.

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

20. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say:—

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding respectively two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

Power to refer question to full bench.

21. Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges.

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

22. The Chief Court may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

Powers and duties of such officers.

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

24. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court: Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

25. The general superintendence over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

26. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Deputy Commissioner, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Power to make rules as to other matters.

27. The Chief Court may from time to time—

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

28. The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court, as may from time to time be required by the said Government.

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

29. Subject to the general superintendence of the Chief Court,

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district.

Powers of Commissioner.

30. The Commissioner shall have the powers conferred by the next two following sections on each of the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners subject to his control.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

31. The Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district.

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner.

32. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table:

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

Court.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers ...	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers ...	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers ...	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers	300
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers	50

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

33. The Court of any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

Power to distribute business.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction;

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen.

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf.

Every person appointed under this section shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as

may from time to time be conferred and imposed upon him by the Chief Court.

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

36. Every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of its ministerial officers who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made by any such Court other than a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion remove, suspend from office or fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

First appeals.

37. When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsíldár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner;

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court.

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive second appeal.

38. When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure, sections 584, 586.

39. The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584:—

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law."

The words "second appeal" in the same section shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act.

In modification of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 586, a second appeal may be received under section thirty-six in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees: Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Period of limitation.

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal.

41. Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals.

42. No Judge of any Court constituted under this Act shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself; or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal.

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference. The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section fifteen of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Court constituted under this Act unless with the permission of the Chief Court.

Power to make rules regarding pleaders.

44. The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts constituted under this Act;

(*b*) the form in which such permission shall be granted.

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts.

45. The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same.

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties.

46. The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to scheduled Districts in Panjáb.

47. The Code of Civil Procedure, as modified by this Act, shall apply to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb.

Rules when to have force of law.

48. All rules made under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*b*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, have the force of law.

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge.

49. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty-five, and may cancel such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise.

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.

50. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area.

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise.

Provided that the Local Government may by order published in the official Gazette direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published.

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 50.

51. For the purposes of section 50 the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to or subject to the control or superintendence of any authority other than those herein specified.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIX of 1865	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVII of 1867	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Jhánsi Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts.	The whole.
III of 1868	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1873	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1874	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu sub-division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1875	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and for other purposes.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to be mainly a consolidation measure, bringing within a shorter compass and reducing into convenient order the provisions relating to the Chief Court and the subordinate Civil Courts of the Panjáb, which are at present scattered through several enactments passed between the years 1865 and 1875. It proposes, however, to introduce some changes which the experience of the working of those Courts now obtained appear to render desirable.

2. The power to make rules as to petition-writers conferred by section 26 is considered necessary, as at present, owing to the inability of the Courts to control these persons, great abuses and great loss to litigants are found to result.

3. Provision has been made (section 35) as to the appointment, suspension and removal of the ministerial officers of subordinate Courts, and power has been given to fine them.

4. The existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity of a custom alleged to have the force of law is added (section 39) to the grounds on which a second appeal may be brought under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584, and a second appeal will lie in Small Cause cases when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than Rs. 500, but not less than Rs. 50.

5. Section 43 removes a doubt which has been felt as to the power of the Chief Court to exclude certain classes of legal practitioners from pleading and acting in the Civil Courts of the Province. It places the Chief Court in this respect on the same footing as the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

6. Section 49, giving the Local Government power to vest the administrative control of the subordinate Courts in a single Judge of the Chief Court, has been inserted at the instance of the late Lieutenant-Governor. He considered that although the Judges of the Chief Court had in every way endeavoured, and with considerable success, to improve the judicial service of the province, and had in this direction done all in their power to strengthen the hands of the Local Government, yet so much efficiency could not be attained as when the responsibility for supervision rested with a single Judge. This change will practically give one of the Judges the powers formerly exercised by the Judicial Commissioner in the Panjáb.

SIMLA;
The 28th June 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 9th August 1877.

[First publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

No. 15 OF 1877.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL, 1877.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.—Acts repealed.
SECOND SCHEDULE.—Forms.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Master and Servant Act, 1877;"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of *March* 1878.

Enactments repealed. **2.** On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed. But all powers conferred under either of such Acts shall be deemed to have been conferred under this Act. And all references to either of such Acts shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Enactments saved. Nothing herein contained affects—

(*a*) Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*),

(*b*) Act No. VII of 1871, Act No. III of 1876, Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any other law regulating the emigration or transport of Native labourers and their contracts of service, or

(*c*) the rules as to compensation contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

Contract of service. **3.** A contract binding one party to employ and remunerate, and the other to do any work in such manner as the former party directs, is called a contract of service: the remuneration contracted for is called the wages: the party contracting, by himself or his agent, to employ and remunerate is called the master; and the party contracting to do the work is called the servant.

Wages.

Master.

Servant.

Domestic servant. A domestic servant is a servant who does household work within his master's house or compound.

Application of provisions as to death. **4.** The provisions herein contained as to the death of a master or a servant apply, where the master or servant is a private partnership, to its dissolution, and where the master or servant is a public company, to the completion of its winding-up.

Persons competent to enter into contracts of service. **5.** Every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section a minor is competent to contract; but the contract cannot be enforced against him.

Presumption as to wages. **6.** In the absence of express provision as to the amount of wages, the servant is presumed to contract for the remuneration ordinarily paid, at the place and time of entering into the contract, to servants of the same class.

Presumption as to term of service. **7.** In the absence of express provisions as to the term of service and the mode of terminating the contract—

(*a*) a domestic servant is presumed to be hired for a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by fifteen days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of fifteen days' wages in advance;

(*b*) a tutor, governess, clerk or other servant not a domestic servant, and not merely mechanical or agricultural or hired by piecework, is presumed to be hired for a year, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by three months' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*c*) a merely mechanical or agricultural servant and a person hired by piecework are presumed to be hired for no specific term, and the contract is terminable, at the will of either party, by notice to the other that the service is at an end.

Withdrawal of notice. **8.** Any notice of intention to put an end to service, whether given under the contract or under section 7, may be withdrawn by the party giving it and waived by the parties respectively, and thereupon the service shall continue as if no such notice had been given.

Termination of contract. **9.** A contract of service is terminated—

(*a*) by the death of the master, unless where the contract provides otherwise:

(*b*) by the death of the servant:

(*c*) by mutual consent of the parties:

(*d*) on expiration of the term of service:

(*e*) on expiration of a notice to put an end to service duly given under the contract or under section 7:

(*f*) by payment or tender of wages under section 7:

(*g*) when the master rightfully discharges the servant:

(*h*) when the servant rightfully quits his master's service.

Presumption of renewal of contract. **10.** Where, after the termination of a contract of service, the parties continue the relation of master and servant, they are presumed to have renewed the contract for the same wages and term of service.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MASTER AND THE DUTIES OF THE SERVANT.

Master's right to compensation when servant refuses to enter service. **11.** When a servant refuses to enter his master's service, the master is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the refusal, unless the servant is prevented by some cause over which he has no control from performing his contract.

Obligations of servant after entry. **12.** When a servant has entered his master's service, he is under the following obligations:—

(*a*) he must continue in such service during the whole time that he has contracted for, unless he has rightfully terminated it:

(*b*) he must run all risks incident to the service:

(*c*) he must obey all lawful orders of his master and of any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders:

(*d*) he must be honest and diligent in his master's business:

(*e*) he must be respectful to his master and, in the case of a domestic servant, the members of his master's family:

(*f*) he must take the same care of his master's property entrusted to him as he would be bound to take if he were a bailee:

(*g*) he must indemnify his master from liability to make compensation for injury caused by any wrongful act or omission of the servant:

(*h*) he must use his best endeavours to protect his master against the wrongful acts or omissions of his fellow-servants, if any:

(*i*) he must, as often as may be reasonable, account for money or goods received from or on account of his master, and must, without demand, deliver to his master as soon as, with reasonable diligence, he can find him, everything that he receives on his master's account;

(*j*) he must not set up the title of any third person to money or goods so received, in opposition to his master's title thereto, except where the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully, or under a voidable contract which has become void.

Time of servant. **13.** The whole time of domestic servants belongs to the master; and the time of other servants to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve.

Master's power to punish. **14.** Except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board a merchant ship, no master shall inflict any punishment on his servant, by way of imprisonment, corporal chastisement, forfeiture of wages or otherwise, whether the servant has or has not attained majority.

Nothing contained in this section renders illegal any contract under which the master may, in the events therein specified, withhold the whole or any part of the servant's wages.

Master's power to discharge. **15.** A master may discharge his servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, for any of the following causes:—

(*a*) wilful disobedience of any lawful order of the master or of any person to whom the master has, expressly or impliedly, delegated power to give such order:

(*b*) habitual negligence in the master's business:

(*c*) conduct likely to injure such business materially:

(*d*) claiming to be a partner with his master:

(*e*) incompetence to discharge the duties for which the servant was hired:

(*f*) permanent disability from illness:

(*g*) imprisonment in a civil or criminal jail:

(*h*) failure to perform any of the obligations imposed upon him by section 12, clauses (*c*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*):

(*i*) gross moral misconduct while in the master's service, or reasonable belief, on the part of the master, in the existence of such misconduct:

(*j*) or if the master discovers that the servant has been guilty of misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, of such nature, that if the master had known or foreseen it, he would not have employed him.

The existence of any such cause, though not known to the master at the time of the discharge, is sufficient to justify a discharge under this section.

Master's right to sue for compensation for loss of service. **16.** A master is entitled to compensation from any one who, knowing that any person is the servant of the master, deprives the master of the services of such person in any of the following ways (namely):—

(*a*) by enticing him away from his master;

(*b*) by harbouring and detaining him;

(*c*) by any act punishable under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XIV or XVI;

(*d*) in the case of a female servant, by seducing her.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), not merely for the loss of service, but also for the detriment (if any) resulting therefrom to the master.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clause (*c*), for the loss of service down to the time when it appears by the evidence that the disability to serve may reasonably be expected to cease.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clause (*d*), for loss of service and for the expenses (if any) reasonably incurred by the master in nursing and taking care of the servant during her pregnancy and about her delivery.

Master's right to sue or wages earned by servant from third person.

17. Where wages have been earned by a servant and enticed away or harboured by another person knowing him to be a servant, the master may waive his right to sue under section 16, and recover from such other person the amount of the wages so earned.

Where a third person employs a servant during any time belonging to his master, whether with or without the master's knowledge and consent, the master may recover the amount of the wages (if any) so earned, unless he has waived his right thereto.

Effect of servant's contributory negligence.

18. A master is not entitled to compensation for injury caused by the wrongful act or omission of a third person, when the master's servant, in the course and within the scope of his employment, might by the exercise of ordinary care have prevented such act or omission.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE SERVANT AND THE DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

Servant's right to compensation from master refusing to receive into service.

19. Where a master refuses to receive his servant into his service, the servant is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by such refusal, unless the servant is at the date of the refusal (*a*) incompetent to discharge the duties for which he was hired, or (*b*) permanently disabled by illness.

When the service is to begin on a future day, a suit for such compensation may be brought, at the option of the plaintiff, either immediately on the refusal or on or after such future day.

Illustration.

(*a*) A, in September, engages a servant, B, at Rs. 30 per mensem to accompany him on a tour for three months through India, to commence on the 1st of November. In October, A writes to B saying that he has changed his mind and no longer requires B's services. B thereupon institutes a suit against A for compensation. Afterwards, before the 1st of November, B obtains another engagement at Rs. 30 per mensem to commence on the 1st December. B, being neither incompetent nor disabled, is entitled to a decree for compensation against A.

Obligations of master—

20. Where a servant has entered his master's service, the master is under the following obligations:

as to retaining servant;

(*a*) he must retain the servant during the whole time that he has contracted to do so, unless in case of discharge under section 15:

as to payment of wages;

(*b*) he must pay the wages which he has contracted to pay; provided that, where such wages are payable periodically, and the servant is rightfully discharged, the servant is not entitled to any wages for the portion of time during which he has served since the last preceding periodical payment:

as to indemnifying servant;

(*c*) he must indemnify the servant from liability for doing any act pursuant to an order of his master which he was bound to obey, or any unlawful act, which the servant, not having reason to believe it to be unlawful, was induced by the conduct of his master to believe to be lawful:

as to compensating servant for injury caused by master's neglect;

(*d*) he must make compensation to the servant for injury caused to such servant solely by the master's personal neglect or want of skill:

as to fellow-servants;

(*e*) when the servant has to work along with fellow-servants, the master must use his best endeavours to provide fellow-servants of ordinary skill and care:

Explanation.—In this clause the expression "fellow-servants" means servants of one master jointly engaged on his behalf in the same operation:

as to servants employed in dangerous work.

(*f*) where the servant is employed in a work of danger, the master must provide proper materials and apparatus for the work, and must take all other reasonable precautions so as to protect the servant against unnecessary risk.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a servant, in obedience to the command of his master, B, commits a trespass on the property of C, not having reason to believe that he is doing any injury. C sues A for damages and recovers Rs. 50. A is entitled to recover the Rs. 50 from B.

(*b*) A hires B, a brickmaker, to make bricks with C's trademark thereon. B, having no reason to believe that the trademark was C's, proceeds to make the bricks accordingly. C sues B to restrain him from using the trademark and obtains an injunction with costs which B pays. B may recover the amount so paid from A.

(*c*) A orders his servant B to sell an unsound mare, but not to warrant her soundness. B sells the mare to C with a warranty of soundness. C sues and recovers damages from B. B cannot recover these damages from A

(*d*) A, a master-builder, personally directs his workmen to make a scaffold out of poles which he knows to be unsound. The scaffold gives way, and B, a workman upon it in A's employ, falls and breaks his leg. B may sue A for compensation for this injury.

(*e*) A and B are lessees of a coal-pit. B acts as banksman at the mouth of the pit, and whilst so acting is guilty of negligence whereby C, a pitman in the service of A and B, is injured. Both A and B are liable for the injury.

Servants' right to compensation for breach of duty imposed by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*).

21. When a servant has sustained particular injury by a breach of any of the obligations imposed on his master by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), the servant is entitled to compensation for such injury, provided that he could not have avoided the injury by the exercise of ordinary care, and at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe that the breach had been committed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A employs B and C to row, and D to steer, his boat. A has done nothing to ascertain D's competence to act as steersman. Owing to D's want of ordinary skill, the boat collides with a ship in full sail, and B and C are injured. B and C may sue A for compensation.

(*b*) A railway company employs A to drive a locomotive, B to be guard of a train and C to regulate the switches. The company has neglected to ascertain that C was ordinarily careful, and owing to his carelessness the train runs off the line and A is killed and B is maimed. A's legal representative and B may sue the company for compensation.

(*c*) A employs B to work as his servant in a mine. Owing to A's negligence the roof of the mine is left unsafe. B, having no reason to believe in the existence of the danger, begins to work in the mine and a stone falls from the roof and breaks B's leg. B may sue A for compensation.

(*d*) A orders his servant B to carry a bag of rice up a ladder, which A knows, but B has no reason to believe, to be unsafe. The order is within the scope of B's service and B obeys it. The ladder breaks and B falls and fractures his thigh. B may sue A for compensation.

Negligence of foreman.

22. Where a servant sues for compensation for injury caused by breach of any obligation imposed by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), and establishes against any foreman or other agent empowered to direct the work in performing which the injury was received, or to manage any apparatus employed in that work, such proof of negligence in providing fellow servants or taking precautions as would make him liable if he were himself the master, his negligence shall be deemed to be negligence on the part of the master.

Compensation for wrongful dismissal.

23. When a servant is wrongfully discharged, he is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the discharge in not being allowed to serve and earn the wages contracted for.

Measure of compensation.

The amount of such compensation is subject to the following rules in cases to which they are applicable:—

(*a*) When the contract is to employ for a specified term, the amount shall be the difference between the wages which the servant would have received under his contract with his master and the wages which he has, or might reasonably have, received under another contract of service:

(*b*) When the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice, the amount shall be fifteen days' wages.

(*c*) When the contract is terminable by three months' notice, the amount shall be three months' wages.

Termination of service by servant for master's fault.

24. A contract of service, even for a specified term, may be terminated by the servant at any time

(*a*) in case of any wilful or permanent breach of the obligations of his master to him as a servant;

(*b*) if the master commits against the servant any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, Chapter XVI, XVII, XXI or XXII;

(*c*) if the servant is prevented by permanent illness or other cause over which he has no control from fulfilling his contract.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A contracts to serve B for a year for the monthly sum of Rs. 100. B refuses to pay the amount due to A for the first month. A may at any time during the year terminate the contract.

(*b*) A, a sailor, contracts with B, the master of C's ship, for a voyage out and home. During the outward voyage B voluntarily and unlawfully causes grievous hurt to A. A may at once terminate the contract.

Wages of servant in case of wrongful discharge or termination of contract for master's fault or by death.

25. When the servant is wrongfully discharged, or when the contract is terminated under section 24 or by the death of either party, the servant or his legal representative, as the case may be, is entitled to the wages (if any) due for the period during which he has actually served the master.

For the purpose of this section all wages shall (in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary) be deemed to accrue due from day to day.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE LIABILITY OF ONE FELLOW-SERVANT TO ANOTHER.

Liability of one fellow-servant to another.

26. One fellow-servant is liable to make compensation to another for injury caused by neglect or want of skill whilst jointly engaged on behalf of their common master.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE LIABILITY OF A MASTER TO THIRD PERSONS FOR THE ACTS OF HIS SERVANT.

When servant may bind master by contract

27. A servant may bind his master by contracts entered into in his master's name only when the servant, if he were an agent, could bind his master if he were that agent's principal.

Liability of master for wrongful acts of servant.

28. A master is ordinarily liable to make compensation for injury caused by the wrongful act or omission of his servant, if that act or omission occurred in the course and within the scope of the servant's employment. And the circumstance that the act or omission was not necessary for the proper performance of the servant's duty, or was contrary to his master's orders, does not relieve the master from such liability.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the servant of B, a pawnbroker, takes a pawn from C, and when C comes and tenders the money due to B refuses to deliver the pawn. C may sue B for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*b*) A, the shopman of a [illegible] from one to a customer. C may sue B for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*c*) A, the servant of a carter, B, negligently runs his cart over C. C may sue B for the injury caused by A's negligence.

(*d*) A hires horses and a coachman B, from a livery stable-keeper C. B, negligently drives A's carriage over D. Unless A ordered or adopted B's act, D cannot sue A for the injury caused by B, for B is the servant of C and not of A.

(*e*) A, the servant of B, without B's knowledge, wrongfully takes B's carriage and horses for his own purposes and drives against C. B is not liable to a suit by C for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*f*) A, the officer of a Railway Company authorised to give passengers into custody for travelling without tickets for themselves, but not for travelling without tickets for their horses, gives B into custody for travelling without a ticket for his horses. B cannot sue the Company for compensation for A's act, for A acted beyond [illegible] of his employment.

(*g*) A hires B as his washerman and C as his coachman. B bringing home A's clothes meets C driving A's carriage and, owing to C's want of ordinary care, is knocked down and injured. B may sue A for compensation.

(*h*) A collision occurs between two steamboats, one belonging to X and commanded by his servant, the other belonging to Y and commanded by his servant. The collision is caused by the negligence of both commanders. Any passenger in either steamboat may sue X or Y, or both, for compensation for personal injury suffered in the collision.

Master when not responsible for servant's negligence.

29. Nothing in section 28 shall render a master responsible for injury caused by his servant's default—

(*a*) to any person above the age of ten years who might, by the exercise of ordinary care, have avoided the injury;

(*b*) where the master has been obliged by law to employ the servant;

(*c*) where the master is a public servant and the servant is in his employment as such;

(*d*) where the person injured by the default is a fellow-servant of the wrong-doer jointly engaged on behalf of the master in the same operation, and the master had used his best endeavours to ensure that the wrong-doer was a person of ordinary skill and care.

30. For the purposes of section 28 and section 29, persons expressly or impliedly permitted by another person to act as his servants without remuneration are servants of such person.

Volunteers.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE LIABILITY OF A SERVANT TO THIRD PERSONS FOR ACTS DONE ON BEHALF OF HIS MASTER.

31. A servant, other than a domestic servant, is bound by contracts entered into in his master's name only where the servant, if he were an agent, would be personally liable.

Servant when bound by contract in master's name.

A domestic servant is bound by such contracts only where he has entered into them without his master's authority.

32. Where a servant, acting on behalf of his master, does a wrongful act to a third person, the servant is liable to be sued as a principal by such third person for compensation for the injury caused by such act. But where a servant (other than a public servant) is guilty of negligence only, no such liability arises, except in the case provided for by section 26. Public servants guilty of negligence are liable to be sued by the persons injured thereby for compensation for such injury.

Servant when liable to third person for wrongful act.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF FORMS.

33. Subject to the power conferred on the High Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 639, and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Use of forms in second schedule.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES IN DISPUTES BETWEEN MASTER AND SERVANT.

34. When a master advances to a mechanical or agricultural servant money on account of any work which he has contracted to execute, and such servant wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform his contract, the master may complain to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon issue a summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, for bringing such servant before him.

Failure to perform work on account of which servant has received an advance.

If the Magistrate after hearing such evidence as the parties may adduce is satisfied of the truth of the complaint, he shall, at the option of the master, order the servant, on or before such day as the Magistrate directs, either

(*a*) to repay the money advanced or such part thereof as the Magistrate thinks fit, or

(*b*) to execute the work according to the terms of the contract.

If the servant fails to comply with either of such orders, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, when the order is for repayment of a sum of money, for such term or until such sum is sooner repaid.

Where the Magistrate makes an order under clause (*b*) of this section, he may also, at the master's request, require the servant to enter into a recognizance, with sufficient security for the due performance of the order; and in default of his entering into such recognizance, or furnishing such security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

35. Any Magistrate may enquire into and decide disputes as to wages, hire of carriage, and price of work between any masters and their servants employed in the construction of any railway, canal or other public work sanctioned by Government: Provided that the amount in dispute does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Disputes between masters and workmen on railways, &c.

Cases under this section shall be dealt with, so far as may be, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. But there shall be no appeal against the decision in any such case.

When the Magistrate has heard and decided the case, he shall make an order for the payment, immediately or within such time as he directs, of such sum of money (if any) as appears to him to be justly due, and such sum shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

36. Whoever contracts to work for a specified term on any such railway, canal or other public work, or to execute any specific work in connection therewith, and who wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform such contract, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Punishment for breach of contract to work for fixed term on railway, &c.

But the Magistrate may, at the request of the master, instead of punishing the servant so neglecting or refusing, order him by himself or another to execute the work according to the terms of his contract; and if he fail to comply with such order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Power to order performance of contract.

37. In this chapter "master" includes also any person authorized to act on behalf of a master; and "Magistrate" means, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate empowered by the Local Government to act under this chapter.

'Master' and 'Magistrate.'

CHAPTER X.—OF THE REGISTRATION OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

38. The Local Government may from time to time by notification published in the official Gazette, (*a*) establish for any local area an office for registering domestic servants, to be called a Servants' Registration-office, (*b*) appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Registrar of such office, and to keep a general Register of domestic servants for such local area, and (*c*) make rules consistent with this chapter for the guidance of such Registrar in the discharge of his official duties.

Power to establish registry-office and appoint Registrar.

39. Within one month of publishing a notification establishing a Servants' Registration office and appointing a Registrar of such office, every master of domestic servants, residing in the local area comprised in such notification shall, in order that such servants may be registered in the general Register, make, sign and send to the Registrar a list showing in the case of each of the said servants his name, the capacity in which he is employed, and the date on which he entered his master's service.

Masters to cause servants to be registered.

Masters to supply lists to Registrar.

40. Within three months of such publication, every such servant shall attend personally before the Registrar, and furnish him with such information as regards the servant's age, caste, country, religion, previous service, and other particulars as the Registrar may require.

Servants to attend personally.

41. The Registrar shall, on such servant so attending, register him by recording in the general Register (*a*) the servant's name, father's name, caste, religion, birth-place, age or supposed age, height and personal marks, (*b*) his master's name, (*c*) the capacity in which he is employed, and (*d*) such statement of his previous service as he desires to have recorded in such Register: Provided that the Registrar shall not make any such record without having reason to believe the statements contained therein.

Record in general Register.

The Registrar shall thereupon issue to the servant a pocket-register in which shall be entered under the Registrar's hand the particulars of the record respecting the servant in the general Register.

Issue of pocket-register.

42. If within three months of the said publication, the contract of service of any servant mentioned in the list furnished by any master to the Registrar under section 39 is determined otherwise than by the death of either party, the master shall make, sign and send the Registrar a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination, unless the servant has previously obtained his pocket-register.

Servants quitting employment before pocket-registers delivered.

43. The Registrar shall receive applications from any person desirous of becoming a domestic servant. If the Registrar has reason to believe such applicant to be fit to become a domestic servant, he shall register him by recording in the general Register, (*a*) the applicant's name, father's name, caste, religion, birth-place, age or supposed age, height and personal marks, and (*b*) the names and residences of any persons who certify to his respectability. And the Registrar shall thereupon issue a pocket-register to such applicant, in which shall be entered under the Registrar's hand the particulars of the record respecting the applicant in the general Register.

Registration of persons desiring to become domestic servants.

If the Registrar has not reason to believe that the applicant is fit to become a domestic servant, he shall refuse to register him.

Refusal to register such persons.

44. The Registrar shall not register any person who 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 any person who has been convicted of any offence under chapters XVI, XVII and XIX of the Indian Penal Code.

Registration when to be refused.

45. After three months have elapsed from the said publication, no person residing in the said local area shall hire a domestic servant who fails to produce his pocket-register in evidence of his being registered, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of his last previous contract of service, if any.

Master not to hire unregistered servant.

46. On hiring a servant registered under this chapter, the master shall require him to produce his pocket-register, and shall enter therein under his hand the date of the contract of service, and the capacity in which such servant is employed.

Duty of master on hiring registered servant.

47. Whenever the contract of service of any servant registered under this chapter is terminated otherwise than by the death of either party, the late master shall require the late servant to produce his pocket-register, and shall enter therein under his hand a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination, and the character of such servant:

Master to enter date and cause of termination of service.

Entry of character.

Provided that if for any reason the late master is unwilling to give the late servant a character, or to state the cause of such termination, he may refuse to do so; but in that case he shall make, sign and send to the Registrar a memorandum stating his reasons for such refusal:

Proviso.

If the late master be unable to make such entry through the failure of the late servant to produce his pocket-register, he shall report the fact to the Registrar.

Report of failure to produce pocket-register.

48. Every servant registered under this chapter shall, within fifteen days from the date of any subsequent entry in his pocket-register, attend personally at the Servants' Registration-office and produce his pocket-register for the purpose of having such entry recorded in the general Register.

Servants to attend Registrar for pocket-register entries to be transferred to general Register.

49. Every servant registered under this chapter shall produce his pocket-register when called upon to do so by any officer of Police.

Servants to exhibit pocket-registers to Police.

Whenever any servant registered under this chapter is convicted of any offence, the convicting Magistrate shall enter in the servant's pocket-register the fact of the conviction, the date of the conviction and the punishment inflicted upon him, and shall communicate such entry to the Registrar of Servants for the local area in which the servant was registered.

Entry in case of conviction.

50. Every servant registered under this chapter shall, if he subsequently enters into, terminates, or is discharged from a contract of household service, in any local area for which a Servants' Registration-office has not been established, attend personally at the nearest Police-station, state to the principal officer at such station the date of such entry, termination or discharge, and produce his pocket-register to such officer; who shall then enter under his hand such date therein, and communicate such entry to the Registrar of Servants for the local area in which such servant was registered.

Registered servants entering service, &c., in places where there is no servants' registration-office.

51. The Registrar may issue duplicate pocket-registers to replace the originals which have become worn out, or which have been lost or destroyed.

Duplicate pocket-registers.

52. Any master or late master guilty of any of the following acts or omissions shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees:—

Masters not fulfilling any duty imposed on them by this chapter.

(*a*) failing to furnish to the Registrar, within one month after a Servants' Registration-office has been established in any local area, the list specified in section 39;

(*b*) failing to send the Registrar the memorandum required by section 42;

(*c*) hiring a domestic servant, three months after this chapter has come into operation, who fails to produce his pocket-register, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of the last previous contract of service, if any, as provided by section 45;

(*d*) failing to enter in the pocket-register the date and capacity in which a domestic servant is hired, as required by section 46;

(*e*) failing to enter in such pocket-register the date and cause of the termination of a contract of service, or to report his inability to make such entry, as required by section 47;

(*f*) failing, when he refuses to give his domestic servant a character, or to state the cause of the termination of the contract of service, to furnish to the Registrar his reasons for such refusal, as required by section 47.

53. Any domestic servant or late domestic servant guilty of any of the following omissions shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees:—

Servants not fulfilling any duty imposed upon them by this chapter.

(*a*) failing to attend the Registrar and furnish him with the information required by section 40;

(*b*) failing to produce his pocket-register under section 46, 47, 48, or 49;

(*c*) having been registered under this chapter and failing to comply with the requirements of section 50.

54. Any domestic servant or late domestic servant giving false information on any matter on which he is required by this chapter to give information to the Registrar or to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Servants giving false information.

55. Whoever does any of the following acts (namely),

(*a*) fraudulently or dishonestly secretes, destroys, obliterates or renders illegible, or attempts to secrete, destroy, obliterate or render illegible, any pocket-register issued under this chapter, or any entry therein, or

Fraudulent secreting or destruction.

(*b*) fraudulently or dishonestly uses or attempts to use as his own any such pocket-register, or

Fraudulent use.

(*c*) fraudulently or dishonestly delivers to or receives from any other person any such pocket-register,

Fraudulent delivery or receipt.

(*d*) issues or signs any such pocket-register, or any entry therein knowing or having reason to believe that such pocket-register or entry is false in any material point,

Issuing or signing false pocket-register or entry.

(*e*) corruptly uses or attempts to use any such pocket-register as a true pocket-register, knowing the same to be false in any material point,

Using as true pocket-register one known to be false.

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

56. The following fees shall be levied under this chapter, and shall be paid by masters or servants or intending servants, as the case may be, in adhesive stamps, to be affixed to the servant's pocket-register, and cancelled by the Registrar:—

Fees.

Fee payable by master on causing an existing servant to be registered	Four annas.
Fee payable by master on hiring a new servant	Ditto.
Fee payable by intending servant on provisional registration ...	Ditto.
Fee payable by intending servant on registration being confirmed...	Ditto.
Fee payable by servant for registering statement of previous service	Ditto.
Fee payable by servant for a duplicate pocket-register ...	One rupee.

57. Nothing in this chapter applies to servants born in Europe, America or Australasia; and, save as provided by sections 49, 50, 53, 54 and 55, nothing in this chapter applies to any person in any local area for which a Servants' Registration-office has not been established.

Savings.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1859...	An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers in certain cases.	The whole.
IX of 1860 ...	An Act to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other Public Works and their employers.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 33).

A.—FORMS OF PLAINTS AND WRITTEN STATEMENTS IN SUITS ON CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1. *Against a master for refusing to receive into service.*

In the Court of at

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant and serve him for [*one year*] from the day of 18 . *A. D.* in the capacity of [*clerk*] to the defendant at the wages of Rs. a month, the defendant on the day of 18 . *A. D.* promised the plaintiff to receive him into the said service and to retain him therein for the period and on the terms aforesaid.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be received and retained by the defendant in his said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid.

3. That the defendant did not nor would receive the plaintiff into his said service and retain him therein for the period and on the terms aforesaid.

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for Rs.

2. *By a servant against his master for not receiving him into his service, with statement of damage.*

(*Title.*)

1. That it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should enter into and continue in the service of the defendant, and that the defendant should receive and retain the plaintiff in such service in the capacity of until the expiration of a reasonable notice to be given by either of them to the other to determine such service at a salary at the rate of Rs. 1,200 a year to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff in that behalf.

2. That [as in form No. 1, paragraph 2]; whereby the plaintiff lost the profits and emoluments which would have accrued to the plaintiff from being received into and retained in the said service of the defendant as aforesaid, and was also deprived of the opportunity of being retained and employed by any other person, and remained out of service and unemployed for a long time, and lost the benefit of divers expenses which the plaintiff necessarily incurred in and about entering into and preparing to perform the said agreement on the plaintiff's part.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

3. *For a wrongful dismissal.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant and serve him for a year from the day of 18 . [*or* until the service should be determined as hereinafter mentioned] in the capacity of at the wages of Rs. per month, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retain him in the said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid during the said year [*or* until the expiration of three months' notice to be given by the plaintiff or defendant to the other of them to determine the said service].

2. That the plaintiff entered into the said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid, and so continued therein for a part of the said year [*or* for a long time], and until the breach of the said promise hereinafter alleged, and was always ready and willing to continue in the said service during the remainder of the said year [*or* until the said service should be determined as aforesaid], whereof the defendant always had notice.

3. That the defendant before the expiration of the said year [*or* without any such notice as aforesaid having been given by either the plaintiff or defendant to the other of them to determine the said service, *or* before the expiration of any such notice as aforesaid], dismissed the plaintiff from the said service and refused to retain the plaintiff therein for the remainder of the said year [*or* until the said service should be so determined as aforesaid], whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the wages and profits which he would have had from being retained in the said service and remained for a long time unemployed.

Written Statement by the Defendant.

(*Title.*)

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

Three months before the defendant dismissed the plaintiff from the said service as alleged, the defendant gave to the plaintiff [*or* the plaintiff gave to the defendant] three months' notice of his intention to put an end to the said service.

Written Statement by the Plaintiff.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

After the giving of the said notice and before the expiration thereof and before the defendant dis-

missed the plaintiff as alleged, the plaintiff and defendant agreed that the said notice should be withdrawn by the plaintiff [*or* defendant] and waived by the plaintiff and the defendant respectively, and that the said service should not determine according to the said notice, but should continue as if no such notice had been given, and thereupon the said notice was then so withdrawn and waived accordingly.

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4. *By a domestic servant entitled to a fortnight's warning or a fortnight's wages against his master for a wrongful dismissal.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant in the capacity of a [*bearer, khidmatgár, butler, or as the case may be*], and would serve him in that capacity until the service should be determined as hereinafter mentioned at the wages of Rs. per month, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retain him in the defendant's service in the capacity and at the wages aforesaid until the expiration of fifteen days after notice given by the plaintiff or the defendant to the other of them to put an end to such service, and that in case the defendant should put an end to such service without such notice he should pay to the plaintiff a proportionate part of such wages as aforesaid for fifteen days.

2. That the plaintiff accordingly entered into the said service of the defendant, and has always been ready and willing to continue therein in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid of which the defendant always had notice.

3. That the defendant wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff from the said service without any such notice as aforesaid and without paying the plaintiff such proportionate part of the said wages as aforesaid: whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the wages and advantages which he would otherwise have derived from the said service and has remained for a long time unemployed.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

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5. *By a Servant against the Administrator of his Master.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff was in the service of *E. F.* in his life-time in the capacity of a [*bearer, or as the case may be*] at certain wages and on the terms that such service should continue until either the plaintiff or the said *E. F.* should determine the same by giving the other of them fifteen days' notice of his intention so to do: and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would continue in the service of the said *E. F.* in the capacity aforesaid until the death of the said *E. F.*, the said *E. F.* promised the plaintiff to pay him Rs. .

2. That the plaintiff accordingly continued in the service of the said *E. F.* in the capacity foresaid until the death of the said *E. F.*, and all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said sum of Rs. , yet the same remains due and unpaid to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

B.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR WRONGS.

6. *For enticing away the plaintiff's servant.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *G. H.* was and still is the servant of the plaintiff in his business of a , and the defendant well knowing the same wrongfully enticed and procured the said *G. H.* unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff to depart from the said service of the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff lost the services of the said *G. H.* in his said business.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

Written Statement by the Defendant.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

That the said *G. H.*, was not the servant of the plaintiff as alleged.

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7. *For receiving and harbouring the plaintiff's servant.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *G. H.* was and still is the servant of the plaintiff in his business of a , and unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff departed from the service of the plaintiff.

2. That the defendant well knowing the premises wrongfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff, received, harboured and detained the said *G. H.*, and refused to deliver the said *G. H.* to the plaintiff although requested by the plaintiff so to do; whereby the plaintiff lost the service of the said *G. H.* in his said business.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

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8. *By a servant against his master for employing him to work upon an unsafe scaffolding.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff was employed as a [*bricklayer*] by the defendant to do certain work for the defendant upon a certain scaffolding constructed by the defendant for that purpose.

2. That the said scaffolding was by the negligence and default of the defendant [*or* of the defendant's foreman] constructed unsafely and with defective and improper materials, and was in an unsafe condition, and unfit for the purpose aforesaid, which the defendant [*or* the defendant's foreman] well knew, but which the plaintiff had no reason to believe.

3. That by reason of the premises whilst the plaintiff was so employed as such [*bricklayer*] as aforesaid doing the said work upon the said scaffolding, the said scaffolding broke and gave way, and thereby the plaintiff was thrown to the ground, and his leg was broken, and he was permanently injured and rendered unfit for work, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend and codify the law governing the relation of Master and Servant. The want of a compact and definite system of law upon this subject has long been felt. This want, it is hoped, will be supplied by the present Bill. The Bill is based mainly upon the English law; but a few deviations from that law have been made; and some provisions have been adopted from the Prussian and New York Codes. The Bill, further, contains provisions for the registration of domestic servants. A desire for legislation in this direction has, at various times, been strongly expressed in many quarters; and it is hoped that the rules in the present Bill upon this subject will be found effective in practice. In substance they have been mainly taken from the Ceylon Ordinance No. 28 of 1871, which is now successfully in operation at Colombo.

The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Preliminary.

Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and saves the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as to compensation. The Acts relating to emigrant labourers and merchant seamen are also saved.

The Contract of Service.

Chapter II deals with the contract of service, which it defines so as to include contracts of service of every description. A domestic servant is also defined as one "who does household work within his master's house or compound." This definition is made wider in its terms than the definition of the corresponding class of servants in English law, in order to include table servants and others who, in this country, do not usually sleep in their master's house. It declares that every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service; and supplies an omission of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 11, by providing that a minor may enter into such a contract, but that it cannot be enforced against him. It declares that in the absence of express provision on that head, the servant's remuneration shall be presumed to be that ordinarily paid at the time and place of contract to servants of the same class. It provides that in the absence of express provisions as to the term of service and the mode of terminating the contract, it shall be presumed that (*a*) a domestic servant is hired for a month, and the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice or payment or tender of fifteen days' wages; (*b*) a servant of a higher class is hired for a year, and the contract is terminable by three months' notice or payment or tender of three months' wages; and (*c*) a merely mechanical or agricultural servant hired by piecework is hired for no specific time, and the contract is terminable by notice at the will of either party. The provision for the termination of the contract in the case of domestic servants is drawn from Bengal Regulation VII of 1819. Section 9 sets forth the events which terminate a contract of service; and section 10 provides for the case in which both parties, after the termination of the contract, continue the relation, by directing that it shall then be presumed that the contract has been renewed for the same wages and term of service.

The rights of the Master and the duties of the Servant.

Chapter III defines the master's rights and the servant's duties. It provides for compensation to the master for the wilful refusal of the servant to enter the service. It declares the duties of the servant after entering the service; amongst these duties attention may be directed to (*d*) that of being respectful to his master and, if a domestic servant, to the members of his master's family; (*e*) the servant's liability as a bailee for his master's property entrusted to him; (*f*) his duty to indemnify his master for liabilities to compensate for injury caused by the servant's wrongful act or omission; (*g*) his obligation to endeavour to protect his master against wrongful acts or omissions of his fellow-servants; (*h*) his liability to account for his master's money or goods received by him, and to deliver up as soon as possible, everything he receives on his master's account; and (*i*) which forbids a servant to set up an adverse title to his master's property, unless the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully or under an avoided contract. These provisions, which are somewhat wider in their scope than the English law, include, it is believed, all the proper duties of a servant. In section 13 there is an express provision, adopted from the New York Civil Code, which declares the master entitled to the whole time of his household servants, and such portion as is customary of the time of his other servants. This provision, it is conceived, is in accordance with the present law. By section 14 the punishment in any shape of servants by their master is forbidden, except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board merchant vessels. But contracts, under which a master may in certain events withhold part of his servant's wages, will not be rendered illegal. Section 15 describes the cases in which the servant may be discharged. These cases include habitually negligent conduct; conduct or claims likely to be materially injurious to the master; incompetence; permanent

disability from illness; imprisonment; breaches of the duties above referred to under section 12; gross moral misconduct or reasonable belief by the master of such misconduct; and the discovery by the master of such misconduct of the servant as would have led the master not to employ him. Section 16 provides for compensation being made to the master by any one knowingly depriving the master of his servant's services, by enticing away, harbouring or detaining the servant; injuring him by acts punishable under chapters XIV and XVI of the Penal Code (relating to offences affecting the public health, &c., and the human body); or, in the case of a female servant, by seducing her. In this latter case the Bill departs, usefully it is thought, from English law by requiring on the part of the seducer knowledge of the master's rights. This section also lays down the usual rules for ascertaining the amount of compensation to be awarded in the cases provided for by this section; and section 17 provides that the master may waive his right to such compensation, and sue for the wages earned by the servant while employed by the wrong-doer. This section also provides for the master's recovering any wages earned by his servant during time belonging to his master, unless the master has waived this right. Section 18 declares that a master is not entitled to be compensated for injuries caused by third persons, when his own servant, acting as such, has by his negligence contributed to cause such injuries.

The rights of the Servant and the duties of the Master.

Chapter IV contains correlative provisions to those of chapter III, and defines the servant's rights and the master's duties. It provides that the master shall compensate a competent servant for refusing to receive him into his service; and gives the servant an option of suing immediately upon the refusal, or of awaiting the time for the commencement of the service. The master's obligations are described in section 20. These include, as well as the obligations to retain and pay the servant, an express duty to indemnify him for liability incurred in obeying his master's lawful orders, or orders which the master's conduct induced the servant to believe lawful. These obligations also include the duty of compensating the servant for injury done by the master; and the last two clauses prescribe that the master must endeavour to provide properly qualified fellow-servants, and must take all reasonable precautions to protect his servant when employed in dangerous work. Section 21 declares the servant entitled to compensation in case of breach of the duties described in the last two clauses, provided that he could not by ordinary care have avoided the injury, and that at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe the breach had been committed. In section 22 a new provision is introduced which seems consonant with justice, which has recently been recommended by the Railway Accidents Commissioners, and which entitles a servant to compensation from the master for injuries caused by a breach of the last two clauses of section 20, when the injury is caused by the negligence of a foreman having the control of the work, or the management of apparatus employed in the work, in performing which the injury is caused. Section 23 declares a servant wrongfully discharged entitled to compensation for such discharge, and contains rules for such compensation. The servant has, by section 24, a right to determine any contract of service at any time for a wilful or permanent breach by his master of his obligations; or if the master commits against the servant an offence punishable under the chapters of the Penal Code relating to the human body, property, defamation and criminal intimidation, &c.; or if the servant is prevented by permanent illness, or other cause over which he has no control, from fulfilling his contract. It is declared by section 25 that, in the case of a servant wrongfully discharged, or whose contract is terminated under section 24, or by the death of either party, the wages are payable for the period of actual service; and that such wages, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, shall be deemed to accrue due from day to day. This provision will prevent the hardship which frequently arises, under English law, to a servant who, without fault of his own, has not completed his term of service, and who therefore gets nothing for the time he has served.

Liability of fellow-servants.

Chapter V consists of a single section, which provides that one fellow-servant shall compensate another for injury caused by his neglect or want of skill in the common employ. This is in accordance with the Scotch law, and, it seems, with justice; but the American law and, it would appear, the English law also, is otherwise.

Liability of Master to third persons for his Servant's acts.

Chapter VI renders a master liable upon contracts made by his servant in cases when his servant could bind him if the servant were his agent. It declares (section 28) that a master is ordinarily liable for the wrongful acts or omissions of his servant in the course and within the scope of his employment; although such act or omission was not necessary for the performance of the servant's duty, or was contrary to his master's orders. This section will, it is hoped, remove the uncertainty which has prevailed on this subject. Illustration (*h*) to this section is intended to get rid of the strange doctrine as to the identification of passengers by public conveyances with the persons conducting those conveyances

(*Thorogood* v. *Bryan*, 8 C. B. 115). Section 29 saves the master from responsibility in the case of (*a*) contributory negligence of the person injured; (*b*) compulsory employment, as in the case of pilots; (*c*) the servants of public servants; and (*d*) fellow-servants, where the master has performed his duty in properly choosing the wrong-doer. By section 30 volunteers are included in the provisions of sections 28 and 29; and there appears to be no reason that, because they are unpaid, they should be otherwise placed on any different footing from paid servants.

The liability of a Servant to third persons for acts done on behalf of his Master.

Chapter VII provides that a servant, other than a domestic servant, is liable on contracts entered into in his master's name, only when he would be personally liable if he were an agent; and that a domestic servant is liable on contracts unauthorized by his master. This latter provision is inserted because the general rule laid down by the section would impose too great a liability upon servants of this class. The wrongful acts of a servant acting on behalf of his master done to persons not in the service of his master, are provided for by section 32. The servant is liable to the injured person for such acts, but not for negligence, except in the case of public servants.

Forms.

Chapter VIII provides simple forms of plaints and written statements for most of the suits which will lie under the proposed enactment.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates in disputes between Master and Servant.

Chapter IX incorporates the provisions of Act XIII of 1859 (*An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers in certain cases*) and those of Act IX of 1860 (*An Act to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between work-men engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), and gives the Presidency Magistrates and all other Magistrates duly empowered jurisdiction to entertain complaints of the kind specified.

The registration of domestic servants.

Chapter X authorizes the Local Government to establish, by notification, a Servants' Registration Office for any local area, and to provide for the working of such offices. It requires (section 39) every master of domestic servants, residing in the local area, within one month of the publication of such notification, to send a list of the names of his servants, the capacity in which they are employed, and the date of entering his service. Every such servant must within three months of such publication, attend personally before the Registrar, and furnish him with such information as he may require for the purposes of the Act. The servant is then to be registered, full particulars relating to him and his service being recorded. The servant is also to be provided with a pocket-register containing the same details. Provision is made in case of the determination, otherwise than by death, of the service of any servant mentioned in the list furnished under section 39. In such case the master must furnish the Registrar with a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination, unless the servant has previously obtained his pocket-register. The Registrar is required to register any applicant desirous of becoming a domestic servant and whom he has reason to believe fit; he is also required to register full particulars as to his person, and the names and residences of any persons who certify to his respectability. A pocket-register is to be thereupon issued to the applicant. The Registrar must refuse to register the applicant if he has not reason to believe him fit to become a domestic servant. He must also refuse to register certain reputed criminals and bad characters. No person may after three months from the publication of the notification under this chapter, hire a domestic servant who fails to produce his pocket-register, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of his last previous contract of service, if any. The master hiring a registered servant must require him to produce his pocket-register, and must enter therein the date of his contract of service, and the capacity in which he is employed. Similarly the master must, if the service is terminated otherwise than by death, enter the date and cause of such termination, and the servant's character, in his pocket-register; or he may refuse to give the servant a character, or to state the cause of such termination; but he must in that case sign and send to the Registrar a memorandum of his reasons for so refusing. He must also report to the Registrar if he is unable to make such entry as before mentioned through the failure of the servant to produce his pocket-register. The chapter then provides for the attendance of servants at the Registrar's Office for the purpose of having the subsequent entries in their pocket-registers recorded in the general register; for the production of such pocket-registers to the Police, and for entering any conviction of the servant therein. This last provision is taken from the Prussian Landrecht. The chapter then provides for the registration of the commencement or termination of any service of a registered servant which takes place within any local area for which a Servants' Registration Office has not been established. Such registration is to be made at the

nearest Police-station, and information thereof sent to the Registrar of the local area in which the servant was registered. Provision is made for the issue of duplicate pocket-registers in case the originals are lost or worn out. The chapter then provides penalties for breaches of the obligations which it imposes. Penalties are also provided for false information by a servant; for secreting, destroying, &c., the pocket-register; fraudulent use, receipt or delivery of a pocket-register; issuing or signing a false pocket-register or entry; and knowingly using a false pocket-register. A small fee will be charged for registration and entries in the register. And servants born in Europe, America or Australasia are exempted from the operation of this chapter.

SIMLA;
The 9th August 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877. Register No. 53.

☞ 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.

The 9th August 1877.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

No. 15 OF 1877.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Master and Servant Act, 1877;" Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India; Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of *March* 1878. Commencement.

2. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed. But all powers conferred under either of such Acts shall be deemed to have been conferred under this Act. And all references to either of such Acts shall be deemed to be made to this Act. Enactments repealed.

Nothing herein contained affects— Enactments saved.

(*a*) Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*),

(*b*) Act No. VII of 1871, Act No. III of 1876, Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any other law regulating the emigration or transport of Native labourers and their contracts of service, or

(*c*) the rules as to compensation contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

3. A contract binding one party to employ and remunerate, and the other to do any work in such manner as the former party directs, is called a contract of service: the remuneration contracted for is called the wages: the party contracting, by himself or his agent, to employ and remunerate is called the master; and the party contracting to do the work is called the servant. Contract of service. Wages. Master. Servant.

A domestic servant is a servant who contracts to do household work within his master's house or compound. Domestic servant.

4. The provisions herein contained as to the death of a master or a servant apply, where the master or servant is a private partnership, to its dissolution, and where the master or servant is a public company, to the completion of its winding-up. Application of provisions as to death.

5. Every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service. Persons competent to enter into contracts of service.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section a minor is competent to contract; but the contract cannot be enforced against him.

6. In the absence of express provision as to the amount of wages, the servant is presumed to contract for the remuneration ordinarily paid, at the place and time of entering into the contract, to servants of the same class. Presumption as to wages.

7. In the absence of express provisions as to the term of service and the mode of terminating the contract— Presumption as to term of service.

(*a*) a domestic servant is presumed to be hired for a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by fifteen days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of fifteen days' wages in advance;

(*b*) a tutor, governess, clerk or other servant not a domestic servant, and not merely mechanical or agricultural or hired by piecework, is presumed to be hired for a year, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by three months' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*c*) a merely mechanical or agricultural servant and a person hired by piecework are presumed to be hired for no specific term, and the contract is terminable, at the will of either party, by notice to the other that the service is at an end.

8. Any notice of intention to put an end to service, whether given under the contract or under section 7, may be withdrawn by the party giving it and waived by the parties respectively, and thereupon the service shall continue as if no such notice had been given. Withdrawal of notice.

9. A contract of service is terminated— Termination of contract.

(*a*) by the death of the master, unless where the contract provides otherwise:

(*b*) by the death of the servant:

(*c*) by mutual consent of the parties:

(*d*) on expiration of the term of service:

(*e*) on expiration of a notice to put an end to service duly given under the contract or under section 7:

(*f*) by payment or tender of wages under section 7:

(*g*) when the master rightfully discharges the servant:

(*h*) when the servant rightfully quits his master's service.

10. Where, after the termination of a contract of service, the parties continue the relation of master and servant, they are presumed to have renewed the contract for the same wages and term of service. Presumption of renewal of contract.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MASTER AND THE DUTIES OF THE SERVANT.

11. When a servant refuses to enter his master's service, the master is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the refusal, unless the servant is prevented by some cause over which he has no control from performing his contract. Master's right to compensation when servant refuses to enter service.

12. When a servant has entered his master's service, he is under the following obligations:— Obligations of servant after entry.

(*a*) he must continue in such service during the whole time that he has contracted for, unless he has rightfully terminated it:

(*b*) he must run all risks incident to the service:

(*c*) he must obey all lawful orders of his master and of any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders:

(*d*) he must be honest and diligent in his master's business:

(*e*) he must be respectful to his master and, in the case of a domestic servant, the members of his master's family:

(*f*) he must take the same care of his master's property entrusted to him as he would be bound to take if he were a bailee:

(*g*) he must indemnify his master from liability to make compensation for injury caused by any wrongful act or omission of the servant:

(*h*) he must use his best endeavours to protect his master against the wrongful acts or omissions of his fellow-servants, if any:

(*i*) he must, as often as may be reasonable, account for money or goods received from or on account of his master, and must, without demand, deliver to his master as soon as, with reasonable diligence, he can find him, everything that he receives on his master's account:

(*j*) he must not set up the title of any third person to money or goods so received, in opposition to his master's title thereto, except where the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully, or under a voidable contract which has become void.

13. The whole time of domestic servants belongs to the master: the time of other servants belongs to the master to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve. Time of servant.

14. Except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board a merchant ship, no master shall inflict any punishment on his servant, by way of imprisonment, corporal chastisement, forfeiture of wages or otherwise, whether the servant has or has not attained majority.

Master's power to punish.

Nothing contained in this section renders illegal any contract under which the master may, in the events therein specified, withhold the whole or any part of the servant's wages.

15. A master may discharge his servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, for any of the following causes :—

Master's power to discharge.

(*a*) wilful disobedience of any lawful order of the master or of any person to whom the master has, expressly or impliedly, delegated power to give such order :

(*b*) habitual negligence in the master's business :

(*c*) conduct likely to injure such business materially :

(*d*) claiming to be a partner with his master :

(*e*) incompetence to discharge the duties for which the servant was hired :

(*f*) permanent disability from illness :

(*g*) imprisonment in a civil or criminal jail :

(*h*) failure to perform any of the obligations imposed upon him by section 12, clauses (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) :

(*i*) gross moral misconduct while in the master's service, or reasonable belief, on the part of the master, in the existence of such misconduct :

(*j*) or if the master discovers that the servant has been guilty of misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, of such nature, that if the master had known or foreseen it, he would not have employed him.

The existence of any such cause, though not known to the master at the time of the discharge, is sufficient to justify a discharge under this section.

16. A master is entitled to compensation from any one who, knowing that any person is the servant of the master, deprives the master of the services of such person in any of the following ways (namely) :—

Master's right to sue for compensation for loss of service.

(*a*) by enticing him away from his master ;

(*b*) by harbouring and detaining him ;

(*c*) by any act punishable under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XIV or XVI ;

(*d*) in the case of a female servant, by seducing her.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), not merely for the loss of service, but also for the detriment (if any) resulting therefrom to the master.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clause (*c*), for the loss of service down to the time when it appears by the evidence that the disability to serve may reasonably be expected to cease.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clause (*d*), for loss of service and for the expenses (if any) reasonably incurred by the master in nursing and taking care of the servant during her pregnancy and about her delivery.

17. Where wages have been earned by a servant enticed away or harboured by another person knowing him to be a servant, the master may waive his right to sue under section 16, and recover from such other person the amount of the wages so earned.

Master's right to sue for wages earned by servant from third person.

Where a third person employs a servant during any time belonging to his master, whether with or without the master's knowledge and consent, the master may recover the amount of the wages (if any) so earned, unless he has waived his right thereto.

18. A master is not entitled to compensation for injury caused by the wrongful act or omission of a third person, when the master's servant, in the course and within the scope of his employment, might by the exercise of ordinary care have prevented such act or omission.

Effect of servant's contributory negligence.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE SERVANT AND THE DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

19. Where a master refuses to receive his servant into his service, the servant is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by such refusal, unless the servant is at the date of the refusal (*a*) incompetent to discharge the duties for which he was hired, or (*b*) permanently disabled by illness.

Servant's right to compensation from master refusing to receive into service.

When the service is to begin on a future day, a suit for such compensation may be brought, at the option of the plaintiff, either immediately on the refusal or on or after such future day.

Illustration.

(*a*) A, in September, engages a servant, B, at Rs. 30 per mensem to accompany him on a tour for three months through India, to commence on the 1st of November. In October, A writes to B saying that he has changed his mind and no longer requires B's services. B thereupon institutes a suit against A for compensation. Afterwards, before the 1st of November, B obtains another engagement at Rs. 30 per mensem to commence on the 1st December. B, being neither incompetent nor disabled, is entitled to a decree for compensation against A.

20. Where a servant has entered his master's service, the master is under the following obligations :

Obligations of master—

(*a*) he must retain the servant during the whole time that he has contracted to do so, unless in case of discharge under section 15 ;

as to retaining servant ;

(*b*) he must pay the wages which he has contracted to pay ; provided that, where such wages are payable periodically, and the servant is rightfully discharged, the servant is not entitled to any wages for the portion of time during which he has served since the last preceding periodical payment :

as to payment of wages ;

(*c*) he must indemnify the servant from liability for doing any act pursuant to an order of his master which he was bound

as to indemnifying servant ;

to obey, or any unlawful act, which the servant, not having reason to believe it to be unlawful, was induced by the conduct of his master to believe to be lawful :

(*d*) he must make compensation to the servant for injury caused to such servant solely by the master's personal neglect or want of skill :

as to compensating servant for injury caused by master's neglect. ;

(*e*) when the servant has to work along with fellow-servants, the master must use his best endeavours to provide fellow-servants of ordinary skill and care :

as to fellow-servants ;

Explanation.—In this clause the expression "fellow-servants" means servants of one master jointly engaged on his behalf in the same operation :

(*f*) where the servant is employed in a work of danger, the master must provide proper materials and apparatus for the work, and must take all other reasonable precautions so as to protect the servant against unnecessary risk.

as to servants employed in dangerous work.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a servant, in obedience to the command of his master, B, commits a trespass on the property of C, not having reason to believe that he is doing any injury. C sues A for damages and recovers Rs. 50. A is entitled to recover the Rs. 50 from B.

(*b*) A hires B, a brickmaker, to make bricks with C's trademark thereon. B, having no reason to believe that the trademark was C's, proceeds to make the bricks accordingly. C sues B to restrain him from using the trademark and obtains an injunction with costs which B pays. B may recover the amount so paid from A.

(*c*) A orders his servant B to sell an unsound mare, but not to warrant her soundness. B sells the mare to C with a warranty of soundness. C sues and recovers damages from B for breach of the warranty. B cannot recover these damages from A.

(*d*) A, a master-builder, personally directs his workmen to make a scaffold out of poles which he knows to be unsound. The scaffold gives way, and B, a workman upon it in A's employ, falls and breaks his leg. B may sue A for compensation for this injury.

(*e*) A and B are lessees of a coal-pit. B acts as banksman at the mouth of the pit, and whilst so acting is guilty of negligence whereby C, a pitman in the service of A and B, is injured. Both A and B are liable for the injury.

21. When a servant has sustained particular injury by a breach of any of the obligations imposed on his master by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), the servant is entitled to compensation for such injury, provided that he could not have avoided the injury by the exercise of ordinary care, and at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe that the breach had been committed.

Servants' right to compensation for breach of duty imposed by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*).

Illustrations.

(*a*) A employs B and C to row, and D to steer, his boat. A has done nothing to ascertain D's competence to act as steersman. Owing to D's want of ordinary skill, the boat collides with a ship in full sail, and B and C are injured. B and C may sue A for compensation.

(*b*) A railway company employs A to drive a locomotive, B to be guard of a train and C to regulate the switches. The company has neglected to ascertain that C was ordinarily careful, and owing to his carelessness the train runs off the line and A is killed and B is maimed. A's legal representative and B may sue the company for compensation.

(*c*) A employs B to work as his servant in a mine. Owing to A's negligence the roof of the mine is left unsafe. B, having no reason to believe in the existence of the danger, begins to work in the mine and a stone falls from the roof and breaks B's leg. B may sue A for compensation.

(*d*) A orders his servant B to carry a bag of rice up a ladder, which A knows, but B has no reason to believe, to be unsafe. The order is within the scope of B's service and B obeys it. The ladder breaks and B falls and fractures his thigh. B may sue A for compensation.

22. Where a servant sues for compensation for injury caused by breach of any obligation imposed by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), and establishes against any foreman or other agent empowered to direct the work in performing which the injury was received, or to manage any apparatus employed in that work, such proof of negligence in providing fellow servants or taking precautions as would make him liable if he were himself the master, his negligence shall be deemed to be negligence on the part of the master.

Negligence of foreman.

23. When a servant is wrongfully discharged, he is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the discharge in not being allowed to serve and earn the wages contracted for.

Compensation for wrongful dismissal.

The amount of such compensation is subject to the following rules in cases to which they are applicable :—

Measure of compensation.

(*a*) When the contract is to employ for a specified term, the amount shall be the difference between the wages which the servant would have received under his contract with his master and the wages which he has, or might reasonably have, received under another contract of service :

(*b*) When the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice, the amount shall be fifteen days' wages.

(*c*) When the contract is terminable by three months' notice, the amount shall be three months' wages.

24. A contract of service, even for a specified term, may be terminated by the servant at any time

Termination of service by servant for master's fault.

(*a*) in case of any wilful or permanent breach of the obligations of his master to him as a servant ;

(*b*) if the master commits against the servant any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, Chapter XVI, XVII, XXI or XXII ;

(*c*) if the servant is prevented by permanent illness or other cause over which he has no control from fulfilling his contract.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A contracts to serve B for a year for the monthly sum of Rs. 100. B refuses to pay the amount due to A for the first month. A may at any time during the year terminate the contract.

(*b*) A, a sailor, contracts with B, the master of C's ship, for a voyage out and home. During the outward voyage B voluntarily and unlawfully causes grievous hurt to A. A may at once terminate the contract.

25. When the servant is wrongfully discharged, or when the contract is terminated under section 24, or by the death of either party, the servant or his legal representative, as the case may be, is entitled to the wages

Wages of servant in case of wrongful discharge or termination of contract for master's fault or by death.

(if any) due for the period during which he has actually served the master.

For the purpose of this section all wages shall (in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary) be deemed to accrue due from day to day.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE LIABILITY OF ONE FELLOW-SERVANT TO ANOTHER.

Liability of one fellow-servant to another.

26. One fellow-servant is liable to make compensation to another for injury caused by neglect or want of skill whilst jointly engaged on behalf of their common master.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE LIABILITY OF A MASTER TO THIRD PERSONS FOR THE ACTS OF HIS SERVANT.

When servant may bind master by contract

27. A servant may bind his master by contracts entered into in his master's name only when the servant, if he were an agent, could bind his master if he were that agent's principal.

Liability of master for wrongful acts of servant.

28. A master is ordinarily liable to make compensation for injury caused by the wrongful act or omission of his servant, if that act or omission occurred in the course and within the scope of the servant's employment. And the circumstance that the act or omission was not necessary for the proper performance of the servant's duty, or was contrary to his master's orders, does not relieve the master from such liability.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the servant of B, a pawnbroker, takes a pawn from C, and when C comes and tenders the money due to B refuses to deliver the pawn. C may sue B for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*b*) A, the shopman of a jeweller B, sells false jewels for true ones to a customer C. C may sue B for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*c*) A, the servant of a carter, B, negligently runs his cart over C. C may sue B for the injury caused by A's negligence.

(*d*) A hires horses and a coachman B, from a livery stable-keeper C. B negligently drives A's carriage over D. Unless A ordered or adopted B's act, D cannot sue A for the injury caused by B, for B is the servant of C and not of A.

(*e*) A, the servant of B, without B's knowledge, wrongfully takes B's carriage and horses for his own purposes and drives against C. B is not liable to a suit by C for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*f*) A, the officer of a Railway Company authorized to give passengers into custody for travelling without tickets for themselves, but not for travelling without tickets for their horses, gives B into custody for travelling without a ticket for his horses. B cannot sue the Company for compensation for A's act, for A acted beyond the scope of his employment.

(*g*) A hires B as his washerman and C as his coachman. B bringing home A's clothes meets C driving A's carriage and, owing to C's want of ordinary care, is knocked down and injured. B may sue A for compensation.

(*h*) A collision occurs between two steamboats, one belonging to X and commanded by his servant, the other belonging to Y and commanded by his servant. The collision is caused by the negligence of both commanders. Any passenger in either steamboat may sue X or Y, or both, for compensation for personal injury suffered in the collision.

Master when not responsible for servant's negligence.

29. Nothing in section 28 shall render a master responsible for injury caused by his servant's default—

(*a*) to any person above the age of ten years who might, by the exercise of ordinary care, have avoided the injury;

(*b*) where the master has been obliged by law to employ the servant;

(*c*) where the master is a public servant and the servant is in his employment as such;

(*d*) where the person injured by the default is a fellow-servant of the wrong-doer jointly engaged on behalf of the master in the same operation, and the master had used his best endeavours to ensure that the wrong-doer was a person of ordinary skill and care.

Volunteers.

30. For the purposes of section 28 and section 29, persons expressly or impliedly permitted by another person to act as his servants without remuneration are servants of such person.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE LIABILITY OF A SERVANT TO THIRD PERSONS FOR ACTS DONE ON BEHALF OF HIS MASTER.

Servant when bound by contract in master's name.

31. A servant, other than a domestic servant, is bound by contracts entered into in his master's name only where the servant, if he were an agent, would be personally liable.

A domestic servant is bound by such contracts only where he has entered into them without his master's authority.

Servant when liable to third person for wrongful act.

32. Where a servant, acting on behalf of his master, does a wrongful act to a third person, the servant is liable to be sued as a principal by such third person for compensation for the injury caused by such act. But where a servant (other than a public servant) is guilty of negligence only, no such liability arises, except in the case provided for by section 26. Public servants guilty of negligence are liable to be sued by the persons injured thereby for compensation for such injury.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF FORMS.

Use of forms in second schedule.

33. Subject to the power conferred on the High Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 639, and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES IN DISPUTES BETWEEN MASTER AND SERVANT.

Failure to perform work on account of which servant has received an advance.

34. When a master advances to a mechanical or agricultural servant money on account of any work which he has contracted to execute, and such servant wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform his contract, the master may complain to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon issue a summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, for bringing such servant before him.

If the Magistrate after hearing such evidence as the parties may adduce is satisfied of the truth of the complaint, he shall, at the option of the master,

order the servant, on or before such day as the Magistrate directs, either

(*a*) to repay the money advanced or such part thereof as the Magistrate thinks fit, or

(*b*) to execute the work according to the terms of the contract.

If the servant fails to comply with either of such orders, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, when the order is for repayment of a sum of money, for such term or until such sum is sooner repaid.

Where the Magistrate makes an order under clause (*b*) of this section, he may also, at the master's request, require the servant to enter into a recognizance, with sufficient security for the due performance of the order; and in default of his entering into such recognizance, or furnishing such security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Disputes between masters and workmen on railways, &c.

35. Any Magistrate may enquire into and decide disputes as to wages, hire of carriage, and price of work between any masters and their servants employed in the construction of any railway, canal or other public work sanctioned by Government: Provided that the amount in dispute does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Cases under this section shall be dealt with, so far as may be, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. But there shall be no appeal against the decision in any such case.

When the Magistrate has heard and decided the case, he shall make an order for the payment, immediately or within such time as he directs, of such sum of money (if any) as appears to him to be justly due, and such sum shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Punishment for breach of contract to work for fixed term on railway, &c.

36. Whoever contracts to work for a specified term on any such railway, canal or other public work, or to execute any specific work in connection therewith, and who wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform such contract, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Power to order performance of contract.

But the Magistrate may, at the request of the master, instead of punishing the servant so neglecting or refusing, order him by himself or another to execute the work according to the terms of his contract; and if he fail to comply with such order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

'Master' and 'Magistrate.'

37. In this chapter "master" includes also any person authorized to act on behalf of a master; and "Magistrate" means, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate empowered by the Local Government to act under this chapter.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE REGISTRATION OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Power to establish registry-office and appoint Registrar.

38. The Local Government may from time to time by notification published in the official Gazette, (*a*) establish for any local area an office for registering domestic servants, to be called a Servants' Registration-office, (*b*) appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Registrar of such office, and to keep a general Register of domestic servants for such local area, and (*c*) make rules consistent with this chapter for the guidance of such Registrar in the discharge of his official duties.

Masters to cause servants to be registered.

39. Within one month of publishing a notification establishing a Servants' Registration office and appointing a Registrar of such office, every master of domestic servants, residing in the local area comprised in such notification shall, in order that such servants may be registered in the general Register, make, sign and send to the Registrar a list showing in the case of each of the said servants his name, the capacity in which he is employed, and the date on which he entered his master's service.

Masters to supply lists to Registrar.

Servants to attend personally.

40. Within three months of such publication, every such servant shall attend personally before the Registrar, and furnish him with such information as regards the servant's age, caste, country, religion, previous service, and other particulars as the Registrar may require.

Record in general Register.

41. The Registrar shall, on such servant so attending, register him by recording in the general Register (*a*) the servant's name, father's name, caste, religion, birth-place, age or supposed age, height and personal marks, (*b*) his master's name, (*c*) the capacity in which he is employed, and (*d*) such statement of his previous service as he desires to have recorded in such Register: Provided that the Registrar shall not make any such record without having reason to believe the statements contained therein.

Issue of pocket-register.

The Registrar shall thereupon issue to the servant a pocket-register in which shall be entered under the Registrar's hand the particulars of the record respecting the servant in the general Register.

Servants quitting employment before pocket-registers delivered.

42. If within three months of the said publication, the contract of service of any servant mentioned in the list furnished by any master to the Registrar under section 39 is determined otherwise than by the death of either party, the master shall make, sign and send the Registrar a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination, unless the servant has previously obtained his pocket-register.

Registration of persons desiring to become domestic servants.

43. The Registrar shall receive applications from any person desirous of becoming a domestic servant. If the Registrar has reason to believe such applicant to be fit to become a domestic servant, he shall register him by recording in the general Register, (*a*) the applicant's name, father's name, caste, religion,

birth-place, age or supposed age, height and personal marks, and (*b*) the names and residences of any persons who certify to his respectability. And the Registrar shall thereupon issue a pocket-register to such applicant, in which shall be entered under the Registrar's hand the particulars of the record respecting the applicant in the general Register.

Refusal to register such persons.

If the Registrar has not reason to believe that the applicant is fit to become a domestic servant, he shall refuse to register him.

Registration when to be refused.

44. The Registrar shall not register any person who 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 any person who has been convicted of any offence under chapters XVI, XVII and XIX of the Indian Penal Code.

Master not to hire unregistered servant.

45. After three months have elapsed from the said publication, no person residing in the said local area shall hire a domestic servant who fails to produce his pocket-register in evidence of his being registered, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of his last previous contract of service, if any.

Duty of master on hiring registered servant.

46. On hiring a servant registered under this chapter, the master shall require him to produce his pocket-register, and shall enter therein under his hand the date of the contract of service, and the capacity in which such servant is employed.

Master to enter date and cause of termination of service.

47. Whenever the contract of service of any servant registered under this chapter is terminated otherwise than by the death of either party, the late master shall require the late servant to produce his pocket-register, and shall enter therein under his hand a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination, and the character of such servant:

Entry of character.

Proviso.

Provided that if for any reason the late master is unwilling to give the late servant a character, or to state the cause of such termination, he may refuse to do so; but in that case he shall make, sign and send to the Registrar a memorandum stating his reasons for such refusal:

Report of failure to produce pocket-register.

If the late master be unable to make such entry through the failure of the late servant to produce his pocket-register, he shall report the fact to the Registrar.

Servants to attend Registrar for pocket-register entries to be transferred to general Register.

48. Every servant registered under this chapter shall, within fifteen days from the date of any subsequent entry in his pocket-register, attend personally at the Servants' Registration-office and produce his pocket-register for the purpose of having such entry recorded in the general Register.

Servants to exhibit pocket-registers to Police.

49. Every servant registered under this chapter shall produce his pocket-register when called upon to do so by any officer of Police.

Entry in case of conviction.

Whenever any servant registered under this chapter is convicted of any offence, the convicting Magistrate shall enter in the servant's pocket-register the fact of the conviction, the date of the conviction and the punishment inflicted upon him, and shall communicate such entry to the Registrar of Servants for the local area in which the servant was registered.

Registered servants entering service, &c., in places where there is no servants' registration-office.

50. Every servant registered under this chapter shall, if he subsequently enters into, terminates, or is discharged from a contract of domestic service, in any local area for which a Servants' Registration-office has not been established, attend personally at the nearest Police-station, state to the principal officer at such station the date of such entry, termination or discharge, and produce his pocket-register to such officer; who shall then enter under his hand such date therein, and communicate such entry to the Registrar of Servants for the local area in which such servant was registered.

Duplicate pocket-registers.

51. The Registrar may issue duplicate pocket-registers to replace the originals which have become worn out, or which have been lost or destroyed.

Masters not fulfilling any duty imposed on them by this chapter.

52. Any master or late master guilty of any of the following acts or omissions shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees:—

(*a*) failing to furnish to the Registrar, within one month after a Servants' Registration-office has been established in any local area, the list specified in section 39;

(*b*) failing to send the Registrar the memorandum required by section 42;

(*c*) hiring a domestic servant, three months after this chapter has come into operation, who fails to produce his pocket-register, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of the last previous contract of service, if any, as provided by section 45;

(*d*) failing to enter in the pocket-register the date and capacity in which a domestic servant is hired, as required by section 46;

(*e*) failing to enter in such pocket-register the date and cause of the termination of a contract of service, or to report his inability to make such entry, as required by section 47;

(*f*) failing, when he refuses to give his domestic servant a character, or to state the cause of the termination of the contract of service, to furnish to the Registrar his reasons for such refusal, as required by section 47.

Servants not fulfilling any duty imposed upon them by this chapter.

53. Any domestic servant or late domestic servant guilty of any of the following omissions shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees:—

(*a*) failing to attend the Registrar and furnish him with the information required by section 40;

(*b*) failing to produce his pocket-register under section 46, 47, 48, or 49;

(*c*) having been registered under this chapter and failing to comply with the requirements of section 50.

Servants giving false information.

54. Any domestic servant or late domestic servant giving false information on any matter on which he is required by this chapter to give information to the Registrar or to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Frauds connected with pocket-register.

55. Whoever does any of the following acts (namely),

Fraudulent secreting or destruction.

(*a*) fraudulently or dishonestly secretes, destroys, obliterates or renders illegible, or attempts to secrete, destroy, obliterate or render illegible, any pocket-register issued under this chapter, or any entry therein, or

Fraudulent use.

(*b*) fraudulently or dishonestly uses or attempts to use as his own any such pocket-register, or

Fraudulent delivery or receipt.

(*c*) fraudulently or dishonestly delivers to or receives from any other person any such pocket-register,

Issuing or signing false pocket-register or entry.

(*d*) issues or signs any such pocket-register, or any entry therein knowing or having reason to believe that such pocket-register or entry is false in any material point,

Using as true pocket-register one known to be false.

(*e*) corruptly uses or attempts to use any such pocket-register as a true pocket-register, knowing the same to be false in any material point,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Fees.

56. The following fees shall be levied under this chapter, and shall be paid by masters or servants or intending servants, as the case may be, in adhesive stamps, to be affixed to the servant's pocket-register, and cancelled by the Registrar:—

Fee payable by master on causing an existing servant to be registered	Four annas.
Fee payable by master on hiring a new servant	Ditto.
Fee payable by intending servant on provisional registration ...	Ditto.
Fee payable by intending servant on registration being confirmed...	Ditto.
Fee payable by servant for registering statement of previous service...	Ditto.
Fee payable by servant for a duplicate pocket-register ...	One rupee.

Savings.

57. Nothing in this chapter applies to servants born in Europe, America or Australasia; and, save as provided by sections 49, 50, 53, 54 and 55, nothing in this chapter applies to any person in any local area for which a Servants' Registration-office has not been established.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1859...	An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers in certain cases.	The whole.
IX of 1860 ...	An Act to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other Public Works and their employers.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 33).

A.—FORMS OF PLAINTS AND WRITTEN STATEMENTS IN SUITS ON CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1. *Against a master for refusing to receive into service.*

In the Court of at
Civil Suit No.
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant and serve him for [*one year*] from the day of *A. D.* in the capacity of [*clerk*] to the defendant at the wages of Rs. a month, the defendant on the day of *A. D.* promised the plaintiff to receive him into the said service and to retain him therein for the period and on the terms aforesaid.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be received and retained by the defendant in his said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid.

3. That the defendant did not nor would receive the plaintiff into his said service and retain him therein for the period and on the terms aforesaid.

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for Rs.

2. *By a servant against his master for not receiving him into his service, with statement of damage.*

(*Title.*)

1. That it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should enter into and continue in the service of the defendant, and that the defendant should receive and retain the plaintiff in such service in the capacity of until the expiration of a reasonable

notice to be given by either of them to the other to determine such service at a salary at the rate of Rs. 1,200 a year to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff in that behalf.

2. That [as in form No. 1, paragraph 2]; whereby the plaintiff lost the profits and emoluments which would have accrued to the plaintiff from being received into and retained in the said service of the defendant as aforesaid, and was also deprived of the opportunity of being retained and employed by any other person, and remained out of service and unemployed for a long time, and lost the benefit of divers expenses which the plaintiff necessarily incurred in and about entering into and preparing to perform the said agreement on the plaintiff's part.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

3. *For a wrongful dismissal.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant and serve him for a year from the day of 18 . [*or* until the service should be determined as hereinafter mentioned] in the capacity of at the wages of Rs. per month, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retain him in the said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid during the said year [*or* until the expiration of three months' notice to be given by the plaintiff or defendant to the other of them to determine the said service].

2. That the plaintiff entered into the said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid, and so continued therein for a part of the said year [*or* for a long time], and until the breach of the said promise hereinafter alleged, and was always ready and willing to continue in the said service during the remainder of the said year [*or* until the said service should be determined as aforesaid], whereof the defendant always had notice.

3. That the defendant before the expiration of the said year [*or* without any such notice as aforesaid having been given by either the plaintiff or defendant to the other of them to determine the said service, *or* before the expiration of any such notice as aforesaid], dismissed the plaintiff from the said service and refused to retain the plaintiff therein for the remainder of the said year [*or* until the said service should be so determined as aforesaid], whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the wages and profits which he would have had from being retained in the said service and remained for a long time unemployed.

Written Statement by the Defendant.

(*Title.*)

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

Three months before the defendant dismissed the plaintiff from the said service as alleged, the defendant gave to the plaintiff [*or* the plaintiff gave to the defendant] three months' notice of his intention to put an end to the said service.

Written Statement by the Plaintiff.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

After the giving of the said notice and before the expiration thereof and before the defendant dismissed the plaintiff as alleged, the plaintiff and defendant agreed that the said notice should be withdrawn by the plaintiff [*or* defendant] and waived by the plaintiff and the defendant respectively, and that the said service should not determine according to the said notice, but should continue as if no such notice had been given, and thereupon the said notice was then so withdrawn and waived accordingly.

4. *By a domestic servant entitled to a fortnight's warning or a fortnight's wages against his master for a wrongful dismissal.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant in the capacity of a [*bearer, khidmatgár, butler, or as the case may be*], and would serve him in that capacity until the service should be determined as hereinafter mentioned at the wages of Rs. per month, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retain him in the defendant's service in the capacity and at the wages aforesaid until the expiration of fifteen days after notice given by the plaintiff or the defendant to the other of them to put an end to such service, and that in case the defendant should put an end to such service without such notice he should pay to the plaintiff a proportionate part of such wages as aforesaid for fifteen days.

2. That the plaintiff accordingly entered into the said service of the defendant, and has always been ready and willing to continue therein in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid of which the defendant always had notice.

3. That the defendant wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff from the said service without any such notice as aforesaid and without paying the plaintiff such proportionate part of the said wages as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the wages and advantages which he would otherwise have derived from the said service and has remained for a long time unemployed.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

5. *By a Servant against the Administrator of his Master.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff was in the service of *E. F.* in his life-time in the capacity of a [*bearer, or as the case may be*] at certain wages and on the terms that such service should continue until either the plaintiff or the said *E. F.* should determine the same by giving the other of them fifteen days' notice of his intention so to do: and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would continue in the service of the said *E. F.* in the capacity aforesaid until the death of the said *E. F.*, the said *E. F.* promised the plaintiff to pay him Rs.

2. That the plaintiff accordingly continued in the service of the said *E. F.* in the capacity foresaid until the death of the said *E. F.*, and all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said sum of Rs. , yet the same remains due and unpaid to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

B.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR WRONGS.

6. *For enticing away the plaintiff's servant.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *G. H.* was and still is the servant of the plaintiff in his business of a , and the defendant well knowing the same wrongfully enticed and procured the said *G. H.* unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff to depart from the said service of the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff lost the services of the said *G. H.* in his said business.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

Written Statement by the Defendant.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

That the said *G. H.*, was not the servant of the plaintiff as alleged.

7. *For receiving and harbouring the plaintiff's servant.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *G. H.* was and still is the servant of the plaintiff in his business of a , and unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff departed from the service of the plaintiff.

2. That the defendant well knowing the premises wrongfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff, received, harboured and detained the said *G. H.*, and refused to deliver the said *G. H.* to the plaintiff although requested by the plaintiff so to do; whereby the plaintiff lost the service of the said *G. H.* in his said business.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

8. *By a servant against his master for employing him to work upon an unsafe scaffolding.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff was employed as a [*bricklayer*] by the defendant to do certain work for the defendant upon a certain scaffolding constructed by the defendant for that purpose.

2. That the said scaffolding was by the negligence and default of the defendant [*or* of the defendant's foreman] constructed unsafely and with defective and improper materials, and was in an unsafe condition, and unfit for the purpose aforesaid, which the defendant [*or* the defendant's foreman] well knew, but which the plaintiff had no reason to believe.

3. That by reason of the premises whilst the plaintiff was so employed as such [*bricklayer*] as aforesaid doing the said work upon the said scaffolding, the said scaffolding broke and gave way, and thereby the plaintiff was thrown to the ground, and his leg was broken, and he was permanently injured and rendered unfit for work, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend and codify the law governing the relation of Master and Servant. The want of a compact and definite system of law upon this subject has long been felt. This want, it is hoped, will be supplied by the present Bill. The Bill is based mainly upon the English law; but a few deviations from that law have been made; and some provisions have been adopted from the Prussian and New York Codes. The Bill, further, contains provisions for the registration of domestic servants. A desire for legislation in this direction has, at various times, been strongly expressed in many quarters; and it is hoped that the rules in the present Bill upon this subject will be found effective in practice. In substance they have been mainly taken from the Ceylon Ordinance No. 28 of 1871, which is now successfully in operation at Colombo.

The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Preliminary.

Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and saves the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as to compensation. The Acts relating to emigrant labourers and merchant seamen are also saved.

The Contract of Service.

Chapter II deals with the contract of service, which it defines so as to include contracts of service of every description. A domestic servant is also defined as one "who contracts to do household work within his master's house or compound." This definition is made wider in its terms than the definition of the corresponding class of servants in English law, in order to include table servants and others who, in this country, do not usually sleep in their master's house. It declares that every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service; and supplies an omission of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 11, by providing that a minor may enter into such a contract, but that it cannot be enforced against him. It declares that in the absence of express provision on that head, the servant's remuneration shall be presumed to be that ordinarily paid at the time and place of contract to servants of the same class. It provides that in the absence of express provisions as to the term of service and the mode of terminating the contract, it shall be presumed that (*a*) a domestic servant is

hired for a month, and the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice or payment or tender of fifteen days' wages; (*b*) a servant of a higher class is hired for a year, and the contract is terminable by three months' notice or payment or tender of three months' wages; and (*c*) a merely mechanical or agricultural servant hired by piecework is hired for no specific time, and the contract is terminable by notice at the will of either party. The provision for the termination of the contract in the case of domestic servants is drawn from Bengal Regulation VII of 1819. Section 9 sets forth the events which terminate a contract of service; and section 10 provides for the case in which both parties, after the termination of the contract, continue the relation, by directing that it shall then be presumed that the contract has been renewed for the same wages and term of service.

The rights of the Master and the duties of the Servant.

Chapter III defines the master's rights and the servant's duties. It provides for compensation to the master for the wilful refusal of the servant to enter the service. It declares the duties of the servant after entering the service; amongst these duties attention may be directed to (*d*) that of being respectful to his master and, if a domestic servant, to the members of his master's family; (*e*) the servant's liability as a bailee for his master's property entrusted to him; (*f*) his duty to indemnify his master for liabilities to compensate for injury caused by the servant's wrongful act or omission; (*g*) his obligation to endeavour to protect his master against wrongful acts or omissions of his fellow-servants; (*h*) his liability to account for his master's money or goods received by him, and to deliver up as soon as possible, everything he receives on his master's account; and (*i*) which forbids a servant to set up an adverse title to his master's property, unless the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully or under an avoided contract. These provisions, which are somewhat wider in their scope than the English law, include, it is believed, all the proper duties of a servant. In section 13 there is an express provision, adopted from the New York Civil Code, which declares the master entitled to the whole time of his household servants, and such portion as is customary of the time of his other servants. This provision, it is conceived, is in accordance with the present law. By section 14 the punishment in any shape of servants by their master is forbidden, except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board merchant vessels. But contracts, under which a master may in certain events withhold part of his servant's wages, will not be rendered illegal. Section 15 describes the cases in which the servant may be discharged. These cases include habitually negligent conduct; conduct or claims likely to be materially injurious to the master; incompetence; permanent disability from illness; imprisonment; breaches of the duties above referred to under section 12; gross moral misconduct or reasonable belief by the master of such misconduct; and the discovery by the master of such misconduct of the servant as would have led the master not to employ him. Section 16 provides for compensation being made to the master by any one knowingly depriving the master of his servant's services, by enticing away, harbouring or detaining the servant; injuring him by acts punishable under chapters XIV and XVI of the Penal Code (relating to offences affecting the public health, &c., and the human body); or, in the case of a female servant, by seducing her. In this latter case the Bill departs, usefully it is thought, from English law by requiring on the part of the seducer knowledge of the master's rights. This section also lays down the usual rules for ascertaining the amount of compensation to be awarded in the cases provided for by this section; and section 17 provides that the master may waive his right to such compensation, and sue for the wages earned by the servant while employed by the wrong-doer. This section also provides for the master's recovering any wages earned by his servant during time belonging to his master, unless the master has waived this right. Section 18 declares that a master is not entitled to be compensated for injuries caused by third persons, when his own servant, acting as such, has by his negligence contributed to cause such injuries.

The rights of the Servant and the duties of the Master.

Chapter IV contains correlative provisions to those of chapter III, and defines the servant's rights and the master's duties. It provides that the master shall compensate a competent servant for refusing to receive him into his service; and gives the servant an option of suing immediately upon the refusal, or of awaiting the time for the commencement of the service. The master's obligations are described in section 20. These include, as well as the obligations to retain and pay the servant, an express duty to indemnify him for liability incurred in obeying his master's lawful orders, or orders which the master's conduct induced the servant to believe lawful. These obligations also include the duty of compensating the servant for injury done by the master; and the last two clauses prescribe that the master must endeavour to provide properly qualified fellow-servants, and must take all reasonable precautions to protect his servant when employed in dangerous work. Section 21 declares the servant entitled to compensation in case of breach of the duties described in the last two clauses, provided that he could not by ordinary care have avoided the injury, and that at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe the breach had been committed. In section 22 a new provision is introduced which seems consonant with justice, which has recently been recommended by the Railway Accidents Commissioners, and which entitles a servant to compensation from the master for injuries caused by a breach of the last two clauses of section 20, when the injury is caused by the negligence of

a foreman having the control of the work, or the management of apparatus employed in the work, in performing which the injury is caused. Section 23 declares a servant wrongfully discharged entitled to compensation for such discharge, and contains rules for such compensation. The servant has, by section 24, a right to determine any contract of service at any time for a wilful or permanent breach by his master of his obligations; or if the master commits against the servant an offence punishable under the chapters of the Penal Code relating to the human body, property, defamation and criminal intimidation, &c.; or if the servant is prevented by permanent illness, or other cause over which he has no control, from fulfilling his contract. It is declared by section 25 that, in the case of a servant wrongfully discharged, or whose contract is terminated under section 24, or by the death of either party, the wages are payable for the period of actual service; and that such wages, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, shall be deemed to accrue due from day to day. This provision will prevent the hardship which frequently arises, under English law, to a servant who, without fault of his own, has not completed his term of service, and who therefore gets nothing for the time he has served.

Liability of fellow-servants.

Chapter V consists of a single section, which provides that one fellow-servant shall compensate another for injury caused by his neglect or want of skill in the common employ. This is in accordance with the Scotch law, and, it seems, with justice; but the American law and, it would appear, the English law also, is otherwise.

Liability of Master to third persons for his Servant's acts.

Chapter VI renders a master liable upon contracts made by his servant in cases when his servant could bind him if the servant were his agent. It declares (section 28) that a master is ordinarily liable for the wrongful acts or omissions of his servant in the course and within the scope of his employment; although such act or omission was not necessary for the performance of the servant's duty, or was contrary to his master's orders. This section will, it is hoped, remove the uncertainty which has prevailed on this subject. Illustration (*h*) to this section is intended to get rid of the strange doctrine as to the identification of passengers by public conveyances with the persons conducting those conveyances (*Thorogood* v. *Bryan*, 8 C. B. 115). Section 29 saves the master from responsibility in the case of (*a*) contributory negligence of the person injured; *b*) compulsory employment, as in the case of pilots; (*c*) the servants of public servants; and (*d*) fellow-servants, where the master has performed his duty in properly choosing the wrong-doer. By section 30 volunteers are included in the provisions of sections 28 and 29; and there appears to be no reason that, because they are unpaid, they should be otherwise placed on any different footing from paid servants.

The liability of a Servant to third persons for acts done on behalf of his Master.

Chapter VII provides that a servant, other than a domestic servant, is liable on contracts entered into in his master's name, only when he would be personally liable if he were an agent; and that a domestic servant is liable on contracts unauthorized by his master. This latter provision is inserted because the general rule laid down by the section would impose too great a liability upon servants of this class. The wrongful acts of a servant acting on behalf of his master done to persons not in the service of his master, are provided for by section 32. The servant is liable to the injured person for such acts, but not for negligence, except in the case of public servants.

Forms.

Chapter VIII provides simple forms of plaints and written statements for most of the suits which will lie under the proposed enactment.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates in disputes between Master and Servant.

Chapter IX incorporates the provisions of Act XIII of 1859 (*to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers in certain cases*) and those of Act IX of 1860 (*to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), and gives the Presidency Magistrates and all other Magistrates duly empowered jurisdiction to entertain complaints of the kind specified.

The registration of domestic servants.

Chapter X authorizes the Local Government to establish, by notification, a Servants' Registration Office for any local area, and to provide for the working of such offices. It requires every master of domestic servants, residing in the local area, within one month of the publication of such notification, to send a list of the names of his servants, the capacity in which they are employed, and the date of entering his service. Every such servant must within three months of such publication attend personally before the Registrar, and furnish him with such information as he may require for the purposes of the Act. The servant is then to be registered, full particulars relating to him and his service being recorded.

The servant is also to be provided with a pocket-register containing the same details. Provision is made in case of the determination, otherwise than by death, of the service of any servant mentioned in the list above mentioned. In such case the master must furnish the Registrar with a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination, unless the servant has previously obtained his pocket-register. The Registrar is required to register any applicant desirous of becoming a domestic servant and whom he has reason to believe fit; he is also required to register full particulars as to his person, and the names and residences of any persons who certify to his respectability. A pocket-register is to be thereupon issued to the applicant. The Registrar must refuse to register the applicant if he has not reason to believe him fit to become a domestic servant. He must also refuse to register certain reputed criminals and bad characters. No person may after three months from the publication of the notification under this chapter, hire a domestic servant who fails to produce his pocket-register, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of his last previous contract of service, if any. The master hiring a registered servant must require him to produce his pocket-register, and must enter therein the date of his contract of service, and the capacity in which he is employed. Similarly the master must, if the service is terminated otherwise than by death, enter the date and cause of such termination, and the servant's character, in his pocket-register; or he may refuse to give the servant a character, or to state the cause of such termination; but he must in that case sign and send to the Registrar a memorandum of his reasons for so refusing. He must also report to the Registrar if he is unable to make such entry as before mentioned through the failure of the servant to produce his pocket-register. The chapter then provides for the attendance of servants at the Registrar's Office for the purpose of having the subsequent entries in their pocket-registers recorded in the general register; for the production of such pocket-registers to the Police, and for entering any conviction of the servant therein. This last provision is taken from the Prussian Landrecht. The chapter then provides for the registration of the commencement or termination of any service of a registered servant which takes place within any local area for which a Servants' Registration Office has not been established. Such registration is to be made at the nearest Police-station, and information thereof sent to the Registrar of the local area in which the servant was registered. Provision is made for the issue of duplicate pocket-registers in case the originals are lost or worn out. The chapter then provides penalties for breaches of the obligations which it imposes. Penalties are also provided for false information by a servant; for secreting, destroying, &c., the pocket-register; fraudulent use, receipt or delivery of a pocket-register; issuing or signing a false pocket-register or entry; and knowingly using a false pocket-register. A small fee will be charged for registration and entries in the register. And servants born in Europe, America or Australasia are exempted from the operation of this chapter.

SIMLA;
The 9th August 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. | Register No. 53.

☞ 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.

The 9th August 1877.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

No. 15 OF 1877.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL, 1877.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.—Acts repealed.

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A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant: It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Master and Servant Act, 1877;"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of *March* 1878.

2. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed. But all powers conferred under either of such Acts shall be deemed to have been conferred under this Act. And all references to either of such Acts shall be deemed to be made to this Act. Enactments repealed.

Enactments saved. Nothing herein contained affects—

(*a*) Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*),

(*b*) Act No. VII of 1871, Act No. III of 1876, Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any other law regulating the emigration or transport of Native labourers and their contracts of service, or

(*c*) the rules as to compensation contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

Contract of service. **3.** A contract binding one party to employ and remunerate, and the other to do any work in such manner as the former party directs, is called a contract of service: the remuneration contracted for is called the wages: the party contracting, by himself or his agent, to employ and remunerate is called the master; and the party contracting to do the work is called the servant.

Wages.

Master.

Servant.

A domestic servant is a servant who contracts to do household work within his master's house or compound. Domestic servant.

4. The provisions herein contained as to the death of a master or a servant apply, where the master or servant is a private partnership, to its dissolution, and where the master or servant is a public company, to the completion of its winding-up. Application of provisions as to death.

5. Every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service. Persons competent to enter into contracts of service.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section a minor is competent to contract; but the contract cannot be enforced against him.

6. In the absence of express provision as to the amount of wages, the servant is presumed to contract for the remuneration ordinarily paid, at the place and time of entering into the contract, to servants of the same class. Presumption as to wages.

7. In the absence of express provisions as to the term of service and the mode of terminating the contract— Presumption as to term of service.

(*a*) a domestic servant is presumed to be hired for a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by fifteen days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of fifteen days' wages in advance;

(*b*) a tutor, governess, clerk or other servant not a domestic servant, and not merely mechanical or agricultural or hired by piecework, is presumed to be hired for a year, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by three months' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*c*) a merely mechanical or agricultural servant and a person hired by piecework are presumed to be hired for no specific term, and the contract is terminable, at the will of either party, by notice to the other that the service is at an end.

8. Any notice of intention to put an end to service, whether given under the contract or under section 7, may be withdrawn by the party giving it and waived by the parties respectively, and thereupon the service shall continue as if no such notice had been given. Withdrawal of notice.

9. A contract of service is terminated— Termination of contract.

(*a*) by the death of the master, unless where the contract provides otherwise:

(*b*) by the death of the servant:

(*c*) by mutual consent of the parties:

(*d*) on expiration of the term of service:

(*e*) on expiration of a notice to put an end to service duly given under the contract, or under section 7:

(*f*) by payment or tender of wages under section 7:

(*g*) when the master rightfully discharges the servant:

(*h*) when the servant rightfully quits his master's service.

10. Where, after the termination of a contract of service, the parties continue the relation of master and servant, they are presumed to have renewed the contract for the same wages and term of service. Presumption of renewal of contract.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MASTER AND THE DUTIES OF THE SERVANT.

11. When a servant refuses to enter his master's service, the master is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the refusal, unless the servant is prevented by some cause over which he has no control from performing his contract. Master's right to compensation when servant refuses to enter service.

12. When a servant has entered his master's service, he is under the following obligations:— Obligations of servant after entry.

(*a*) he must continue in such service during the whole time that he has contracted for, unless he has rightfully terminated it:

(*b*) he must run all risks incident to the service:

(*c*) he must obey all lawful orders of his master and of any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders:

(*d*) he must be honest and diligent in his master's business:

(*e*) he must be respectful to his master and, in the case of a domestic servant, the members of his master's family:

(*f*) he must take the same care of his master's property entrusted to him as he would be bound to take if he were a bailee:

(*g*) he must indemnify his master from liability to make compensation for injury caused by any wrongful act or omission of the servant:

(*h*) he must use his best endeavours to protect his master against the wrongful acts or omissions of his fellow-servants, if any:

(*i*) he must, as often as may be reasonable, account for money or goods received from or on account of his master, and must, without demand, deliver to his master as soon as, with reasonable diligence, he can find him, everything that he receives on his master's account:

(*j*) he must not set up the title of any third person to money or goods so received, in opposition to his master's title thereto, except where the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully, or under a voidable contract which has become void.

13. The whole time of domestic servants belongs to the master: the time of other servants belongs to the master to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve. Time of servant.

14. Except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board a merchant ship, no master shall inflict any punishment on his servant, by way of imprisonment, corporal chastisement, forfeiture of wages or otherwise, whether the servant has or has not attained majority.

Master's power to punish.

Nothing contained in this section renders illegal any contract under which the master may, in the events therein specified, withhold the whole or any part of the servant's wages.

15. A master may discharge his servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, for any of the following causes:—

Master's power to discharge.

(*a*) wilful disobedience of any lawful order of the master or of any person to whom the master has, expressly or impliedly, delegated power to give such order:

(*b*) habitual negligence in the master's business:

(*c*) conduct likely to injure such business materially:

(*d*) claiming to be a partner with his master:

(*e*) incompetence to discharge the duties for which the servant was hired:

(*f*) permanent disability from illness:

(*g*) imprisonment in a civil or criminal jail:

(*h*) failure to perform any of the obligations imposed upon him by section 12, clauses (*a*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*):

(*i*) gross moral misconduct while in the master's service, or reasonable belief, on the part of the master, in the existence of such misconduct:

(*j*) or if the master discovers that the servant has been guilty of misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, of such nature, that if the master had known or foreseen it, he would not have employed him.

The existence of any such cause, though not known to the master at the time of the discharge, is sufficient to justify a discharge under this section.

16. A master is entitled to compensation from any one who, knowing that any person is the servant of the master, deprives the master of the services of such person in any of the following ways (namely):—

Master's right to sue for compensation for loss of service.

(*a*) by enticing him away from his master;

(*b*) by harbouring and detaining him;

(*c*) by any act punishable under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XIV or XVI;

(*d*) in the case of a female servant, by seducing her.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), not merely for the loss of service, but also for the detriment (if any) resulting therefrom to the master.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clause (*c*), for the loss of service down to the time when it appears by the evidence that the disability to serve may reasonably be expected to cease.

Compensation may be recovered under this section, clause (*d*), for loss of service and for the expenses (if any) reasonably incurred by the master in nursing and taking care of the servant during her pregnancy and about her delivery.

17. Where wages have been earned by a servant and enticed away or harboured by another person knowing him to be a servant, the master may waive his right to sue under section 16, and recover from such other person the amount of the wages so earned.

Master's right to sue for wages earned by servant from third person.

Where a third person employs a servant during any time belonging to his master, whether with or without the master's knowledge and consent, the master may recover the amount of the wages (if any) so earned, unless he has waived his right thereto.

18. A master is not entitled to compensation for injury caused by the wrongful act or omission of a third person, when the master's servant, in the course and within the scope of his employment, might by the exercise of ordinary care have prevented such act or omission.

Effect of servant's contributory negligence.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE SERVANT AND THE DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

19. Where a master refuses to receive his servant into his service, the servant is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by such refusal, unless the servant is at the date of the refusal (*a*) incompetent to discharge the duties for which he was hired, or (*b*) permanently disabled by illness.

Servant's right to compensation from master refusing to receive into service.

When the service is to begin on a future day, a suit for such compensation may be brought, at the option of the plaintiff, either immediately on the refusal or on or after such future day.

Illustration.

(*a*) A, in September, engages a servant, B, at Rs. 30 per mensem to accompany him on a tour for three months through India, to commence on the 1st of November. In October, A writes to B saying that he has changed his mind and no longer requires B's services. B thereupon institutes a suit against A for compensation. Afterwards, before the 1st of November, B obtains another engagement at Rs. 30 per mensem to commence on the 1st December. B, being neither incompetent nor disabled, is entitled to a decree for compensation against A.

20. Where a servant has entered his master's service, the master is under the following obligations:

Obligations of master—

(*a*) he must retain the servant during the whole time that he has contracted to do so, unless in case of discharge under section 15:

as to retaining servant;

(*b*) he must pay the wages which he has contracted to pay; provided that, where such wages are payable periodically, and the servant is rightfully discharged, the servant is not entitled to any wages for the portion of time during which he has served since the last preceding periodical payment:

as to payment of wages;

(*c*) he must indemnify the servant from liability for doing any act pursuant to an order of his master which he was bound to obey, or any unlawful act, which the servant, not having reason to believe it to be unlawful, was induced by the conduct of his master to believe to be lawful:

as to indemnifying servant;

(*d*) he must make compensation to the servant for injury caused to such servant solely by the master's personal neglect or want of skill:

as to compensating servant for injury caused by master's neglect;

(*e*) when the servant has to work along with fellow-servants, the master must use his best endeavours to provide fellow-servants of ordinary skill and care:

as to fellow-servants;

Explanation.—In this clause the expression "fellow-servants" means servants of one master jointly engaged on his behalf in the same operation:

(*f*) where the servant is employed in a work of danger, the master must provide proper materials and apparatus for the work, and must take all other reasonable precautions so as to protect the servant against unnecessary risk.

as to servants employed in dangerous work.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a servant, in obedience to the command of his master, B, commits a trespass on the property of C, not having reason to believe that he is doing any injury. C sues A for damages and recovers Rs. 50. A is entitled to recover the Rs. 50 from B.

(*b*) A hires B, a brickmaker, to make bricks with C's trademark thereon. B, having no reason to believe that the trademark was C's, proceeds to make the bricks accordingly. C sues B to restrain him from using the trademark and obtains an injunction with costs which B pays. B may recover the amount so paid from A.

(*c*) A orders his servant B to sell an unsound mare, but not to warrant her soundness. B sells the mare to C with a warranty of soundness. C sues and recovers damages from B for breach of the warranty. B cannot recover these damages from A.

(*d*) A, a master-builder, personally directs his workmen to make a scaffold out of poles which he knows to be unsound. The scaffold gives way, and B, a workman upon it in A's employ, falls and breaks his leg. B may sue A for compensation for this injury.

(*e*) A and B are lessees of a coal-pit. B acts as banksman at the mouth of the pit, and whilst so acting is guilty of negligence whereby C, a pitman in the service of A and B, is injured. Both A and B are liable for the injury.

21. When a servant has sustained particular injury by a breach of any of the obligations imposed on his master by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), the servant is entitled to compensation for such injury, provided that he could not have avoided the injury by the exercise of ordinary care, and at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe that the breach had been committed.

Servants' right to compensation for breach of duty imposed by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*).

Illustrations.

(*a*) A employs B and C to row, and D to steer, his boat. A has done nothing to ascertain D's competence to act as steersman. Owing to D's want of ordinary skill, the boat collides with a ship in full sail, and B and C are injured. B and C may sue A for compensation.

(*b*) A railway company employs A to drive a locomotive, B to be guard of a train and C to regulate the switches. The company has neglected to ascertain that C was ordinarily careful, and owing to his carelessness the train runs off the line and A is killed and B is maimed. A's legal representative and B may sue the company for compensation.

(*c*) A employs B to work as his servant in a mine. Owing to A's negligence the roof of the mine is left unsafe. B, having no reason to believe in the existence of the danger, begins to work in the mine and a stone falls from the roof and breaks B's leg. B may sue A for compensation.

(*d*) A orders his servant B to carry a bag of rice up a ladder, which A knows, but B has no reason to believe, to be unsafe. The order is within the scope of B's service and B obeys it. The ladder breaks and B falls and fractures his thigh. B may sue A for compensation.

22. Where a servant sues for compensation for injury caused by breach of any obligation imposed by section 20, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), and establishes against any foreman or other agent empowered to direct the work in performing which the injury was received, or to manage any apparatus employed in that work, such proof of negligence in providing fellow servants or taking precautions as would make him liable if he were himself the master, his negligence shall be deemed to be negligence on the part of the master.

Negligence of foreman.

23. When a servant is wrongfully discharged, he is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the discharge in not being allowed to serve and earn the wages contracted for.

Compensation for wrongful dismissal.

The amount of such compensation is subject to the following rules in cases to which they are applicable:—

Measure of compensation.

(*a*) When the contract is to employ for a specified term, the amount shall be the difference between the wages which the servant would have received under his contract with his master and the wages which he has, or might reasonably have, received under another contract of service:

(*b*) When the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice, the amount shall be fifteen days' wages.

(*c*) When the contract is terminable by three months' notice, the amount shall be three months' wages.

24. A contract of service, even for a specified term, may be terminated by the servant at any time

Termination of service by servant for master's fault.

(*a*) in case of any wilful or permanent breach of the obligations of his master to him as a servant;

(*b*) if the master commits against the servant any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, Chapter XVI, XVII, XXI or XXII;

(*c*) if the servant is prevented by permanent illness or other cause over which he has no control from fulfilling his contract.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A contracts to serve B for a year for the monthly sum of Rs. 100. B refuses to pay the amount due to A for the first month. A may at any time during the year terminate the contract.

(*b*) A, a sailor, contracts with B, the master of C's ship, for a voyage out and home. During the outward voyage B voluntarily and unlawfully causes grievous hurt to A. A may at once terminate the contract.

25. When the servant is wrongfully discharged, or when the contract is terminated under section 24 or by the death of either party, the servant or his legal representative, as the case may be, is entitled to the wages

Wages of servant in case of wrongful discharge or termination of contract for master's fault or by death.

(if any) due for the period during which he has actually served the master.

For the purpose of this section all wages shall (in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary) be deemed to accrue due from day to day.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE LIABILITY OF ONE FELLOW-SERVANT TO ANOTHER.

26. One fellow-servant is liable to make compensation to another for injury caused by neglect or want of skill whilst jointly engaged on behalf of their common master.

Liability of one fellow-servant to another.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE LIABILITY OF A MASTER TO THIRD PERSONS FOR THE ACTS OF HIS SERVANT.

27. A servant may bind his master by contracts entered into in his master's name only when the servant, if he were an agent, could bind his master if he were that agent's principal.

When servant may bind master by contract.

28. A master is ordinarily liable to make compensation for injury caused by the wrongful act or omission of his servant, if that act or omission occurred in the course and within the scope of the servant's employment And the circumstance that the act or omission was not necessary for the proper performance of the servant's duty, or was contrary to his master's orders, does not relieve the master from such liability.

Liability of master for wrongful acts of servant.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the servant of B, a pawnbroker, takes a pawn from C, and when C comes and tenders the money due to B refuses to deliver the pawn. C may sue B for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*b*) A, the shopman of a jeweller B, sells false jewels for true ones to a customer C. C may sue B for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*c*) A, the servant of a carter, B, negligently runs his cart over C. C may sue B for the injury caused by A's negligence.

(*d*) A hires horses and a coachman B, from a livery stable-keeper C. B negligently drives A's carriage over D. Unless A ordered or adopted B's act, D cannot sue A for the injury caused by B, for B is the servant of C and not of A.

(*e*) A, the servant of B, without B's knowledge, wrongfully takes B's carriage and horses for his own purposes and drives against C. B is not liable to a suit by C for compensation for A's wrongful act.

(*f*) A, the officer of a Railway Company authorized to give passengers into custody for travelling without tickets for themselves, but not for travelling without tickets for their horses, gives B into custody for travelling without a ticket for his horses. B cannot sue the Company for compensation for A's act, for A acted beyond the scope of his employment.

(*g*) A hires B as his washerman and C as his coachman. B bringing home A's clothes meets C driving A's carriage and, owing to C's want of ordinary care, is knocked down and injured. B may sue A for compensation.

(*h*) A collision occurs between two steamboats, one belonging to X and commanded by his servant, the other belonging to Y and commanded by his servant. The collision is caused by the negligence of both commanders. Any passenger in either steamboat may sue X or Y, or both, for compensation for personal injury suffered in the collision.

29. Nothing in section 28 shall render a master responsible for injury caused by his servant's default—

Master when not responsible for servant's negligence.

(*a*) to any person above the age of ten years who might, by the exercise of ordinary care, have avoided the injury;

(*b*) where the master has been obliged by law to employ the servant;

(*c*) where the master is a public servant and the servant is in his employment as such;

(*d*) where the person injured by the default is a fellow-servant of the wrong-doer jointly engaged on behalf of the master in the same operation, and the master had used his best endeavours to ensure that the wrong-doer was a person of ordinary skill and care.

30. For the purposes of section 28 and section 29, persons expressly or impliedly permitted by another person to act as his servants without remuneration are servants of such person.

Volunteers.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE LIABILITY OF A SERVANT TO THIRD PERSONS FOR ACTS DONE ON BEHALF OF HIS MASTER.

31. A servant, other than a domestic servant, is bound by contracts entered into in his master's name only where the servant, if he were an agent, would be personally liable.

Servant when bound by contract in master's name.

A domestic servant is bound by such contracts only where he has entered into them without his master's authority.

32. Where a servant, acting on behalf of his master, does a wrongful act to a third person, the servant is liable to be sued as a principal by such third person for compensation for the injury caused by such act. But where a servant (other than a public servant) is guilty of negligence only, no such liability arises, except in the case provided for by section 26. Public servants guilty of negligence are liable to be sued by the persons injured thereby for compensation for such injury.

Servant when liable to third person for wrongful act.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF FORMS.

33. Subject to the power conferred on the High Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 639, and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Use of forms in second schedule.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES IN DISPUTES BETWEEN MASTER AND SERVANT.

34. When a master advances to a mechanical or agricultural servant money on account of any work which he has contracted to execute, and such servant wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform his contract, the master may complain to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon issue a summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, for bringing such servant before him.

Failure to perform work on account of which servant has received an advance.

If the Magistrate after hearing such evidence as the parties may adduce is satisfied of the truth of the complaint, he shall, at the option of the master,

order the servant, on or before such day as the Magistrate directs, either

(*a*) to repay the money advanced or such part thereof as the Magistrate thinks fit, or

(*b*) to execute the work according to the terms of the contract.

If the servant fails to comply with either of such orders, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, when the order is for repayment of a sum of money, for such term or until such sum is sooner repaid.

Where the Magistrate makes an order under clause (*b*) of this section, he may also, at the master's request, require the servant to enter into a recognizance, with sufficient security for the due performance of the order; and in default of his entering into such recognizance, or furnishing such security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

35. Any Magistrate may enquire into and decide disputes as to wages, hire of carriage, and price of work between any masters and their servants employed in the construction of any railway, canal or other public work sanctioned by Government: Provided that the amount in dispute does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Disputes between masters and workmen on railways, &c.

Cases under this section shall be dealt with, so far as may be, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. But there shall be no appeal against the decision in any such case.

When the Magistrate has heard and decided the case, he shall make an order for the payment, immediately or within such time as he directs, of such sum of money (if any) as appears to him to be justly due, and such sum shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

36. Whoever contracts to work for a specified term on any such railway, canal or other public work, or to execute any specific work in connection therewith, and who wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform such contract, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Punishment for breach of contract to work for fixed term on railway, &c.

But the Magistrate may, at the request of the master, instead of punishing the servant so neglecting or refusing, order him by himself or another to execute the work according to the terms of his contract; and if he fail to comply with such order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Power to order performance of contract.

37. In this chapter "master" includes also any person authorized to act on behalf of a master; and "Magistrate" means, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate empowered by the Local Government to act under this chapter.

'Master' and 'Magistrate.'

CHAPTER X.—OF THE REGISTRATION OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

38. The Local Government may from time to time by notification published in the official Gazette, (*a*) establish for any local area an office for registering domestic servants, to be called a Servants' Registration-office, (*b*) appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Registrar of such office, and to keep a general Register of domestic servants for such local area, and (*c*) make rules consistent with this chapter for the guidance of such Registrar in the discharge of his official duties.

Power to establish registry-office and appoint Registrar.

39. Within one month of publishing a notification establishing a Servants' Registration office and appointing a Registrar of such office, every master of domestic servants, residing in the local area comprised in such notification shall, in order that such servants may be registered in the general Register, make, sign and send to the Registrar a list showing in the case of each of the said servants his name, the capacity in which he is employed, and the date on which he entered his master's service.

Masters to cause servants to be registered.

Masters to supply lists to Registrar.

40. Within three months of such publication, every such servant shall attend personally before the Registrar, and furnish him with such information as regards the servant's age, caste, country, religion, previous service, and other particulars as the Registrar may require.

Servants to attend personally.

41. The Registrar shall, on such servant so attending, register him by recording in the general Register (*a*) the servant's name, father's name, caste, religion, birth-place, age or supposed age, height and personal marks, (*b*) his master's name, (*c*) the capacity in which he is employed, and (*d*) such statement of his previous service as he desires to have recorded in such Register: Provided that the Registrar shall not make any such record without having reason to believe the statements contained therein.

Record in general Register.

The Registrar shall thereupon issue to the servant a pocket-register in which shall be entered under the Registrar's hand the particulars of the record respecting the servant in the general Register.

Issue of pocket-register.

42. If within three months of the said publication, the contract of service of any servant mentioned in the list furnished by any master to the Registrar under section 39 is determined otherwise than by the death of either party, the master shall make, sign and send the Registrar a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination, unless the servant has previously obtained his pocket-register.

Servants quitting employment before pocket-registers delivered.

43. The Registrar shall receive applications from any person desirous of becoming a domestic servant. If the Registrar has reason to believe such applicant to be fit to become a domestic servant, he shall register him by recording in the general Register, (*a*) the applicant's name, father's name, caste, religion,

Registration of persons desiring to become domestic servants.

birth-place, age or supposed age, height and personal marks, and (*b*) the names and residences of any persons who certify to his respectability. And the Registrar shall thereupon issue a pocket-register to such applicant, in which shall be entered under the Registrar's hand the particulars of the record respecting the applicant in the general Register.

Refusal to register such persons.

If the Registrar has not reason to believe that the applicant is fit to become a domestic servant, he shall refuse to register him.

Registration when to be refused.

44. The Registrar shall not register any person who is by reputo 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 any person who has been convicted of any offence under chapters XVI, XVII and XIX of the Indian Penal Code.

Master not to hire unregistered servant.

45. After three months have elapsed from the said publication, no person residing in the said local area shall hire a domestic servant who fails to produce his pocket-register in evidence of his being registered, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of his last previous contract of service, if any.

Duty of master on hiring registered servant.

46. On hiring a servant registered under this chapter, the master shall require him to produce his pocket-register, and shall enter therein under his hand the date of the contract of service, and the capacity in which such servant is employed.

Master to enter date and cause of termination of service.

47. Whenever the contract of service of any servant registered under this chapter is terminated otherwise than by the death of either party, the late master shall require the late servant to produce his pocket-register, and shall enter therein under his hand a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination,

Entry of character.

and the character of such servant:

Proviso.

Provided that if for any reason the late master is unwilling to give the late servant a character, or to state the cause of such termination, he may refuse to do so; but in that case he shall make, sign and send to the Registrar a memorandum stating his reasons for such refusal:

Report of failure to produce pocket-register.

If the late master be unable to make such entry through the failure of the late servant to produce his pocket-register, he shall report the fact to the Registrar.

Servants to attend Registrar for pocket-register entries to be transferred to general Register.

48. Every servant registered under this chapter shall, within fifteen days from the date of any subsequent entry in his pocket-register, attend personally at the Servants' Registration-office and produce his pocket-register for the purpose of having such entry recorded in the general Register.

Servants to exhibit pocket-registers to Police.

49. Every servant registered under this chapter shall produce his pocket-register when called upon to do so by any officer of Police.

Entry in case of conviction.

Whenever any servant registered under this chapter is convicted of any offence, the convicting Magistrate shall enter in the servant's pocket-register the fact of the conviction, the date of the conviction and the punishment inflicted upon him, and shall communicate such entry to the Registrar of Servants for the local area in which the servant was registered.

Registered servants entering service, &c., in places where there is no servants' registration-office.

50. Every servant registered under this chapter shall, if he subsequently enters into, terminates, or is discharged from a contract of domestic service, in any local area for which a Servants' Registration-office has not been established, attend personally at the nearest Police-station, state to the principal officer at such station the date of such entry, termination or discharge, and produce his pocket-register to such officer; who shall then enter under his hand such date therein, and communicate such entry to the Registrar of Servants for the local area in which such servant was registered.

Duplicate pocket-registers.

51. The Registrar may issue duplicate pocket-registers to replace the originals which have become worn out, or which have been lost or destroyed.

Masters not fulfilling any duty imposed on them by this chapter.

52. Any master or late master guilty of any of the following acts or omissions shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees:—

(*a*) failing to furnish to the Registrar, within one month after a Servants' Registration-office has been established in any local area, the list specified in section 39;

(*b*) failing to send the Registrar the memorandum required by section 42;

(*c*) hiring a domestic servant, three months after this chapter has come into operation, who fails to produce his pocket-register, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of the last previous contract of service, if any, as provided by section 45;

(*d*) failing to enter in the pocket-register the date and capacity in which a domestic servant is hired, as required by section 46;

(*e*) failing to enter in such pocket-register the date and cause of the termination of a contract of service, or to report his inability to make such entry, as required by section 47;

(*f*) failing, when he refuses to give his domestic servant a character, or to state the cause of the termination of the contract of service, to furnish to the Registrar his reasons for such refusal, as required by section 47.

Servants not fulfilling any duty imposed upon them by this chapter.

53. Any domestic servant or late domestic servant guilty of any of the following omissions shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees:—

(*a*) failing to attend the Registrar and furnish him with the information required by section 40;

(*b*) failing to produce his pocket-register under section 46, 47, 48, or 49;

(*c*) having been registered under this chapter and failing to comply with the requirements of section 50.

Servants giving false information.

54. Any domestic servant or late domestic servant giving false information on any matter on which he is required by this chapter to give information to the Registrar or to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Frauds connected with pocket-register.

55. Whoever does any of the following acts (namely),

Fraudulent secreting or destruction.

(*a*) fraudulently or dishonestly secretes, destroys, obliterates or renders illegible, or attempts to secrete, destroy, obliterate or render illegible, any pocket-register issued under this chapter, or any entry therein, or

Fraudulent use.

(*b*) fraudulently or dishonestly uses or attempts to use as his own any such pocket-register, or

Fraudulent delivery or receipt.

(*c*) fraudulently or dishonestly delivers to or receives from any other person any such pocket-register,

Issuing or signing false pocket-register or entry.

(*d*) issues or signs any such pocket-register, or any entry therein knowing or having reason to believe that such pocket-register or entry is false in any material point,

Using as true pocket-register one known to be false.

(*e*) corruptly uses or attempts to use any such pocket-register as a true pocket-register, knowing the same to be false in any material point,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Fees.

56. The following fees shall be levied under this chapter, and shall be paid by masters or servants or intending servants, as the case may be, in adhesive stamps, to be affixed to the servant's pocket-register, and cancelled by the Registrar:—

Fee payable by master on causing an existing servant to be registered	Four annas.
Fee payable by master on hiring a new servant	Ditto.
Fee payable by intending servant on provisional registration ...	Ditto.
Fee payable by intending servant on registration being confirmed...	Ditto.
Fee payable by servant for registering statement of previous service... ...	Ditto.
Fee payable by servant for a duplicate pocket-register ...	One rupee.

Savings.

57. Nothing in this chapter applies to servants born in Europe, America or Australasia; and, save as provided by sections 49, 50, 53, 54 and 55, nothing in this chapter applies to any person in any local area for which a Servants' Registration-office has not been established.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1859...	An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers in certain cases.	The whole.
IX of 1860 ...	An Act to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other Public Works and their employers.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 33).

A.—FORMS OF PLAINTS AND WRITTEN STATEMENTS IN SUITS ON CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1. *Against a master for refusing to receive into service.*

In the Court of at
Civil Suit No.
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant and serve him for [*one year*] from the day of *A. D.* in the capacity of [*clerk*] to the defendant at the wages of Rs. a month, the defendant on the day of *A. D.* promised the plaintiff to receive him into the said service and to retain him therein for the period and on the terms aforesaid.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be received and retained by the defendant in his said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid.

3. That the defendant did not nor would receive the plaintiff into his said service and retain him therein for the period and on the terms aforesaid.

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for Rs.

2. *By a servant against his master for not receiving him into his service, with statement of damage.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should enter into and continue in the service of the defendant, and that the defendant should receive and retain the plaintiff in such service in the capacity of until the expiration of a reasonable

notice to be given by either of them to the other to determine such service at a salary at the rate of Rs. 1,200 a year to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff in that behalf.

2. That [as in form No. 1, paras. 2 and 3]; whereby the plaintiff lost the profits and emoluments which would have accrued to the plaintiff from being received into and retained in the said service of the defendant as aforesaid, and was also deprived of the opportunity of being retained and employed by any other person, and remained out of service and unemployed for a long time, and lost the benefit of divers expenses which the plaintiff necessarily incurred in and about entering into and preparing to perform the said agreement on the plaintiff's part.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

3. *For a wrongful dismissal.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant and serve him for a year from the day of 18 . [*or* until the service should be determined as hereinafter mentioned] in the capacity of at the wages of Rs. per month, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retain him in the said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid during the said year [*or* until the expiration of three months' notice to be given by the plaintiff or defendant to the other of them to determine the said service].

2. That the plaintiff entered into the said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid, and so continued therein for a part of the said year [*or* for a long time], and until the breach of the said promise hereinafter alleged, and was always ready and willing to continue in the said service during the remainder of the said year [*or* until the said service should be determined as aforesaid], whereof the defendant always had notice..

3. That the defendant before the expiration of the said year [*or* without any such notice as aforesaid having been given by either the plaintiff or defendant to the other of them to determine the said service, *or* before the expiration of any such notice as aforesaid], dismissed the plaintiff from the said service and refused to retain the plaintiff therein for the remainder of the said year [*or* until the said service should be so determined as aforesaid], whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the wages and profits which he would have had from being retained in the said service and remained for a long time unemployed.

Written Statement by the Defendant.

(*Title.*)

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

Three months before the defendant dismissed the plaintiff from the said service as alleged, the defendant gave to the plaintiff [*or* the plaintiff gave to the defendant] three months' notice of his intention to put an end to the said service.

Written Statement by the Plaintiff.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

After the giving of the said notice and before the expiration thereof and before the defendant dismissed the plaintiff as alleged, the plaintiff and defendant agreed that the said notice should be withdrawn by the plaintiff [*or* defendant] and waived by the plaintiff and the defendant respectively, and that the said service should not determine according to the said notice, but should continue as if no such notice had been given, and thereupon the said notice was then so withdrawn and waived accordingly.

4. *By a domestic servant entitled to a fortnight's warning or a fortnight's wages against his master for a wrongful dismissal.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant in the capacity of a [*bearer, khidmatgár, butler, or as the case may be*], and would serve him in that capacity until the service should be determined as hereinafter mentioned at the wages of Rs. per month, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retain him in the defendant's service in the capacity and at the wages aforesaid until the expiration of fifteen days after notice given by the plaintiff or the defendant to the other of them to put an end to such service, and that in case the defendant should put an end to such service without such notice he should pay to the plaintiff a proportionate part of such wages as aforesaid for fifteen days.

2. That the plaintiff accordingly entered into the said service of the defendant, and has always been ready and willing to continue therein in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid of which the defendant always had notice.

3. That the defendant wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff from the said service without any such notice as aforesaid and without paying the plaintiff such proportionate part of the said wages as aforesaid: whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the wages and advantages which he would otherwise have derived from the said service and has remained for a long time unemployed.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

5. *By a Servant against the Administrator of his Master.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff was in the service of *E. F.* in his life-time in the capacity of a [*bearer, or as the case may be*] at certain wages and on the terms that such service should continue until either the plaintiff or the said *E. F.* should determine the same by giving the other of them fifteen days' notice of his intention so to do: and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would continue in the service of the said *E. F.* in the capacity aforesaid until the death of the said *E. F.*, the said *E. F.* promised the plaintiff to pay him Rs.

2. That the plaintiff accordingly continued in the service of the said *E. F.* in the capacity foresaid until the death of the said *E. F.*, and all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said sum of Rs. , yet the same remains due and unpaid to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

B.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR WRONGS.

6. *For enticing away the plaintiff's servant.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *G. H.* was and still is the servant of the plaintiff in his business of a , and the defendant well knowing the same wrongfully enticed and procured the said *G. H.* unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff to depart from the said service of the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff lost the services of the said *G. H.* in his said business.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

Written Statement by the Defendant.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

That the said *G. H.*, was not the servant of the plaintiff as alleged.

7. *For receiving and harbouring the plaintiff's servant.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *G. H.* was and still is the servant of the plaintiff in his business of a , and unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff departed from the service of the plaintiff.

2. That the defendant well knowing the premises wrongfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff, received, harboured and detained the said *G. H.*, and refused to deliver the said *G. H.* to the plaintiff although requested by the plaintiff so to do; whereby the plaintiff lost the service of the said *G. H.* in his said business.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

8. *By a servant against his master for employing him to work upon an unsafe scaffolding.*

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff was employed as a [*bricklayer*] by the defendant to do certain work for the defendant upon a certain scaffolding constructed by the defendant for that purpose.

2. That the said scaffolding was by the negligence and default of the defendant [*or* of the defendant's foreman] constructed unsafely and with defective and improper materials, and was in an unsafe condition, and unfit for the purpose aforesaid, which the defendant [*or* the defendant's foreman] well knew, but which the plaintiff had no reason to believe.

3. That by reason of the premises whilst the plaintiff was so employed as such [*bricklayer*] as aforesaid doing the said work upon the said scaffolding, the said scaffolding broke and gave way, and thereby the plaintiff was thrown to the ground, and his leg was broken, and he was permanently injured and rendered unfit for work, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend and codify the law governing the relation of Master and Servant. The want of a compact and definite system of law upon this subject has long been felt. This want, it is hoped, will be supplied by the present Bill. The Bill is based mainly upon the English law; but a few deviations from that law have been made; and some provisions have been adopted from the Prussian and New York Codes. The Bill, further, contains provisions for the registration of domestic servants. A desire for legislation in this direction has, at various times, been strongly expressed in many quarters; and it is hoped that the rules in the present Bill upon this subject will be found effective in practice. In substance they have been mainly taken from the Ceylon Ordinance No. 28 of 1871, which is now successfully in operation at Colombo.

The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Preliminary.

Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and saves the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as to compensation. The Acts relating to emigrant labourers and merchant seamen are also saved.

The Contract of Service.

Chapter II deals with the contract of service, which it defines so as to include contracts of service of every description. A domestic servant is also defined as one "who contracts to do household work within his master's house or compound." This definition is made wider in its terms than the definition of the corresponding class of servants in English law, in order to include table servants and others who, in this country, do not usually sleep in their master's house. It declares that every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service; and supplies an omission of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 11, by providing that a minor may enter into such a contract, but that it cannot be enforced against him. It declares that in the absence of express provision on that head, the servant's remuneration shall be presumed to be that ordinarily paid at the time and place of contract to servants of the same class. It provides that in the absence of express provisions as to the term of service and the mode of terminating the contract, it shall be presumed that (*a*) a domestic servant is

hired for a month, and the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice or payment or tender of fifteen days' wages; (*b*) a servant of a higher class is hired for a year, and the contract is terminable by three months' notice or payment or tender of three months' wages; and (*c*) a merely mechanical or agricultural servant hired by piecework is hired for no specific time, and the contract is terminable by notice at the will of either party. The provision for the termination of the contract in the case of domestic servants is drawn from Bengal Regulation VII of 1819. Section 9 sets forth the events which terminate a contract of service; and section 10 provides for the case in which both parties, after the termination of the contract, continue the relation, by directing that it shall then be presumed that the contract has been renewed for the same wages and term of service.

The rights of the Master and the duties of the Servant.

Chapter III defines the master's rights and the servant's duties. It provides for compensation to the master for the wilful refusal of the servant to enter the service. It declares the duties of the servant after entering the service; amongst these duties attention may be directed to (*d*) that of being respectful to his master and, if a domestic servant, to the members of his master's family; (*e*) the servant's liability as a bailee for his master's property entrusted to him; (*f*) his duty to indemnify his master for liabilities to compensate for injury caused by the servant's wrongful act or omission; (*g*) his obligation to endeavour to protect his master against wrongful acts or omissions of his fellow-servants; (*h*) his liability to account for his master's money or goods received by him, and to deliver up as soon as possible, everything he receives on his master's account; and (*i*) which forbids a servant to set up an adverse title to his master's property, unless the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully or under an avoided contract. These provisions, which are somewhat wider in their scope than the English law, include, it is believed, all the proper duties of a servant. In section 13 there is an express provision, adopted from the New York Civil Code, which declares the master entitled to the whole time of his household servants, and such portion as is customary of the time of his other servants. This provision, it is conceived, is in accordance with the present law. By section 14 the punishment in any shape of servants by their master is forbidden, except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board merchant vessels. But contracts, under which a master may in certain events withhold part of his servant's wages, will not be rendered illegal. Section 15 describes the cases in which the servant may be discharged. These cases include habitually negligent conduct; conduct or claims likely to be materially injurious to the master; incompetence; permanent disability from illness; imprisonment; breaches of the duties above referred to under section 12; gross moral misconduct or reasonable belief by the master of such misconduct; and the discovery by the master of such misconduct of the servant as would have led the master not to employ him. Section 16 provides for compensation being made to the master by any one knowingly depriving the master of his servant's services, by enticing away, harbouring or detaining the servant; injuring him by acts punishable under chapters XIV and XVI of the Penal Code (relating to offences affecting the public health, &c., and the human body); or, in the case of a female servant, by seducing her. In this latter case the Bill departs, usefully it is thought, from English law by requiring on the part of the seducer knowledge of the master's rights. This section also lays down the usual rules for ascertaining the amount of compensation to be awarded in the cases provided for by this section; and section 17 provides that the master may waive his right to such compensation, and sue for the wages earned by the servant while employed by the wrong-doer. This section also provides for the master's recovering any wages earned by his servant during time belonging to his master, unless the master has waived this right. Section 18 declares that a master is not entitled to be compensated for injuries caused by third persons, when his own servant, acting as such, has by his negligence contributed to cause such injuries.

The rights of the Servant and the duties of the Master.

Chapter IV contains correlative provisions to those of chapter III, and defines the servant's rights and the master's duties. It provides that the master shall compensate a competent servant for refusing to receive him into his service; and gives the servant an option of suing immediately upon the refusal, or of awaiting the time for the commencement of the service. The master's obligations are described in section 20. These include, as well as the obligations to retain and pay the servant, an express duty to indemnify him for liability incurred in obeying his master's lawful orders, or orders which the master's conduct induced the servant to believe lawful. These obligations also include the duty of compensating the servant for injury done by the master; and the last two clauses prescribe that the master must endeavour to provide properly qualified fellow-servants, and must take all reasonable precautions to protect his servant when employed in dangerous work. Section 21 declares the servant entitled to compensation in case of breach of the duties described in the last two clauses, provided that he could not by ordinary care have avoided the injury, and that at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe the breach had been committed. In section 22 a new provision is introduced which seems consonant with justice, which has recently been recommended by the Railway Accidents Commissioners, and which entitles a servant to compensation from the master for injuries caused by a breach of the last two clauses of section 20, when the injury is caused by the negligence of

a foreman having the control of the work, or the management of apparatus employed in the work, in performing which the injury is caused. Section 23 declares a servant wrongfully discharged entitled to compensation for such discharge, and contains rules for such compensation. The servant has, by section 24, a right to determine any contract of service at any time for a wilful or permanent breach by his master of his obligations; or if the master commits against the servant an offence punishable under the chapters of the Penal Code relating to the human body, property, defamation and criminal intimidation, &c.; or if the servant is prevented by permanent illness, or other cause over which he has no control, from fulfilling his contract. It is declared by section 25 that, in the case of a servant wrongfully discharged, or whose contract is terminated under section 24, or by the death of either party, the wages are payable for the period of actual service; and that such wages, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, shall be deemed to accrue due from day to day. This provision will prevent the hardship which frequently arises, under English law, to a servant who, without fault of his own, has not completed his term of service, and who therefore gets nothing for the time he has served.

Liability of fellow-servants.

Chapter V consists of a single section, which provides that one fellow-servant shall compensate another for injury caused by his neglect or want of skill in the common employ. This is in accordance with the Scotch law, and, it seems, with justice; but the American law and, it would appear, the English law also, is otherwise.

Liability of Master to third persons for his Servant's acts.

Chapter VI renders a master liable upon contracts made by his servant in cases when his servant could bind him if the servant were his agent. It declares (section 28) that a master is ordinarily liable for the wrongful acts or omissions of his servant in the course and within the scope of his employment; although such act or omission was not necessary for the performance of the servant's duty, or was contrary to his master's orders. This section will, it is hoped, remove the uncertainty which has prevailed on this subject. Illustration (*h*) to this section is intended to get rid of the strange doctrine as to the identification of passengers by public conveyances with the persons conducting those conveyances (*Thorogood* v. *Bryan*, 8 C. B. 115). Section 29 saves the master from responsibility in the case of (*a*) contributory negligence of the person injured; (*b*) compulsory employment, as in the case of pilots; (*c*) the servants of public servants; and (*d*) fellow-servants, where the master has performed his duty in properly choosing the wrong-doer. By section 30 volunteers are included in the provisions of sections 28 and 29; and there appears to be no reason that, because they are unpaid, they should be otherwise placed on any different footing from paid servants.

The liability of a Servant to third persons for acts done on behalf of his Master.

Chapter VII provides that a servant, other than a domestic servant, is liable on contracts entered into in his master's name, only when he would be personally liable if he were an agent; and that a domestic servant is liable on contracts unauthorized by his master. This latter provision is inserted because the general rule laid down by the section would impose too great a liability upon servants of this class. The wrongful acts of a servant acting on behalf of his master done to persons not in the service of his master, are provided for by section 32. The servant is liable to the injured person for such acts, but not for negligence, except in the case of public servants.

Forms.

Chapter VIII provides simple forms of plaints and written statements for most of the suits which will lie under the proposed enactment.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates in disputes between Master and Servant.

Chapter IX incorporates the provisions of Act XIII of 1859 (*to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers in certain cases*) and those of Act IX of 1860 (*to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), and gives the Presidency Magistrates and all other Magistrates duly empowered jurisdiction to entertain complaints of the kind specified.

The registration of domestic servants.

Chapter X authorizes the Local Government to establish, by notification, a Servants' Registration Office for any local area, and to provide for the working of such offices. It requires every master of domestic servants, residing in the local area, within one month of the publication of such notification, to send a list of the names of his servants, the capacity in which they are employed, and the date of entering his service. Every such servant must within three months of such publication attend personally before the Registrar, and furnish him with such information as he may require for the purposes of the Act. The servant is then to be registered, full particulars relating to him and his service being recorded.

The servant is also to be provided with a pocket-register containing the same details. Provision is made in case of the determination, otherwise than by death, of the service of any servant mentioned in the list above mentioned. In such case the master must furnish the Registrar with a memorandum of the date and cause of such termination, unless the servant has previously obtained his pocket-register The Registrar is required to register any applicant desirous of becoming a domestic servant and whom he has reason to believe fit; he is also required to register full particulars as to his person, and the names and residences of any persons who certify to his respectability. A pocket-register is to be thereupon issued to the applicant. The Registrar must refuse to register the applicant if he has not reason to believe him fit to become a domestic servant. He must also refuse to register certain reputed criminals and bad characters. No person may after three months from the publication of the notification under this chapter, hire a domestic servant who fails to produce his pocket-register, or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of his last previous contract of service, if any. The master hiring a registered servant must require him to produce his pocket-register, and must enter therein the date of his contract of service, and the capacity in which he is employed. Similarly the master must, if the service is terminated otherwise than by death, enter the date and cause of such termination, and the servant's character, in his pocket-register; or he may refuse to give the servant a character, or to state the cause of such termination; but he must in that case sign and send to the Registrar a memorandum of his reasons for so refusing. He must also report to the Registrar if he is unable to make such entry as before mentioned through the failure of the servant to produce his pocket-register. The chapter then provides for the attendance of servants at the Registrar's Office for the purpose of having the subsequent entries in their pocket-registers recorded in the general register; for the production of such pocket-registers to the Police, and for entering any conviction of the servant therein. This last provision is taken from the Prussian Landrecht. The chapter then provides for the registration of the commencement or termination of any service of a registered servant which takes place within any local area for which a Servants' Registration Office has not been established. Such registration is to be made at the nearest Police-station, and information thereof sent to the Registrar of the local area in which the servant was registered. Provision is made for the issue of duplicate pocket-registers in case the originals are lost or worn out. The chapter then provides penalties for breaches of the obligations which it imposes. Penalties are also provided for false information by a servant; for secreting, destroying, &c., the pocket-register; fraudulent use, receipt or delivery of a pocket-register; issuing or signing a false pocket-register or entry; and knowingly using a false pocket-register. A small fee will be charged for registration and entries in the register. And servants born in Europe, America or Australasia are exempted from the operation of this chapter.

SIMLA, *The 9th August* 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. Register No. 53.

☞ 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 10th October 1877:—

No. 16 of 1877.

THE STAMP BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Stamp Act, 1878:"

Extent of Act. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement of Act. And it shall come into force on the *first* day of July 1878.

Repeal of enactments. **2.** On and after that day, the Acts specified in the seventh schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules framed 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. And all exemptions granted under any such Act and then in force shall be deemed to have been granted under this Act. And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, or to the Court-Fees Act, 1870, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause. **3.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Affidavit." (1.) "Affidavit" means a declaration in writing, on oath or affirmation, made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath:

"Award." (2.) "Award" means any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire:

"Banker." (3.) "Banker" includes any person acting as a banker:

(4.) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundí and every other instrument (except a cheque) whereby a person is ordered to pay to another a specified sum of money:

"Bill of exchange."

(5.) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a ship or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver them at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated. It includes a cargo receipt:

"Bill of lading."

(6.) "Bond" means any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

"Bond."

(7.) "Bottomry-bond" means any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to prosecute her voyage:

"Bottomry-bond."

(8.) "Charter-party" means any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a ship or some principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer:

"Charter-party."

(9.) "Cheque" means any instrument whereby a bank or banker is ordered to pay on demand a specified sum of money:

"Cheque."

(10.) "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" means in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue: in the Presidency of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner: in the Panjáb, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere the Local Government.

"Chief Controlling Revenue Authority."

(11.) "Collector" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner or any officer having jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Collector of a District:

"Collector."

(12.) "Composition-deed" means any instrument executed by a debtor, whereby the debtor conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors:

"Composition-deed."

(13.) "Conveyance" means any instrument (except a transfer of a share in a Company or Association, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a lease, an instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property, a composition-deed, an instrument of gift, or an instrument of exchange or partition-deed, where no money is paid for equality of exchange or partition), by which property is conveyed *inter vivos*. It includes a certificate under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 316, and a sale-certificate granted by a Collector:

"Conveyance."

(14.) "Counterpart" means the duplicate of a conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, such duplicate not being executed by the grantor, settlor, mortgagor or lessor, but by some other party to the instrument: it includes a *kabúliyat* in cases where a lease has been granted:

"Counterpart."

(15.) "Delivery-order" means any document or writing entitling, or intended to entitle, any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise of the value of twenty rupees or upwards, lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such document or writing being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein:

"Delivery-order."

(16.) "Dock-warrant" means any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named or his assign, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods may be:

"Dock-warrant."

(17.) "Instrument duly stamped" means an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty or a court-fee according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution and stamped in accordance with such law:

"Instrument duly stamped."

(18.) "Impressed" includes printed and lithographed:

"Impressed."

(19.) "Instrument" includes every written document:

"Instrument."

(20.) "Instrument of apprenticeship" includes every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship to attornies:

"Instrument of apprenticeship."

(21.) "Instrument of divorce" includes every document by which any person purports to effect the dissolution of his marriage.

"Instrument of divorce."

(22.) "Interest" means simple interest:

"Interest."

(23.) "Lease" means any instrument (not being a counterpart) by which one person lets or agrees to let, or takes or agrees to take, property to or from another:

"Lease."

(24.) "Letter of credit" means any instrument by which one person requests another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn:

"Letter of credit."

(25.) "Letter of license" includes every agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion:

"Letter of license."

(26.) "Mortgage-deed" means any instrument evidencing a pledge of immoveable property for securing the payment of money:

"Mortgage-deed."

(27.) "Negotiable instrument" includes bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques:

"Negotiable instrument."

(28.) "Notarial act" means any instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, and includes every like instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a consul, attorney, judge, magistrate, or other person acting as a Notary Public:

"Notarial act."

(29.) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

"Paper."

(30.) "Partition-deed" means any instrument whereby persons interested in property, jointly or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a *batwárá*:

"Partition-deed."

(31.) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event: it includes a policy on life:

"Policy of insurance."

(32.) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (except a proxy) empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it:

"Power-of-attorney."

(33.) "Promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

"Promissory note."

(34.) "Property" means property being in British India at the time of executing the instrument in which it is comprised:

"Property."

(35.) "Protest" means a declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person authorized to act as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note:

"Protest."

(36.) "Protest of the Master of a ship" means a declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship:

"Protest of the Master of a ship."

(37.) "Proxy" means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him at a meeting:

"Proxy."

(38.) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whatsoever, whereby any money or goods, the amount or value of which exceeds ten rupees, or any bill of exchange or promissory note or cheque for money exceeding ten rupees, is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or deposited as paid in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand or any part of a debt or demand exceeding ten rupees is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person:

"Receipt."

(39.) "Release" means any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property:

"Release."

(40.) "Respondentia-bond" means an instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination:

"Respondentia-bond."

(41.) "Settlement" means any instrument (other than a will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled: it includes a deed of dower and an assurance for religious or charitable purposes:

"Settlement."

(42.) "Schedule" and "schedules" respectively mean a schedule and schedules to this Act annexed:

"Schedule."

(43.) "Stamp" means as well a stamp impressed by means of a die as an adhesive stamp used under this Act:

"Stamp."

(44.) "Stamp law" used in reference to any instrument means the law relating to stamps in force in British India at the time of its execution: and

"Stamp law."

(45.) "Written" and "writing" includes every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

4. The rule of the English common-law that statutes imposing charges on the subject are to be strictly construed has no application to this Act. But its provisions are to be construed so as to give effect to the will of the legislature.

Rule of construction.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES AND COURT-FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT.

5. All stamp-duties and court-fees which may from time to time be chargeable by law in respect of any instruments are to be paid and denoted by means of stamps according to the regulations herein contained, or made under the powers hereinafter conferred.

All duties to be paid according to the regulations of this Act.

6. The schedules and everything therein contained, are to be read and construed as part of this Act.

Schedules to be read as part of Act.

7. A stamp which, by any words on the face of it, or by any rule made under the power hereinafter conferred, is appropriated to any particular description of instrument, is not to be used, or, if used, is not to be available, for an instrument of any other description.

Use of appropriated stamp.

An instrument falling under the particular description to which any stamp is so appropriated

as aforesaid is not to be deemed duly stamped, unless it is stamped with the stamp so appropriated.

CHAPTER III.

STAMP-DUTIES ON INSTRUMENTS.

Scheduled duties chargeable.

8. Subject to the exemptions contained in schedule three and in any other law for the time being in force, for every instrument mentioned in the first and second schedules, and executed in British India on or after the first day of March 1878,

or executed out of British India on or after that day, but relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, any property within British India at the time of execution,

there shall be payable to the Government of India, as stamp-duty, the amount indicated in the said first or second schedule to be the proper duty for such instrument.

Instruments executed in British India.

9. Instruments executed in British India shall be stamped at the time of execution.

Instruments executed out of British India.

Instruments executed out of British India and relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, property within British India at the time of execution shall be stamped within one month after their arrival in British India; and where any such instrument requires to be stamped with an impressed stamp it shall be taken for that purpose to the Collector, who shall on payment of the proper duty stamp the same in the manner directed by the rules under this Act and certify thereon that such duty has been paid.

How instruments are to be written and stamped.

10. Every instrument written upon stamped paper is to be written in such manner, and every instrument partly or wholly written before being stamped is to be so stamped, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument.

Not more than one instrument shall be written upon the same piece of stamped paper.

Stock and marketable securities to be valued.

11. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

Effect of statement of value.

12. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it is, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, to be deemed duly stamped, unless or until it is shown that such statement is untrue, and that the instrument is in fact insufficiently stamped.

Denoting stamp.

13. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable depends in any manner upon the duty paid upon another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted in such manner as he thinks fit upon such first-mentioned instrument.

Use of adhesive stamps.

14. The following instruments may (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) be stamped with adhesive stamps :—

(*a*) instruments chargeable under the second schedule with the duty of one anna;

(*b*) bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(*c*) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

Duties by whom payable.

15. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument mentioned in the first schedule (other than a policy of insurance, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a conveyance, a lease, an instrument of exchange or partition-deed where money is paid for equality of exchange or partition, an appraisement or valuation, an award and a copy, duplicate or extract) by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument :

(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured :

(*c*) in the case of a settlement—by the settlor :

(*d*) in the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease—by the grantee, mortgagor or lessee :

(*e*) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor :

(*f*) in the case of a partition-deed—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein :

(*g*) in the case of an exchange where money is paid for equality of exchange—by the person paying such money : and

(*h*) in the case of an exchange where no such money is paid—by the parties in equal shares.

In the case of an instrument of gift the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne by the donor.

Bills of exchange chargeable with duty.

16. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable

(*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India,

(*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of, British India, and

(*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within, British India.

Stamping bills drawn out of British India.

17. The holder of any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps required by this Act.

Power of banker in case of bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped.

18. When any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna comes unstamped to the hands of a banker, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

Such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as relates to the duty chargeable thereon, be valid; but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, note or cheque unstamped.

Saving of liability for issuing bill, &c., unstamped.

Foreign bill unstamped or with stamp uncancelled.

19. Subject to the provisions contained in section 18, no person taking a bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and requiring a stamp under this Act, either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it, the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act.

Instruments reserving interest.

20. When interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

Consideration expressed in certain foreign currencies.

21. When the consideration set forth in, or the amount secured by, any instrument chargeable under this Act is expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such consideration or amount shall, for the purposes of this Act, be estimated according to the following scale :—

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees :

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees :

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas :

One Mauritius dollar is equivalent to two rupees.

Valuation of money in other foreign or colonial currency for levy of duty.

22. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

Optional stamps where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

23. When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any bond, mortgage-deed, settlement, exchange or gift chargeable under this Act with *ad valorem* duty, and referred to or mentioned in section 15 cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to bear the expense of providing the stamp :

Provided that, under such instrument, nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient.

Amount on which duty leviable in case of bond, &c., for payment of annuity.

24. The whole amount secured for the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, by a bond, promissory note, or mortgage-deed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year.

Amount on which duty leviable where consideration is an annuity.

25. When the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, such consideration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year.

Amount on which duty leviable in case of lease where no term is expressed.

26. In the case of a lease where no term is expressed, the average annual rent payable in respect of the property comprised therein shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the average annual rent payable under the lease for the ten years next after it commences.

Several instruments used in single transaction.

27. When more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of a mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument, whether the several instruments executed in such transaction are executed simultaneously or otherwise, and each of the other instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be collateral.

The parties may determine for themselves which of such instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal instrument : Provided that, where the instruments are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, the instrument liable to the highest of such rates shall be deemed to be the principal instrument.

Instruments coming within two or more of the definitions in section 3.

Instruments conveying several subject-matters.

28. An instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the definitions in section three shall, when the instruments to which those definitions apply are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, be charged with the highest of such rates :

Provided that, when any one of such instruments purports, for distinct considerations, to convey by way of sale, to lease, to give or to mortgage two or more subject-matters,

or to convey by way of sale, to lease or to give one subject-matter and to mortgage another,

such instrument shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties to which instruments effecting separately each of such conveyances, leases, gifts or mortgages would be liable under this Act. But where such instrument is stamped with an insufficient stamp, the value of such stamp may be taken into account in computing the aggregate amount so chargeable.

Consideration to be stated.

29. (*a.*)—When any moveable or immoveable property is sold or is leased in consideration of a fine or premium, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid or secured for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold or leased is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or lessee or in any other person by his direction.

Mortgage-money to be deemed purchase-money.

(*b.*)—When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration-money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under the first schedule to this Act shall be paid,

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same, or to indemnify the seller against the same.

(*c.*)—When one property is exchanged for another, and no money is paid for equality, the value of either property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of exchange: but where money is paid for equality, the amount so paid and the value of the property least in value shall be set forth as last aforesaid.

(*d.*)—When property is conveyed by way of gift the value of the property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of gift.

CHAPTER IV.

UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.

Instruments produced in Court to be examined.

30. Every Judge and head of a public office before whom any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act is produced, shall by himself or (in the case of the Judge of a High Court or a District Court) by such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, examine such instrument in order to ascertain whether the proper stamp-duty has been paid in respect thereof.

If such duty has not been paid in respect of such instrument, such Judge, head or officer, as the case may be, shall impound the same.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence.

31. No instrument chargeable under the first or second schedule shall be received in any Court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as evidence in any civil proceeding, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Provided that the Court or person having authority to receive evidence may, on the application of the person producing the instrument or his duly authorized agent, and on payment of the duty with which such instrument is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with interest on the amount so paid at the rate of *five* per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument,

and on payment of an additional duty of four times the proper stamp-duty or deficient portion thereof,

receive the instrument in evidence.

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid.

32. Whenever the filing or exhibition in a criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section 30 or 31 shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition except in cases under chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Procedure as to instruments impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence.

33. The Judge or person having authority to receive evidence shall send to the Collector—

(*a*) every instrument impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence;

(*b*) an authenticated copy of every instrument so impounded, which has been received in evidence, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount levied under section 31 in respect of such instrument.

No instrument impounded under section 30, and received in evidence, shall be returned to the person producing it unless and until the Collector informs the Court that its detention is no longer necessary.

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office.

34. When any instrument is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal Court, if it appear to the registering officer or to the head of such public office that the instrument is not duly stamped, he shall impound the instrument, and (unless he himself be the Collector) send it forthwith to the Collector.

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments other than bills and notes.

35. The Collector on receiving any instrument which has been sent to him under section 33 or 34, or which has come into his hands otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication under section 43, shall determine the duty (if any) with which the instrument is chargeable.

Certificate.

If it appear to him that the instrument is duly stamped, or that it is not chargeable with stamp-duty under the law in force in British India at the time of its execution, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and he shall thereupon return such instrument to the person by whom it was produced or in whose possession it was found.

If it appears to him that the instrument is not duly stamped, the Collector shall require the person producing it, or in whose possession it has been found, to pay the proper stamp-duty or the amount required to make up the sum together with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument, and in case of failure to pay such duty and interest within fifteen days, the Collector may recover the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

The Collector may also prosecute any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp law with reference to such instrument, or to any instrument of which an authenticated copy has been sent to him under section 33.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under section 31 or 35.

36. When the stamp-duty with which any instrument is chargeable has been paid or recovered under section 31 or section 35, the Judge or the Collector, as the case may be, shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper stamp-duty has been levied upon it.

Every instrument so endorsed shall be returned on application to the person who produced it, or in whose possession it was found, provided that no instrument in respect of which a prosecution has been instituted shall be so returned until the prosecution has terminated.

Subject to the provision contained in section 48, such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of stamp-duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be admissible as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Right of person paying duty under section 31 or 35 when he is not bound to provide stamp.

37. When any duty has been levied under section 31 or section 35 from a person who is not bound under section 15 to provide the proper stamp, he shall be entitled, on production of the certificate mentioned in section 36 in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, to a decree against the person so bound under section 15 for the amount so levied.

Instruments chargeable with one anna duty.

38. Nothing contained in sections 31 and 35 applies to instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna only. Subject to the provisions of section 18, no such instrument shall be received in evidence for any purpose whatever, or be registered unless it has been stamped at the time of its execution or in accordance with the provisions of section 17.

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 18, 33 or 34.

39. If any instrument sent or returned under section 18, 33 or 34, be lost, destroyed or injured during transmission, the Court or officer sending or returning the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or injury.

The person producing any such instrument under section 30 or section 34 may require a copy thereof to be made at his expense and authenticated by the Judge, the registering officer, or the head of the office, as the case may be; and such copy shall be kept in the Court or Office until the Judge, registering officer, or head otherwise directs.

Procedure where receipts are required.

40. When any person from whom money or other moveable property exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is due or claimed to be due, pays or delivers such money or property, the person to whom the same is paid or delivered shall give a receipt for such money or property.

Stamping unstamped receipts.

41. When any receipt comes unstamped to the hands of the person to whom it is given, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing may require the person who gave it to pay the value of the said stamp.

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

42. Whoever affixes, in accordance with the stamp law, any adhesive stamp to any instrument liable to duty shall, at the time of affixing the same, cancel such stamp by writing across it his name or initials, or, if he be a partner, the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument.

CHAPTER V.

ADJUDICATION OF DOUBTS AS TO STAMPS.

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp.

43. When any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it desires to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall assess and charge the duty to which, in his judgment, the instrument is liable; and upon payment of such duty or of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable under this Act has been paid.

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise in all Courts and public offices as if originally executed on paper duly stamped:

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement—

(*a*) on any instrument executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution:

(*b*) on any instrument executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of two months after its arrival in British India: or

(*c*) on any instrument chargeable with the stamp-duty of one anna, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

Payments under section 43 how made.

44. The whole or any part of any payment under section 43 shall be made in stamps or in cash, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct by rules under section 101.

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

45. (*a.*)—The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may state any case coming before it under this Act, and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arise in the Presidency of Fort Saint George or the Presidency of Bombay, to the local High Court: if it arise in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces: if it arise in the Panjáb, to the Chief Court of the Panjáb: if it arise in the Central Provinces, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: and if it arise in any other part of British India, to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Reference to High Court.

(*b.*)—Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(*c.*)—If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

(*d.*)—The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded: and it shall send to the Revenue Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue Authority shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

46. If any Collector entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, and such authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty in conformity with such decision.

Procedure where Collector entertains doubt as to duty chargeable.

47. If any Court other than a High Court entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument produced before it, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court to which he is subordinate, and such Court shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Judge making the reference who shall dispose of the case conformably to such decision.

Procedure where Court entertains doubt as to duty on instrument.

48. When any subordinate civil Court makes any certificate or order under this Act or improperly admits in evidence any instrument not duly stamped, the Court to which an appeal lies from the decrees of such subordinate Court, or the High Court may—

Revision of certificates and orders.

(*a*) call for and revise such certificate or order, or

(*b*) direct the proper stamp-duty and additional duty to be levied on the instrument so admitted, or

(*c*) pass such other order in the matter as it thinks fit.

All duty directed to be levied under this section, may be levied as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

All certificates and orders of the Collector under this Act shall be open to revision by the Revenue Authority to which he is immediately subordinate, or by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority:

Provided that no order passed on the revision of any certificate or order under this section shall invalidate any registration or other proceeding, previously made or taken, of or upon an instrument endorsed by the Judge or Collector under section 36 or section 43.

CHAPTER VII.

FEES IN THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

49. The following fees shall be collected by adhesive stamps (namely):—

(*a*) fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, by virtue of the power conferred by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15;

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides.

(*b*) fees chargeable in each of such Courts under No. 14 of the fourth, and Nos. 16, 23, 24, 27 and 28, of the fifth, schedule.

50. No document of any of the kinds specified in the fourth or fifth schedule as chargeable with fees, shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

Fees on documents filed, &c., in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction.

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court;

In their appellate jurisdiction.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence;

As Courts of reference and revision.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision;

unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the same schedules as the proper fee for such document.

51. When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or attorney, as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee.

of the said High Courts, be referred to the Taxing-officer, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice appoints either generally or specially in this behalf.

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be Taxing-officer within the meaning of this section.

52. Nothing in this chapter applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary.

Saving of fees to certain officers of High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

53. Except in the Courts mentioned in Chapter VII, and subject to the exemptions contained in schedule six, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the said fourth or fifth schedule shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of such schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in Mufassal Courts or in public offices.

54. If any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or, in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct; and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Power to stamp document inadvertently received.

55. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Amended document.

56. The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows:—

Computation of fees payable in certain suits:

i. In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities or of other sums payable periodically)—according to the amount claimed:

for money:

ii. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year:

for maintenance and annuities:

iii. In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value—according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint:

for other moveable property having a market-value:

iv. In suits—

(*a*) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

for moveable property of no market-value:

(*b*) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property.

(*c*) to obtain a declaration under the Specific Relief Act, section 42,

for a declaratory decree:

(*d*) to obtain an injunction,

for an injunction:

(*e*) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

or easements:

(*f*) for accounts—

for accounts:

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

In all such suits the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought:

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter; and such value shall be deemed to be—

for possession of land, houses and gardens:

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(*a*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable:

(*b*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid;

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable:

(*c*) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and nett profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such nett profits:

but where no such nett profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood:

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite

share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land:

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency.

Provided that, in the territories subject to the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment;

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years, and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment; and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted.

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or ryot shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue.

for houses and gardens:

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden:

to enforce a right of pre-emption:

vi. In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed:

for interest of assignee of land-revenue:

vii. In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his nett profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint:

to set aside an attachment:

viii. In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached:

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest:

to redeem;

ix. In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled,

to foreclose:

and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage,

or where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

according to the principal money for the time being secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge:

for specific performance.

x. In suits for specific performance—

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration:

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured:

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any), and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term:

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute:

between landlord and tenant.

xi. In the following suits between landlord and tenant, (namely)—

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, and

(*e*) to establish a right of occupancy—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint,

(*f*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, and

(*g*) to abate the rent of any tenant,—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated.

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed.

Fees in certain suits by Government ryots in Madras.

57. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue shall not exceed the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation.

58. The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant.

Power to ascertain nett profits or market-value.

59. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual nett profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section 56, clauses v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court.

Procedure where nett profits or market value wrongly estimated.

60. If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the nett profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive,

may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee: but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or nett profits been rightly estimated:

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

61. In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed shall have been paid to the proper officer.

When the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Decision of questions as to valuation.

62. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal, shall (subject to the provisions of section 54, clause (*b*) and section 588, clause (*c*) of the Code of Civil Procedure) be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed.

Where any suit or appeal in which any such question has arisen comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, and such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section 60 shall apply.

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree.

63. When any appeal is presented to a civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, the memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the fee which would have been payable if the subject-matter had been such portion only; and, if on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

Suit comprising more than one subject.

64. Where a suit embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits embracing separately each of such subjects would be liable under this Act.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45.

Cancellation of stamp.

65. No document mentioned in Schedule IV or Schedule V and requiring an adhesive stamp under the rules for the time being in force under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled in manner prescribed by such rules.

Written examinations of complainants.

66. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment.

Repayment of fees paid on applications to criminal Courts.

67. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence, other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without warrant, is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

In the case mentioned in section 66, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination.

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant.

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court.

CHAPTER IX.

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Relief where too high a court-fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration.

68. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Court a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Court is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Court may at its discretion—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) order that another stamp be substituted for denoting the court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) order that an allowance for the difference between them, or a refund of the amount in money, be made as in the case of spoiled stamps.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

69. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Court that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

the Court may order the amount of the difference to be refunded, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the Court may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

70. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by court-fee.

71. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased, heretofore or hereafter granted, shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Provision for case where too low a court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

72. When any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a court-fee thereon, the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value, and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper court-fee, without any deduction of the court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the Court is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper court-fee, the Court may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 79.

73. In case of letters of administration on which too low a court-fee has been paid at first, the said authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had then been ascertained.

Executors, &c., not paying full court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

74. Where too low a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said authority and pay what is wanting to make up the court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper court-fee.

Collector to deliver or pay stamp or amount directed by Court.

75. When any Court orders under this chapter any stamp to be substituted or amount to be refunded, such stamp or amount shall be delivered or paid by any Collector to the person producing the Court's order or certificate authorizing such delivery or payment.

This chapter applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and XX of 1864.

76. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*), and to the holders of such certificates.

CHAPTER X.

REFUNDS.

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

77. Subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence, by affidavit or otherwise, which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

(1.) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated, or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any party, and for which stamp no money or other consideration has been paid or given to the attorney, pleader, or other person employed to transact the business intended to have been carried into execution thereby, or to the person by whom the same was written:

(2). Any adhesive stamp which has never been used or affixed to any paper, but which has been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled or rendered unfit for use:

(3.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of the hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negociated, issued, or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner whatever, and which being a bill of exchange has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange to be afterwards written thereon:

(4.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note signed by or on behalf of the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such error or omission as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill or note:

(5.) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say:—

(*a*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning:

(*b*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit by reason of any error or mistake therein for the purpose originally intended:

(*c*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed:

(*d*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of the execution thereof by some material and necessary party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(*e*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted totally fails of the intended purpose:

(*f*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of registration within the time required by law becomes null and void:

(*g*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped:

(*h*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped:

Provided as follows:—

(1.) that in the case of an executed instrument,

(*a*) that instrument is given up to be cancelled:

(*b*) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent abroad, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in any part of British India:

(*c*) no suit has been instituted in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence:

(2.) that in the case of stamped paper, not having any executed instrument written thereon, and of an adhesive stamp not affixed to any material, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid.

Allowance for misused stamps.

78. When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument liable to duty a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not liable to any duty, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within

six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if liable to any duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused.

Allowance how to be made.

79. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Collector may give in lieu thereof other stamps of the same denomination and value, or, if required, and he thinks proper, stamps of any other denomination to the same amount in value, or, at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting the proper allowance on the purchase from Government of stamps of the like description.

Repurchase of stamps not wanted.

80. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector may, if he in his discretion think fit, repay to the applicant the amount or value of such stamp in money, deducting the proper discount, upon his delivering up the stamp to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by the applicant with a *bonâ fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full value thereof without any deduction (except only the amount of such discount), and that the stamp was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the application.

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal.

81. If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the appellate Court may grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal:

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment.

82. When an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day.

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake.

83. When an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the re-hearing, the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application,

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Refund where plaint rejected for merely technical defect.

84. When a plaint disclosing a reasonable case on the merits is presented to any civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects it, not for any substantial defect, but on account of a purely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute the same case in another form against the same defendant, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded to the plaintiff on his presenting an application to the Collector of the District in which the Court is situate, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described and that in his opinion the value of the stamp should be refunded.

Remission of additional duty levied under section 31.

85. The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may upon application remit wholly or in part any additional duty levied under section 31.

CHAPTER XI.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped.

86. Any person making, signing or issuing, or, except as provided in section 18, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped,

and any person making, executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for presenting, &c., unstamped foreign bills or notes.

87. Any person presenting for acceptance or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring or in any manner negociating, any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Refusal to give receipt.

88. Any person required by section 40 to give a receipt and refusing or neglecting to give the same shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps.

89. Any person required to cancel an adhesive stamp in manner directed by section 42, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

90. When a bill of exchange or policy of insurance purports to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, any person using the second or third of a set, the first of which has not been duly stamped, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not stating consideration.

91. If the full consideration-money or value is not set forth in any instrument as required by section 29, the grantor and grantee shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money or value had been duly set forth in such instrument, in addition to the duty actually paid for the same.

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration.

92. Any attorney, vakíl, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration-money or value is hereby required to be truly set forth,

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who knowingly inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration-money or value,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than five hundred rupees and not exceeding five thousand rupees.

Every attorney, vakíl, pleader and mukhtár convicted under this section shall, from the date of such conviction, be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakíl, pleader or mukhtár:

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money or value had been truly set forth as aforesaid.

Fraudulent removal, sale, &c., of adhesive stamps.

93. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again;

(*b*) sells or offers for sale or utters any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid;

(*c*) practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud the Government of any stamp-duty or court-fee,

shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of five hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a term which may extend to six months.

Penalty for stamp-vendor disobeying rules.

94. Any person appointed to sell stamps, who knowingly disobeys any rule made under section 101, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Reward to informers.

95. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Institution and conduct of prosecutions.

96. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be conducted by the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally or the Collector specially authorizes in that behalf.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

97. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Magistrate of Police, and, beyond those limits, by a Magistrate of the first class or a Magistrate of the second class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employment of single impressed stamp.

98. When an impressed stamp is used to defray the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, such amount shall be defrayed by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds one thousand rupees, in which case it may be defrayed by two or more impressed stamps of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required:

Provided that, when a single impressed stamp of any amount less than one thousand rupees is not procurable on application to the Collector or stamp-vendor appointed under the rules hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such stamp to defray the amount by two or more impressed stamps, of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required.

Employment of several stamped papers.

99. When more stamped papers than one are used under section 98 for an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, each paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument.

Power to reduce or remit rates of stamp-duty.

100. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties or fees chargeable under this Act on all or any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules, or on any particular class of such instruments, or on any of the instruments belonging to such class, or on any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons, or by or to any members of such class,

and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

Every such cancelment or variation shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

101. The Governor General in Council may from time to time frame rules consistent with this Act for regulating the following matters:—

(*a*) the description of stamp for denoting the duty or fee chargeable on every instrument under the stamp law:

(*b*) the supply and sale of stamps, the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons:

(*c*) the size and shape of the stamped paper to be used for bills of exchange:

(*d*) the classes of officers to be empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under chapter X, and the evidence which the Collector and such officers may require:

(*e*) the mode of cancelling court-fee stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected:

(*f*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under chapters VII and VIII:

Approval and publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Class I.		
1. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT SIGHT OR AT ANY PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT.*	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed ... Rs. 100	Two annas.
2. PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE.	and when the amount exceeds ... Rs. 100 but does not exceed ... Rs. 250	Four annas.
	Do. ... 250 do. ... 500	Eight annas.
	Do. ... 500 do. ... 750	Twelve annas.
	Do. ... 750 do. ... 1,000	One rupee.
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000	One rupee.
3. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH INSTRUMENT OF A LOAN MADE UPON THE DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS OR OTHER VALUABLE SECURITY.	... ...	One-half of the stamp-duty payable on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
4. POLICY OF INSURANCE.*		
Class II.		
5. BOND (NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ACT) FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT.	When the amount secured does not exceed ... Rs. 50	Four annas.
6. BOTTOMRY-BOND...	When such amount exceeds ... Rs. 50, but does not exceed ... Rs. 100	Eight annas.
7. RESPONDENTIA-BOND.	and for every ... 100 or part thereof in excess of ... 100 up to ... 1,000	Eight annas.
8. SETTLEMENT.	and for every ... 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000	Five rupees.

* NOTE.—When any bill or policy coming under No. 1 or No. 4 is drawn in a set, the proper stamp shall be borne by the first of the set, and the remaining parts must be stamped by the Collector "duty-paid."

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
	Rs.	
9. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT A PERIOD EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT.	... ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the amount of such Bill or Note.
10. PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE.		
11. PARTITION-DEED	... ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for an amount equivalent to the value of the entire property distributed.
12. ASSIGNMENT (OTHERWISE THAN BY INDORSEMENT) OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND, MORTGAGE-DEED, OR POLICY OF INSURANCE.	(*a*). When the amount or value of such interest does not exceed 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount or an amount equivalent to such value.
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.
13. ADMINISTRATION-BOND.		
14. BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED FOR THE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF.	(*a*). When the amount secured does not exceed ... 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5).
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.
15. CUSTOMS-BOND ...		
16. INDEMNITY-BOND.		
17. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION— OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN, OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE OF SUCH PROPERTY, OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED, OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING, OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK.	(*a*). Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed ... 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
18. AWARD	(*a*). Where the amount or value of the property in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case ...	Five rupees.
Class III.		
19. CONVEYANCE ...	When the amount paid or secured or the value expressed does not exceed 50	Eight annas.
	Exceeds ... 50 but does not exceed 100	One rupee.
20. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT, OR EXCHANGE OF ANY PROPERTY, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR.	For every ... 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to ... 1,000	One rupee.
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	Ten rupees.
21. TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION.	... ...	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance.
Class IV.		
22. MORTGAGE-DEED	(*a*). When possession of the property comprised therein is not given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the amount secured by such deed or instrument.
23. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHERCHARGE ON THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*b*). When possession of the property comprised therein is given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equivalent to the amount secured by such deed or instrument.
24. RELEASE OF ANY CLAIM OVER PROPERTY, WHETHER SECURED BY MORTGAGE-DEED OR NOT.	(*a*). If the amount of the claim does not exceed ... 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case ...	Five rupees.
25. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*a*). If the consideration for which property was mortgaged does not exceed... 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance.
	(*b*). In any other case ...	Ten rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES.—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
26. LEASE... ...	(*a*). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term—	
	(*aa*) of less than one year ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the whole amount payable under such lease.
	(*bb*) of not less than one year, but not more than three years.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the average annual rent reserved.
	(*cc*) exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the average annual rent reserved.
	(*b*). Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine.
	(*c*). Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine, in addition to the duty payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid.
27. SURRENDER OF LEASE.	(*a*). When the duty payable on the lease does not exceed five rupees.	The same duty as is payable on the lease.
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.
28. COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, AND NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE FOURTH OR FIFTH SCHEDULE.	(*a*). If the duty payable on the original does not exceed eight annas.	The same duty as is payable on the original.
	(*b*). In any other case	Eight annas.
29. COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT UPON WHICH DUTY IS PAYABLE.	(*a*). If the duty payable on the original instrument is less than one rupee.	The same duty as is payable on the original.
	(*b*). In any other case	One rupee.

SCHEDULE II.

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
I.	
1.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, Share in a Company or Association, or Bill of Exchange	One anna.
2.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding ten rupees	
3.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association ...	
4.—DELIVERY ORDER	
5.—LETTER OF CREDIT	
6.—LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company or proposed Company, or in any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	
7.—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book, or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified and amounting to ten rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced or is acknowledged to be due (*a*)	
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of—	
(*a*).—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable	
(*b*).—Municipal Commissioners	
(*c*).—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate ...	
(*d*).—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	
9.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE	
10.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	
II.	
11.—BILL OF LADING (*b*)	Four annas.
12.—DOCK-WARRANT	
13.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government, upon the site of the village being changed, and accepts rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished	

NOTES.—(*a*). If the acknowledgment is accompanied by any promise to pay the amount acknowledged or any part thereof, the provisions of section 28 apply.

(*b*). When a Bill of lading is drawn in sets, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the sets.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
III.	
14.—AGREEMENT by the acceptor of the occupancy of land denoted by a survey number to pay revenue therefor under the Bombay Act I of 1865, section 28 (*c*) ...	Eight annas.
15.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act (*d*) ...	
16.—NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master or owner of a ship	
17.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the sole purpose of presenting one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction	
IV.	
18.—AFFIDAVIT	One rupee.
19.—CHARTER-PARTY	
20.—COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT	
21.—NOTARIAL ACT	
22.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act in a single transaction, not being the presentation of documents for registration	
23.—PROTESTS—	
A.—Of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note ...	
B.—Of the master or owner of a ship	
V.	
24.—CONVEYANCE OF ANY PROPERTY without consideration otherwise than by gift, exchange, or partition ...	Five rupees.
25.—INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	
27.—INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE	
28.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act for another in more than one transaction or generally ...	

NOTES.—(*c*). Provided that when the yearly revenue assessed on the land to which such agreement refers is less than eight annas, the agreement shall be subject to duty not exceeding the amount of such revenue.

(*d*). When two or more letters are tendered in evidence to prove any agreement between the writers thereof, it is sufficient if one of such letters is stamped as an agreement.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
VI.	
29.—COMPOSITION-DEED	Ten rupees.
30.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	
31.—INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT...	
32.—INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER under the Administrator General's Act (section 31)	
33.—LETTER OF LICENSE	
34.—LICENSE granted under the Arms Act (section 7) ...	
35.—REVOCATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property	
36.—THIRD CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
37.—THIRD CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
VII.	
38.—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
39.—DECLARATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property where made by any writing not being a Will	
40.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
41.—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
42.—SECOND CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
43.—SECOND CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
44.—THIRD CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) *(d)*	

NOTES.—(*d*). A third class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader* to practise in the Courts of Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

(2). *A Mukhtár* to practise in the Courts of Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

(3). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the office of a Collector or any office subordinate thereto.

(*e*). A second class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the District Courts and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(2). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the office of a Commissioner or any office subordinate thereto.

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
VIII.	
45.—FIRST CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)	Twenty-five rupees.
46.—FIRST CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) *(f)*...	
47.—SECOND CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
IX.	
48.—FIRST CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)...	Fifty rupees.
X.	
49.—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India (under Act XV of 1859)	One hundred rupees.
XI.	
50.—ADMISSION AS AN ATTORNEY IN ANY HIGH COURT	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
XII.	
51.—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP OR CONTRACT whereby any person becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court ...	Five hundred rupees.
52.—ENROLMENT AS AN ADVOCATE OF ANY HIGH COURT	

NOTE.—(*f*.) A first class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the High Court and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(2). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the Board of Revenue or any office subordinate thereto.

SCHEDULE III.

EXEMPTIONS FROM STAMP-DUTY.

1. Affidavit when made—

(*a*). for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance; or

(*b*). for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or

(*c*). as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.

2. Agreement or memorandum of agreement—

(*a*). for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively;

(*b*). made by ryots for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

3. Any instrument whether executed by or in favour of Government in cases where the Government would but for this exemption be liable to pay for the stamp thereon.

4. Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

5. Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No. XX of 1847, section 5.

6. Awards and agreements made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

7. Bond when executed by—

(*a*). the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs), taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;

(*b*). headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Act III of 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;

(*c*). any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions of a charitable dispensary or hospital shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.

8. Contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner.

9. Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

10. Counterpart of any instrument exempted from stamp-duty by this Schedule.

11. Instrument of Apprenticeship relating to any poor child apprenticed by or at the sole charge of any public charity.

12. Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties.

13. Leases—

(*a*). When granted to or by a person cultivating any land with his own hands, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease.

(*b*). Of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, VII of 1875.

14. Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance:

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy of insurance, nothing shall be recoverable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.

15. Letters of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

16. Receipts—

(*a*). given for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army when serving in such capacity:

(*b*). given for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity:

(*c*). given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said armies, and serving in such capacity:

SCHEDULE III—*concluded.*

EXEMPTION FROM STAMP-DUTY—*concluded.*

(*d*). given for money or securities for money deposited in any bank or in the hands of any banker or person acting as a banker to be accounted for:

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

17. Receipt or discharge—

(*a*). granted to a cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government, or (in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay) of inám lands: or

(*b*). endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured.

18. Surrender of lease executed by a person cultivating the land with his own hand to his landlord.

19. Tenders to the Government of India on account of any loan.

20. Transfers by endorsement—

(*a*). of a negotiable instrument or policy of insurance:

(*b*). of securities of the Government of India.

SCHEDULE IV.

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any civil or revenue Court, except High Courts established by letters patent and Courts of Small Causes.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees	Five rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees ...	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees—For every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees	Twenty-five rupees.
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	
2. Plaint presented to any Court of Small Causes.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Eight annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees up to one hundred rupees	Eight annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees	One rupee.

SCHEDULE IV—*continued.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*continued.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
3. Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 42.	... ...	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
4. Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	... ...	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented.
5. Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	... ...	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented.
6. Applications under sections 523 or 525 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	(*a*).—When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 500.	One-half of the fee payable on a plaint in a suit.
7. Agreement under section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	(*b*).—In any other case	Twenty rupees.
8. An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—	
	(*a*).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas.
	(*b*).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	Eight annas.
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court	One rupee.
9. An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by any revenue Court—	
	(*a*).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court	Four rupees.
10. An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under Schedule I, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ...	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(*b*).—In any other case	Eight annas.

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
11. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay.*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees	Five rupees.
	If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
	And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
12. Certificate granted under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts.*)*		
13. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees	Two and a half per centum on such amount or value.
14. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed.	*Explanation.*—Property which a trustee has power to appoint as he thinks fit is property within the meaning of Nos. 12, 13 and 14.	

* NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realised by him under such certificate.

If the monies so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this Note, shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

SCHEDULE V.

FIXED FEES.

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
1. Application in writing, by any person having dealings with the Government, and relating exclusively to such dealings.	When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate.	One anna.
2. Application in writing, by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and relating exclusively to such engagement.	When presented to any officer of land-revenue.	
3. Application in writing, and relating to the conservancy or improvement of any place.	When presented to any Municipal Commissioner.	
4. Application in writing for the refund of any money paid by or on behalf of the applicant to Government.	When presented to any officer of the Customs, Excise or Revenue Department, or any Executive Authority.	
5. Application in writing for the renewal or refund of value of spoiled stamps.	When presented to any Collector or other officer authorized to grant such renewal or refund.	
6. Application in writing, in reference to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees in amount or value.	When presented to any civil Court subordinate to a district Court (under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877) or to a Collector or Revenue Officer subordinate to a Collector.	
7. Application in writing for the delivery of a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order, or a copy of any other document.	When presented to any Court or Executive Authority, and relating to a judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or authority or a record in such Court or the office of such Executive Authority.	
8. Petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877.	When presented to any Collector— (*a*) by a person charged under Class III ... (*b*) by a person charged under Class II ...	One anna. Four annas.
9. Application in writing under Chapter II, III, IV, X or XVI of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877.	When presented to any Civil Court subordinate to a High Court, and relating to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is not less than fifty rupees in amount or value ...	Four annas.

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
10. Application in writing for the determination by any Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant, or to deposit in any Court revenue or rent*.	.....	
11. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation guaranteeing the attendance of the person by whom or on whose behalf the bond or instrument is executed when required.	When given by direction of any Court or Executive Authority.	
12. Complaint in writing of any offence other than an offence for which a Police Officer may under the Criminal Procedure Code arrest without warrant.	When presented to any Criminal Court.	
13. Copy—duly authenticated—of any document taken out of a Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office or from the Office of any Commissioner or Magistrate and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	For every sheet of paper on which such copy is engrossed.	Eight annas.
14. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. XVI of 1838, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876.	.....	
15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary tenure in the Province of Oudh.	.....	
16. Undertaking under the Indian Divorce Act, section 49.	.....	

* *Note.*—Provided that the proper fee to be paid upon the deposit, in any Court in the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of rent not exceeding the sum of fifteen rupees, shall be as follows:—

If the amount deposited does not exceed two rupees eight annas ... One anna.

If the amount deposited exceeds two rupees eight annas but does not exceed five rupees ... ... Two annas.

If the amount deposited exceeds five rupees but does not exceed ten rupees ... ... Four annas.

If the amount deposited exceeds ten rupees but does not exceed fifteen rupees ... ... Six annas.

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
17. Application in writing not otherwise provided for by this Act.	(*a*).—When presented to any Court other than a High Court, or to a Collector or any Officer subordinate to a Collector or any Magistrate	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When presented to any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority or to a Commissioner	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When presented to any High Court ...	Two rupees.
18. Mukhtárnáma or Wakálatnáma for the conduct of any one case.	(*a*).—When filed in any Court other than a High Court or before any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner or Chief Controlling Authority.	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When filed before a Commissioner ...	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When filed in any High Court or before any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Officer	Two rupees.
19. Memorandum of appeal under section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877, or from any order under any other Act for the time being in force not being a decree or having the force of a decree.	(*a*).—When presented to any Civil Court other than a High Court or any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner and Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority ...	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When presented to any Commissioner ...	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When presented to any High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority	Two rupees.
20. Summons to compel the attendance of any witness or defendant.*	(*a*).—When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority or by a Magistrate	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court or a Commissioner	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	Two rupees.

* *Note.*—The Code of Civil Procedure (section 64) requires the issue of a *separate* summons to each defendant, but in the case of witnesses each summons may include three persons, provided such witnesses all reside in the same town or village or within a distance of three miles from each other.

SCHEDULE V—*concluded.*

FIXED FEES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
21. Warrant of arrest or attachment of property.	(*a*).—When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or by a Magistrate	One rupee.
	(*b*).—When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court, or a Commissioner	Two rupees.
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	Four rupees.
22. Application under Act No. X of 1859, section 26, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, section 9, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, section 37. 23. Caveat. 24. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866. 25. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights.	... ...	Five rupees.
26. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit.	(*a*).—To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any revenue Court: (*b*).—To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates: (*c*).—To set aside an award: (*d*).—To set aside an adoption: (*e*).—Where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by the Act	Ten rupees.
27. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under section 44 of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section 45 of the same Act. 28. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Pársí Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	... ...	Twenty rupees.

SCHEDULE VI.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES.

1. Application in writing—

(*a*). To a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement.

(*b*). Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government.

(*c*). For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagment with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently.

(*d*). For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent.

(*e*). By a witness for the return of a document filed by him in obedience to a summons.

(*f*). Containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police-officer, or to or before the Heads of Villages or the Village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay.

(*g*). For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests.

(*h*). For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes.

(*i*). Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

(*j*). For the payment of money admitted to be due by Government to the applicant.

2. Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

3. Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise.

4. Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company.

5. Copies—

(*a*). Of any document required for public purposes the fee chargeable on which but for this exemption would be paid by Government.

(*b*). Of final sentences or orders passed by criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by section 273 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal: provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

(*c*). Of the judgment or order given by a criminal Court under section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the accused person or person affected by such judgment or order: provided that such person is in jail, or the Court for some special reason sees fit to give such copy free of cost.

(*d*). Of village-settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations.

SCHEDULE VI—*concluded.*

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

List of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in settlement Courts.

(*e*). Of awards and agreements under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes furnished to persons claiming under such awards or agreements.

Nothing in this number applies to—

(1). Copies of judicial proceedings, or

(2). Copies of village settlement-records other than the list aforesaid filed in any Court or Office.

6. Declarations mentioned in section 118 and section 164 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

7. First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court.

8. Petitions—

(*a*). by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers;

(*b*). of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No. XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax;

(*c*). presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No. II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*);

(*d*). under the Christian Marriage Act, sections 45 and 48;

(*e*). of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No. IV of 1871;

(*f*). or applications, memoranda of appeal and the proceedings under the Oudh Talukdárs Relief Act, the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, and Bombay Act No. VI of 1862.

9. Plaints—

(*a*). presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court;

(*b*). in suits tried by Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George;

(*c*). and processes in suits before District Panchâyats in the same Presidency;

(*d*). in suits before Collectors under Madras Regulation XII of 1816 and Madras Act No. VIII of 1865.

10. Power-of-attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity.

11. Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the fourth Schedule No. 12, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters, or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees.

12. Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit.

SCHEDULE VII.

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright	In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty."
XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	In section eight, the words "and shall be engrossed upon a stamp-paper of the value of ten rupees. The stamp-paper shall be furnished by the person applying for the license."
XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders	Sections ten and twenty-two.
XVIII of 1869 ...	The General Stamp Act ...	The whole.
VII of 1870 ...	The Court Fees Act ...	The whole.
XX of 1870 ...	Amending Act VII of 1870...	The whole
XXIV of 1870 ...	Oudh Talukdárs Relief Act ...	Section twenty-four.
II of 1874 ...	Administrator General's Act...	In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and."
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates and Letters of Administration	Section six.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The provisions of the law relating to stamp-duties and Court-fees are now contained in six different Acts, and numerous orders of the Governor General in Council notified from time to time in the Government Gazette during the last seven years. It is desirable for the convenience of the public to bring these provisions within the compass of a single enactment, and it is proposed to take this opportunity to introduce measures for the improved working of the law, which experience has shown to be much needed, and at the same time to provide for the acquisition of a moderate increase of revenue from stamp-duties.

2. Such increase is to be obtained partly by the amendment of those provisions of the law which are specially designed to protect the revenue from loss through evasion of the payment of the proper stamp-duty, and partly by the enhancement of the present rates of duty in certain cases.

3. There is reason to believe that the obligation of stamping documents at the time of their execution is at present largely evaded. Prosecutions for such evasion are rarely resorted to, and the criminal penalties provided by the existing law may be said to be almost inoperative, so that frauds upon the revenue are systematically practised in the belief that the worst result to be apprehended from their detection is the levy of a fine of a certain fixed amount, in addition to the unpaid duty. The most important object to be kept in view consequently in the framing of a new Stamp Bill is to stop, as far as may be practicable, every hole of escape from the liability which the law imposes upon the executant of instruments subject to stamp-duty.

4. The new preventive provisions are contained in sections 30, 31, 33, 35 and 37, and their main object is to secure the proper scrutiny of instruments liable to stamp-duty when produced by their possessors, and the effective working of the criminal penalty-clauses as a deterrent to wilful evasions.

5. It has been shown that, in the present state of the law, the obligation to see that all documents produced in Courts and public offices are properly stamped is generally ignored unless and until the parties producing them desire to put the documents in evidence. It is not an uncommon thing for persons to produce documents improperly stamped, and on being told that they will have to pay a specified amount by way of penalty, to withdraw the documents and forego putting them in evidence; and in such cases they are allowed to escape punishment

for the offence which they have committed in not stamping or sufficiently stamping their instruments, and which is not the less an offence against the law and punishable as such, whether they wish to use the instrument or not.

6. Further, where the presiding Judge or officer does take cognizance of the omission to use a proper stamp, some difficulty is found in securing the due punishment of the offender owing to the obscure and somewhat conflicting provisions of the existing law as to the constitution of an "offence." Whilst, on the one hand, the criminal penalty is declared to be incurred upon the mere fact of under-stamping, on the other the provisions relating to the procedure to be followed on the production of unstamped documents deal prominently with the question of intention on the part of the producer, and the Courts generally ignore the presumption of fraudulent intention in the absence of proof of the existence of such intention. As such proof is not forthcoming, the producer of the instrument almost invariably escapes, muleted only in the civil penalty which the Court is empowered to levy at its own discretion and without reference to other authority.

7. To meet this state of things, it is provided in section 30 of the Bill that every Court and head of an office shall take notice of and examine all instruments produced before them, that they shall determine whether the instrument is properly stamped, and, if not, shall impound it. Section 31 provides for dealing with an impounded instrument which is required to be put in evidence, so that there may be no obstruction to the administration of justice, whilst section 33, amongst other things, provides that this detention of the document and levy of a validating fine in the form of additional duty shall in no case protect the person responsible for the under-stamping from the criminal penalties to which his offence renders him liable. Section 35 prescribes the course to be followed by the Collector when under-stamped documents or copies thereof come into his hands, and section 36 determines the effect of the realization of the deficient duty as regards the validity of the instrument, and provides for the ultimate disposal of the latter—according as a criminal prosecution may or may not be undertaken.

8. Section 37 contains an entirely new provision and one that seems likely to stimulate the production of instruments liable to stamp-duty and not properly stamped.

It frequently happens that the person interested in putting in evidence an insufficiently stamped document was not bound by law to bear the expense of the stamp that should have been used at the time of its execution, yet he has to bear the penalty incurred through the laches of the actual defaulter. As a consequence of this state of the law, the person interested in producing the document is often deterred from so doing by the consideration of the penalty. In such cases it cannot be doubted that production will be greatly facilitated by the provisions of this section which enable the producer to throw the cost of producing the unstamped or improperly stamped document upon another person.

9. Important changes are proposed in regard to some of the instruments chargeable with *ad valorem* duties specified in the first Schedule, namely, Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, Bonds, Conveyances, Policies of Insurance and other instruments such as Promissory Notes, Leases and Mortgage-deeds which are subject to the same duties as Bills of Exchange, Bonds and Conveyances respectively.

10. Under the present law all Bonds and Conveyances in which the amount secured, or consideration stated, ranges between Rs. 50 and Rs. 10,000, and other instruments similarly chargeable, are subject to rates of stamp-duty equivalent to 1 and ½ per cent., respectively, on the maximum amount of each step in the scale of ascents by which the assessment is regulated. So far, with one exception only, to be presently stated, the sliding scale of rates of stamp-duty follow the plan of the English stamp law, but the tax is as much heavier in proportion in this country as the rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee and one anna respectively exceed in value the shilling, its half and quarter, and one penny. The exception adverted to is that, whereas in the English scale of ascents there is no intermediate step between £100 and £200 or £200 and £300, and so on, in the Indian stamp law the ascents between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 are by steps of Rs. 500.

11. When the amount involved in the instrument chargeable with stamp-duty exceeds Rs. 10,000, the percentage of charge is, by the present stamp law in this country, diminished as the amount upon which the duty is assessed increases; whereas under the English law the same proportion of charge is maintained throughout, whatever may be the amount of the subject-matter of the instrument liable to stamp-duty.

12. The rates of stamp-duty also charged on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes other than those payable on demand are, relatively to the duties chargeable on Bonds and Conveyances under the Indian stamp law, lower than the English rates. For, whilst the stamp law in England imposes on Conveyances, Bonds and Bills of Exchange the duty of 12*d.*, 6*d.* and about 1⅙*d.* for every £10, here the rates on those three classes of instruments are 16 annas, 8 annas and about 1 anna for every Rs. 100 respectively.

13. The principle of the changes now proposed may be said to be the equalisation of the existing rates of percentage of duty upon the amount taxed and their adjustment to the English standard—the rupee and its halves and quarters being taken as the equivalent of the shilling and its halves and quarters respectively, and the anna as equal to the penny.

14. Some increase also in regard to the duty leviable on documents of certain amounts above Rs. 1,000 but below Rs 10,000 is involved in the proposed conversion of the intermediate steps between those amounts from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of bringing the Indian, into precise conformity with the English, scale of ascents.

15. The minimum rate of stamp-duty now payable in the case of Bonds is to be omitted. It is thought that all instruments of this class—however low may be the amount involved—can without any hardship bear a four annas tax; whilst so comparatively numerous are the Bonds or other instruments of obligation in respect of amounts not exceeding twenty-five rupees that the additional rate of two annas to which it is proposed to subject them is likely to produce a material increase of revenue.

16. It is proposed to include Policies of Insurance on life in the general class of instruments of insurance liable to stamp-duty, and to double the existing rates of charge on these instruments generally; this change is in fact nothing more than a reversion to the rates chargeable on these documents previously to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869. Then there was no exception in favour of Life Policies; and instruments of insurance generally were charged at the rate of 8 annas per Rs. 1,000 of the amount insured.

17. Instruments guaranteeing the repayment of loans made upon the deposit of valuable securities are by the present law subjected to a small fixed duty of two rupees only, without reference to the amount of the loan or the extent of the accommodation obtained through the transaction. It seems more equitable and consistent with the general principles which govern the determination of stamp-duties that these instruments should be taxed according to the amount involved in the transaction; hence it is proposed to substitute an *ad valorem* for a fixed duty, and, having regard to the short period for which the loan is granted, to assess the new duty at one-half of the rate applicable to Bills of Exchange.

18. The Bill provides also for the revival of the rule, in regard to the duty leviable on certain promissory notes, which was in force previous to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869, under which a promissory note made payable at some time exceeding one year from the date of the note was liable to the same rate of duty as a Bond. As the obligatory instrument ordinarily executed in this country when loans are taken—the "tamassúk"—is more of the nature of a promissory note than a bond, it seems probable that some unnecessary sacrifice of revenue has resulted from the relinquishment of the former mode of assessment to which it is now proposed to revert in these cases.

19. The limit of amount within which cheques and other orders for the payment of money and receipts are exempted from any stamp-duty is to be reduced from twenty to ten rupees. The payment of one anna stamp-duty can hardly be considered an oppressive tax in such cases, whilst so comparatively numerous are the transactions of this kind involving small amounts, that the abolition of the exemption in respect of sums ranging between twenty and ten rupees is likely to secure a considerable increase of revenue. Further, the Bill aims at the enforcement of the delivery of a receipt for the payment of any amount in excess of ten rupees in satisfaction of a debt. Under the present law a person receiving money in payment of a debt above a certain amount is obliged to grant a receipt to the payer if the latter demands it. This enactment has been found by experience to attain its object but very imperfectly, as the payers are generally too indifferent about the matter to exercise their legal right, and consequently the payee it is believed, in a large number, if not the majority, of cases, escapes his obligation. As the obligation was imposed solely in the interest of the revenue, the principle on which it rests is not overstrained by the provision of the Bill which, upholding the obligation of the payee, dispenses with the antecedent condition for its enforcement.

20. The duty chargeable on instruments evidencing an appraisement or an award is raised by the Bill to about five times its present amount. Before 1869, these documents were not subject to any stamp-duty: the tax then imposed was purely experimental. The increase now proposed still leaves instruments of this description more lightly taxed than they are in England.

21. The Bill substitutes an *ad valorem* rate of duty for the fixed amount now chargeable on Partition-deeds. That amount is Rs. 16 and in some cases proves such a heavy tax that the matter has been made the subject of a reference to Government; an equal charge on all partitions without reference to the value of the property divided must work unsatisfactorily. An *ad valorem* duty is a more equitable form of charge, and the rate has been assimilated to that of bonds, which is one-half of the rate to which ordinary deeds of conveyance are subject.

22. An *ad valorem* charge is also proposed in lieu of a fixed duty for instruments of gift and exchange. All fixed duties are more or less objectionable, as they must either be pitched so low as to bring in no appreciable amount of revenue, or they must press with undue severity in cases in which the property concerned is of inconsiderable value. The difficulty of imposing *ad valorem* duties in these cases arises out of the want of a safe basis for their assessment, there being no consideration expressed in the instruments to be charged. It is proposed to surmount this difficulty by imposing on the parties the obligation of stating truly—under heavy penalties for fraudulent statements—the approximate value of the subject of the deed of gift or exchange.

23. The stamp-duties heretofore chargeable on pleaders' and múkhtars' certificates under the Pleader's Act are included in the Bill as part of the scheme of consolidation. It seems only just and consistent that advocates and attorneys should be similarly taxed in respect of the practice of their profession in the Courts of this country, and it is proposed to subject them to the payment of five hundred rupees, and two hundred and fifty rupees stamp-duty, respectively, on their enrolment as advocates and attorneys of a High Court. The members of the faculty practising in the Courts of England, Ireland and Scotland are somewhat similarly taxed in respect of such practice.

24. The only changes in the rates of Court-fees contemplated by the Bill are (1) in respect of suits instituted in the Courts of Small Causes, (2) the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration, and (3) the fees leviable for the service of processes.

25. The new rates for Small Cause Court suits involve a decrease of 2½ per cent. in the case of suits of this class instituted in the Presidency Towns, and a proportionate increase of the rates heretofore obtaining in such Courts situated outside those towns.

The present rates in the Presidency Towns are 2 annas per rupee or 12½ per cent. Elsewhere they are the same as in other Courts, namely, 7½ per cent. on the average amount involved in the suit. The town rate is clearly too high and some relief is called for. This, it is thought, may be

unobjectionably given by the application of the equalisation principle; and the enhancement of the rate heretofore levied in the Mufassal Small Cause Court is defensible on the ground that, as the judicial agency and general machinery of these Courts is more costly than those of the ordinary Civil Courts, whilst a complete determination of the matter in dispute is obtained in the one class of Courts and not in the other, equitable considerations admit of a higher rate of charge upon the litigants in the former case than in the latter.

26. Up to 1870 no stamp-duty was charged on Letters of Administration to the effects of deceased persons or Probates of Wills. The rate of duty then fixed was tentative and expressly declared to be subject to revision on the occasion of the next amendment of the law on the subject; it is now proposed to increase it from two, to two and a half per centum.

27. The fees now chargeable for the service of processes issuing from the Civil, Revenue and Criminal Courts are fixed by rules framed by the High Courts. It is proposed to substitute for this procedure the fixed rates specified under Nos. 20 and 21 of the fifth schedule of the Bill, and to discontinue the provisions of the existing law for the regulation of the process-serving establishments.

The experience gained through the working of the present system, as to the actual cost of serving processes, renders possible the determination of the amount of the fee required in the case of each kind of process to cover the cost of its service; and it seems desirable not only that the Court-fees of this class should, like all other fees leviable under the Court-fees Act, be fixed by the Act itself, but that the regulation of the establishments to be maintained for the service of processes should be under the exclusive control of the Executive authorities.

28. It is often asserted that the provisions of the stamp law are so complicated as to be ill-understood by the public generally, and on this ground a disposition has been shown sometimes on the part of the administrators of the law to excuse, or take a very lenient view of, non-compliance with its requirements; the Bill has been framed therefore with the special endeavour to render the requirements of the law generally intelligible, by large additions to the interpretation-clauses, improved arrangement of its provisions and a simpler classification of the contents of the schedules.

29. The other alterations of the existing law contained in the Bill relate chiefly to matters of detail or procedure, are of minor importance, and do not appear to call for any special explanation.

SIMLA;
The 25th September 1877.

F. R. COCKERELL.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 10th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 OF 1877.

A Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs; and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23.

1. For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say)—

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

"23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively."

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873.

2. After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted:—

Transfer of ministerial officers.

"24 A. The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control.

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Madras Government and the Madras High Court desire that the District Judges should have the power of suspending or removing ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs in addition to the power which they now possess under Act III of 1873, section 23, of approving and confirming those officers. The first section of the Bill is intended to effect this object.

Powers, resembling those conferred by Act VI of 1871, section 37, are also given to transfer ministerial officers from one Court to another.

SIMLA;
The 19th September 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following preliminary 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 10th October 1877:—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the papers specified in the appendix, and have the honour to present this preliminary report.

2. This Bill, of which a draft, hereinafter called the draft Bill, was prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, is intended to be one of the chapters of the Indian Civil Code, and was introduced and referred to a Select Committee in December 1867. The then mercantile members of Council, while admitting the desirability of codification, objected to the draft Bill on account of its deviations from English law. In order to obviate this objection several alterations have now been made in its substantial provisions. The Bill has also been re-arranged; and some additions have been made in order to supply omissions. These changes, which embody most of the suggestions contained in the papers mentioned in the appendix, will appear in detail from this report.

3. It may, however, be convenient, before proceeding further, to notice briefly the alterations which have been made in order to render the Bill conformable to English law.

4. The draft Bill provided that an indorsee for value after maturity should have only the rights of his indorser. This does not except the case of a bill of exchange drawn or accepted for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon: we have added an exception in section 80 in order to meet this case.

5. The draft Bill discarded days of grace: we have recognised this usage in sections 87 and 88 of the present Bill. The change has involved (in section 22) a slight alteration of the definition of "maturity."

6. The draft Bill also made all instruments which fell due upon a holiday payable on the next succeeding business day instead of, as in English law, on the next preceding business day, except in the case of a public holiday. We have in section 26 adhered to the English law, and have provided that, besides the usual public holidays, such days shall be public holidays within the meaning of the Act as the Local Government may declare.

7. The draft Bill made no provision for the case in which interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a note or bill. It merely provided that interest at the current rate should be payable on a bill dishonoured by non-acceptance, but only from the maturity of the instrument. The same rule was adopted in the case of dishonour by non-payment of a note, bill or cheque. We have substituted the English law on this subject by declaring (section 101) that, where interest is expressly provided for in the note or bill, it shall be calculated, as against all parties, at the specified rate from the date of the instrument until tender or realization of the amount due. Where no interest is specified we have declared (section 101), that, except in cases within section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code, interest shall run at six per cent. per annum from the date at which the amount ought to have been paid by the party charged. We have also added an explanation that an indorser can only be charged with such interest from the date of the receipt by him of notice of dishonour.

8. We have restored (section 117) the rule, which the draft Bill omitted, that a notice of dishonour must inform the party to whom it is given that he will be held liable.

9. The draft Bill provided that when a note, bill or cheque had been lost, or would not be produced by the owner, he might nevertheless enforce his claim against the maker or acceptor if he gave security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to indemnify the defendant against the claims of any other person upon the instrument. No provision was made for an action against the indorser. The English law, however, provides (17 & 18 Vict., c. 125, section 87=Act V of 1866, section 14) that, in *any* action upon a negotiable instrument, the loss of it shall not be set up as a defence if an indemnity is given, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person. And the owner of such a document was always entitled in equity to demand payment on giving a sufficient indemnity. We have, therefore, considered that we should correctly embody the English law by providing (section 103) that any person liable to pay and paying the amount due on a note, bill or cheque shall be entitled to be indemnified; and by leaving (section 88) the liability of all parties the same as if the instrument had been forthcoming.

10. The draft Bill extended to instruments payable to order the principle upon which protection is afforded by English law to the party primarily liable upon an instrument payable to bearer. The acceptor, maker or indorser of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, but not of an instrument payable to order, is, by English law, discharged by payment to any person in possession of the instrument, if the payer has no reason to believe the possessor is not the true holder. We have in section 104, clause (*a*), restricted the protection to such instruments.

11. The Bill as now altered consists of fourteen chapters. In the first chapter we have inserted the usual preliminary matter. We have (section 1) excluded hundis from the operation of the Bill. We have provided (section 2) for the repeal of some enactments which are replaced by the provisions of the Bill.

12. Section 3 contains a definition of the term "banker" drawn from 39 & 40 Vict., c. 80, s. 3, and of "Notary Public." Notaries are seldom found in the Mufassal, and the Bill provides that their functions may be exercised by persons appointed for that purpose by the Governor General in Council.

13. Chapter II deals with notes, bills and cheques, bills in sets and crossed cheques. We have here substituted definitions which appear to be more comprehensive and accurate than those in the draft Bill. For instance, according to the original definitions, a bill of exchange differs from a cheque only in requiring that the money ordered by the instrument to be paid should be held at the disposal of the drawer—a distinction which appears to us inaccurate, as a bill of exchange is in law, equally with a cheque, assumed to be drawn against funds in the hands of the drawee. Again, the definition of a cheque would include such an instrument as a tradesman's bill on which the debtor writes an order to pay for presentation to a cash-keeper—the ordinary mode of paying bills in mercantile houses, at least in Calcutta, and one adopted by many private persons. According to the draft Bill such an instrument would apparently be negotiable—a very serious result indeed. Again, the definition of a cheque does not require that it should be drawn upon a banker or a person acting as such, nor that it should be payable on demand. These are only a few of what seemed to us the more obvious omissions. We have, therefore, framed definitions which we think will include all the essentials of these instruments.

14. Section 8 defines the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque as a person entitled in his own name to the possession of it and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto. The holder of an instrument at the time of its loss or destruction also comes within the definition. The corresponding provision of the draft Bill seemed to us vague and unsatisfactory in its definition of "holder," and it was not consistently applied in the substantive provisions of the Bill.

15. In section 15 we have modified the definition of indorsement in the draft Bill by providing that it must be made for the purpose of negotiation. We have also included in the definition a like signature upon a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument.

16. We have added a section (17) providing, in accordance with English law, that, when an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall be taken to be that which the holder elects.

17. In section 19 we have supplied an omission in the draft Bill by providing that an instrument in which no time for payment is specified and all cheques are payable on demand.

18. Section 20 provides for the filling up by the holder of blanks in a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, but not completed when issued. The holder may complete the instrument for any amount covered by the stamp. To this section is added as an illustration section 9 of the draft Bill.

19. To the four presumptions as to negotiable instruments contained in the draft Bill and stated in section 27 of the present Bill, we have added presumptions that an accepted bill was accepted within a reasonable time after date and before maturity; that every bill or note receipted on the back was paid by the acceptor or maker, that is, by the party primarily liable to pay; and that a lost instrument was duly stamped.

20. In addition to the provisions of the draft Bill as to bills in sets, we have (section 29) provided for the right of that holder of one of the parts who first acquires title to his part to possession of the other parts. We have also defined an acceptor in section 7 so as to include an acceptor of a set of bills.

21. In sections 30 to 37 (both inclusive) we have substituted the provisions of the recent English Act (39 & 40 Vict., c. 81) for the sections of the draft Bill relating to crossed cheques.

22. Chapter III deals with the parties to negotiable instruments.

23. Section 38, after providing that all persons capable of contracting may be parties to notes, bills and cheques, adds that a minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

24. Section 39 provides for persons binding themselves through their authorized agents, and adds that a general authority is not sufficient for this purpose, and that an authority to draw a bill does not of itself authorize an indorsement.

25. Sections 41 and 42 provide for the liability of partners on notes, bills and cheques; and section 43 applies the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 42, 43 and 45 and chapter XI, to the rights and liabilities of partners created thereby, as well as to joint rights and liabilities.

26. Section 45 defines the liability of the drawee of a bill or cheque.

27. Section 46 extends to the case of the maker of a note, a definition contained in section 60 of the draft Bill of the liability of the acceptor of a bill of exchange.

28. Section 47 adds to the category of persons who (according to section 61 of the draft Bill) can accept a bill, all or some of several joint drawees.

29. Section 49 provides that every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course, that is, to a *bonâ fide* holder for value.

30. Section 50 lays down that the maker of a note or cheque, the drawer of a bill until acceptance, and the acceptor are ordinarily the principal parties to the bill and the other parties their sureties; and section 51 adds that each prior party is a principal as regards the holder, and that the intermediate parties between such prior party and the holder are sureties for him. By section 52 the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 132 to 147 (both inclusive) are rendered applicable to these relations of suretyship.

31. We have added a section (54) estopping the maker of a note, the drawer of a bill or cheque and the acceptor of a bill for the honour of the drawer from denying the original validity of the instrument.

32. Section 55 adopts, with modifications, the provisions of section 117 of the Evidence Act, 1872, and of sections 36 and 62 of the draft Bill, which estop the acceptor from denying

the drawer's signature. The estoppel is, we think, properly confined by this section to suits by holders other than the drawer.

33. Section 56 estops the maker of a note and the acceptor of a bill payable to order from denying the payee's capacity to indorse.

34. Section 57 adds to the estoppel against denying false signatures, contained in section 35 of the draft Bill, an estoppel against denying the capacity to contract of any prior party to a negotiable instrument in suit.

35. Section 58 also carries on the same subject by declaring the acceptor of a bill with a forged indorsement not to be thereby relieved from liability if he knew it to be forged at the time of acceptance; and section 59 declares that the acceptor of a bill drawn in a fictitious name is not thereby relieved from liability to pay upon an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

36. These sections supply some omissions in the draft Bill, and, we think, adequately provide for the due currency of negotiable instruments when once put into circulation and for the protection of their holders.

37. The Bill then goes on to deal with the consideration for negotiable instruments and to protect the holder for value of instruments with respect to which there may have been originally no consideration, or a subsequent failure of consideration, wholly or in part.

38. These sections (60 to 63, both inclusive) are substantially taken from the draft Bill. We have added an illustration to section 62.

39. Chapter IV deals with negotiation.

40. To section 64, which is substantially the same as section 18 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation to the effect that an instrument delivered upon a condition which has not happened is not negotiable except by a holder for value and without notice of such condition.

41. Where the holder of a note or bill payable to or to the order of a specified person delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, we think that (with reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 36 and 37) the transferee should not be required to sue in the name of his transferor. We have framed section 66 accordingly.

42. In section 67 we have, in substantial accordance with section 40 of the draft Bill, dealt with the case of a *bonâ fide* holder for value of a bill transferred without indorsement. In such a case we have declared the holder entitled to a return of the consideration if the bill is, after the transfer, avoided on account of any matter prior to the transfer, provided such return is claimed within a reasonable time.

43. Section 71 describes the parties who may indorse and negotiate negotiable instruments. The draft Bill does not appear to provide with sufficient clearness for this matter.

44. Section 76 embodies section 23 of the draft Bill: but it completes that section by enacting that an indorsement of a negotiable instrument for part of the amount due thereon transfers a right to retain the instrument and to receive and recover such part in the name of the indorser.

45. Section 77 provides that no agreement which is not expressed on the instrument or which is collateral thereto shall be binding upon holders for value or those deriving title from such holders. This section embodies and supplements the corresponding provisions of the draft Bill: of which section 42 provided that the title of an indorsee should not be affected by transactions independent of the instrument; and section 99 that a holder in due course should not be affected by any agreement between two signers as to the order of their liability unless such agreement appeared on the face of the instrument. The section as now drawn extends the draft sections to holders for value and to holders deriving title from holders for value; and also extends section 99 to all agreements not expressed on the instrument.

46. Chapter V deals with presentment for acceptance and presentment for payment.

47. Section 82 states the essentials of presentment for acceptance in the case of bills payable at or after sight, to which the draft Bill, section 56, clause (1), refers as bills payable after demand. We have added a provision that presentment must be made by a person entitled to demand acceptance; and we have provided for the case in which the drawee cannot after reasonable search be found, and also for the case of a bill directed to the drawee at a particular place.

48. Section 83 provides for presentment for sight of a promissory note payable at a certain period after sight—a matter unnoticed by the draft Bill.

49. Section 84 alters section 56, clause (3), of the draft Bill by restricting the time allowed to the drawee for deliberation to the departure of the next post, if that should happen within the twenty-four hours otherwise allowed. This is the English rule upon the subject.

50. Sections 85 and 86 lay down the general rule for presentment for payment, which is not distinctly laid down in the draft Bill.

51. Section 87, as to presentment for payment of inland instruments payable after date or sight, embodies section 133 of the draft Bill; but we have excluded cheques from this section; as we have provided (section 19), in accordance with English law, that such instruments are only payable on demand.

52. Section 88 provides for presentment for payment of an inland note payable by instalments—a matter omitted from the draft Bill.

53. Section 90 modifies sections 139 and 140 of the draft Bill by requiring, in accordance with English law, that an instrument drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must,

in order to charge the maker or drawer, be presented for payment at that place. The draft Bill allows presentment to be made in such cases at the place of business or residence of the maker or acceptor.

54. Section 91 embodies the general rule as to the place of presentment.

55. Section 92 extends the rule in section 141 of the draft Bill as to personal presentment to the case of presentment for acceptance.

56. Section 93 taken together with section 105 embodies section 101 of the draft Bill, with the modification that the presentment of a cheque must be made before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer, or the drawer will be discharged from liability. The draft Bill discharges the drawer only to the extent of his actual loss; but, according to the English cases, he is discharged altogether by such delay, the payee of the cheque being considered as having, by such delay, treated the cheque as payment, and as thereby electing to look to the drawee alone (see *Hopkins* v. *Ware*, L. R. 4 Ex. 268).

57. Section 96 is new. It provides that presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to a duly authorized agent, or the representative of a deceased party or the assignee of an insolvent party.

58. Section 98 states the cases in which presentment for payment is excused. It embodies sections 89 and 91 of the draft Bill; and adds the case in which the drawer could not suffer damage by want of presentment; in which case presentment is by English law not necessary as against him.

59. Chapter VI treats of payment and interest. Section 100 declares that payment should be made to the holder, for payment to any other party does not of itself discharge the maker or acceptor. The next two sections, 101 and 102, provide for interest upon notes, bills and cheques, and section 103 for indemnity to the payer of an instrument lost or which cannot be produced.

60. Chapter VII deals with discharge from liability on notes, bills and cheques.

61. Section 104 provides for the discharge of a maker, acceptor or indorser, not only when the holder cancels the acceptor's or indorser's name, and when the maker, acceptor or indorser pays the amount due (sections 38, 85, 87, and 88 of the draft Bill), but also where the holder releases or otherwise discharges the maker, acceptor or indorser.

62. Section 107 adopts the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict., c. 59, section 19 by which the drawer of a cheque payable to order and purporting to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee is discharged by payment in due course.

63. To section 110, which embodies sections 109 and 110 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation showing what are material alterations in a negotiable instrument.

64. Section 111 is new, and provides that in special cases, such as that of a blank stamped instrument, an uncrossed cheque and an instrument endorsed in blank, a material alteration made by an indorsee discharges his indorser from liability to him in respect of the consideration as well as of the instrument.

65. Section 113 embodies section 115 of the draft Bill and section 11 of 39 & 40 Vict., c. 81, relating to crossed cheques.

66. Chapter VIII treats of notice of dishonour.

67. Section 116 substantially agrees with sections 125, 127 and 131 of the draft Bill; but we have altered the description of the parties to whom notice of dishonour by non-acceptance or non-payment must be given: the description now adopted is that those parties must include all whom the holder seeks to make severally liable on the instrument, and some one of any parties jointly liable; but notice to the maker, drawee or acceptor is unnecessary.

68. Section 117 collects into one section a number of provisions as to the form of notice and the mode of giving it. These provisions are scattered over sections 126, 127, 128 and 130 of the draft Bill. We have already pointed out that this section differs from the draft Bill in requiring notice to the party addressed that he will be held liable.

69. Section 119 adds to section 132 of the draft Bill the provision that a party receiving notice of dishonour through his agent for presentment is entitled to the same period after such receipt for the purpose of giving notice as the holder has for giving notice.

70. Section 121 describes the cases in which no notice of dishonour is necessary. These cases include, besides those of dispensation by the party entitled to notice and of inability to give the notice (which are provided for in sections 66, 67, 68, 92 and 93 of the draft Bill), the case of the drawer countermanding payment; the case where the party charged could not suffer from want of such notice; the case of an acceptor who is also a drawer; the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable, and the case in which the party knowing the facts unconditionally promises to pay the amount due on the instrument.

71. Chapter IX contains the rules for noting and protest.

72. Section 122 substantially corresponds with section 119 of the draft Bill; but it allows the noting to be made either upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each. And the rules as to noting and protest are confined to bills and notes, whereas the draft Bill extended them to cheques—an extension for which there is apparently no authority.

73. We have inserted in sections 123 and 124 provisions regarding protest for better security.

74. In section 126 we have reproduced the provisions of Act VI of 1840, section 4, and of 2 & 3 Wm. 4, c. 98, as to protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

75. Chapter X contains rules for calculating the reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting. We have added in section 129 a provision that, in the case of notice of dishonour, when the parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

76. Chapter XI deals with acceptance and payment for honour. We provide (section 131) for the case of protest for better security. In accordance with a recent case (*In re Overend, Gurney and Company*, L. R. 6 Eq. 344), we have declared (section 136) that the payer for honour shall have all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment.

77. Chapter XII, which treats of compensation, retains (section 137) the provisions of the draft Bill (section 65) substantially unaltered.

78. Chapter XIII treats of foreign bills and restricts to foreign bills the section (73) of the draft Bill, which deals with the dishonour of a bill naming a drawee in case of need.

79. The provisions of chapter XIV as to international law are substantially those of the draft Bill.

80. In conclusion, we desire to express our obligations to the following honourable and learned Judges, namely, Messrs. Turner, Kennedy, West and Nánábhái Haridás: to the Madras Chamber of Commerce: to Mr. Stewart Gladstone, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Dickson (late Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal), and Mr. Scrymgeour, the Calcutta Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation. We recommend that the Bill as now altered be republished in the *Gazette of India* and the local Gazettes, that the opinions of the Local Governments, the High Courts and the mercantile community be invited thereon, and that its further consideration be stayed till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

SIMLA; *The 4th October* 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.
E. C. BAYLEY.
F. R. COCKERELL.

APPENDIX.

From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2833, dated 3rd December 1867.

„ Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 22nd October 1867.

„ Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, No. 2541, dated 22nd November 1867.

Remarks by Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

From Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 4601, dated 30th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ First Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No. 47, dated 12th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, No. 3, dated 14th January 1868.

„ Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, No. 388, dated 9th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 214—221, dated 21st January 1868, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 284, dated 18th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 767, dated 13th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Commissioner, Mysore, No. 7036—233, dated 11th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1089, dated 9th July 1868, and enclosures.

Note by Edward Gay, Esq., dated 16th December 1867.

From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 4396, dated 10th October 1868, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1518, dated 20th November 1868, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1582, dated 8th December 1868, and enclosure.

„ Bábu Piyári Chand Mittra, dated 6th January 1869.

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 398, dated 4th February 1869, and enclosures.

„ Agents and Managers of certain Banks in Calcutta.

„ Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1198, dated 22nd July 1869, and enclosures.

„ Managers and Agents of certain Joint Stock Banks, Bombay, dated 21st October 1869.

No. II.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing in this Act applies to hundis;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1878.

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 thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Banker."

"Banker" includes persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and

"Notary Public."

"Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

Promissory Note.

4. A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such undertaking is made, or to the bearer of the instrument.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms:—

(*a*) "I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500."

(*b*) "I promise to account with B or order for Rs. 500 value received by me."

(*c*) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received."

(*d*) "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."

The instruments respectively marked (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are promissory notes. The instrument marked (*d*) is not a promissory note.

Bill of exchange.

5. A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing (not being a cheque) containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given or to the bearer of the instrument.

Cheque.

6. A cheque is an instrument in writing, containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a specified banker to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given, or to the bearer thereof.

"Drawer." "Drawee."

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee."

"Drawee in case of need."

When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need."

"Acceptor."

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or

given notice of such signing, to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

"Acceptor for honour."

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour."

"Payee."

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee."

"Holder."

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

"Holder in due course."

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for valuable consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having reason to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

"Payment in due course."

10. "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that such person is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned.

Inland instrument.

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument.

Foreign instrument.

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument.

"Negotiable instrument."

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to " or order," or to the bearer thereof.

Negotiation.

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

Indorsement.

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser."

Indorsement "in blank" and "in full."

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the whole or any part of the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument.

"Indorsee."

Ambiguous instruments.

17. Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly.

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words.

18. If the amount promised or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount promised or ordered to be paid.

Instruments payable on demand.

19. A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand.

Blank stamped instruments.

20. Where a stamped paper, which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein, and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon.

Illustration.

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to " or order:" the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person.

Subscribing to alternative liability.

21. Where a promissory note is signed by two persons, and it appears on the face of it that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability, such one is not liable on the note as maker, but is liable as guaranteeing its payment by the maker.

"Maturity."

22. The maturity of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is the date at which it is payable.

"At sight." "After sight."

23. In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expression "at sight" means on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance.

Date on which bill or note payable so many months after date or sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity.

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument

is dated or presented for acceptance or sight or the event happens. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A negotiable instrument dated 1st February is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 1st of March.

(*b*) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1877 is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 28th February 1877.

(*c*) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1877 is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877.

(*d*) A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August 1877, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877.

25. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event, is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

Date on which bill or note payable so many days after date or sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity.

26. When the day on which a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is at maturity is not a business day, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day; but if the day of maturity is a public holiday, then on the next succeeding business day.

When day of maturity is a holiday.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday within the meaning of this Act.

27. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made:—

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments;

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made, drawn, accepted, indorsed, negotiated and transferred for valuable consideration:

of valuable consideration;

(*b*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity:

as to time of acceptance;

(*c*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity:

as to time of transfer;

(*d*) that every promissory note or bill of exchange receipted on the back was paid by the maker or acceptor thereof respectively:

as to payment;

(*e*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course:

that holder is a holder in due course;

(*f*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon:

as to order of indorsements;

(*g*) that a lost bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque was duly stamped.

as to stamp.

Bills in Sets.

28. Bill of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a condition that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Set of bills.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill.

29. That holder of one of the parts, who first acquired title to his part, is entitled to the other parts of the same set.

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all.

Crossed Cheques.

30. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

Cheque crossed generally.

31. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

Cheque crossed specially.

32. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

Crossing after issue.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent for collection.

33. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Payment of cheque crossed generally.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed specially.

34. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once.

35. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all

Payment in due course of crossed cheque.

respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

36. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same shall be crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course.

37. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

Cheque bearing "not negotiable."

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

38. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

Capacity to make, &c., promissory notes, &c.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

Minor.

39. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as in the last preceding section mentioned, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name.

Agency.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

40. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who know that he signed as agent, or that he had no such intention.

Liability of agent signing.

41. Where there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none or them can accept it for another without his authority.

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

42. When it is within the scope of the business of a partnership to make, draw, accept, indorse or negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange or cheques, any partner may bind his firm by making, drawing, accepting, indorsing or negotiating such instruments in the name of his firm, but not otherwise.

When partnership bound by promissory notes, &c.

Exception.—A partner may bind his firm by accepting in his own name, for partnership purposes, a bill drawn upon the firm.

43. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 42, 43 and 45, and those of chapter XI of the same Act shall respectively apply to all joint rights and liabilities created by promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, and to the rights and liabilities thereon of partners.

Partnership and joint rights and liabilities.

44. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

Liability of drawer.

45. The drawee of a bill of exchange or cheque, having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such bill or cheque, must accept the bill or pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such acceptance or payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

Liability of drawee.

46. Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 79, 85, 89, 90, 104 and 109, and in the absence of a contract to the contrary,—

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

(*a*) the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange, are bound to pay the amount thereof according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and

(*b*) the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party thereto for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default.

47. No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several joint drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

48. Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 75, 76, 79, 82, 83, 85, 89, 93, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110 and 121, clause (*a*), and in the absence of a contract to the contrary, every person who indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or

Liability of indorser.

damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course.

49. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course.

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

50. The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, as between themselves and any other parties thereto, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between themselves and such parties, liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for them.

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

51. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is, as between himself and the holder thereof, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between himself and the holder, liable thereon as a principal debtor, and the parties thereto, subsequent to him and prior to such holder, are liable to the holder as sureties for such prior party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

Suretyship.

52. The provisions of sections 132 to 147, both inclusive, of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall apply to the relations of suretyship between parties to negotiable instruments.

Discharge of indorser's liability.

53. The indorser of a negotiable instrument is not discharged from his liability thereupon by the holder having merely forborne to sue a prior party; but where the holder, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank:—

First indorsement, "John De Souza."
Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."
Third indorsement, "Wright and Co."
Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument.

54. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

Estoppel against denying drawer's signature.

55. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall, in a suit thereon by a holder other than the drawer, be permitted to deny that the bill was drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse.

56. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the capacity of the payee thereof to indorse the same.

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party.

57. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

Acceptor bound although indorsement forged.

58. An acceptor of a bill of exchange is not relieved from liability, by reason that an indorsement thereon is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe such indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name.

59. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

Party receiving consideration liable to subsequent parties.

60. If at any time there has been valuable consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, except as provided in sections 38, 62, 63, 75, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90, 93, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, and in the absence of any contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is a holder for consideration.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A indorses a bill of exchange to B, at the request of C, for C's account with B. B is a holder of the bill for consideration, and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration.

(*b*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument, indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done. B, for consideration, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration.

(*c*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done. B, for consideration proceeding from C, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D. D strikes out C's indorsement. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration.

Party not liable to one from whom no consideration moved.

61. When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through such party, unless valuable consideration moved from the claimant or from some party through whom he derives title. But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due thereon.

Partial absence or failure of money-consideration.

62. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money.

63. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is readily ascertainable in money, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him, is proportionally reduced.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

Negotiation by delivery.

64. Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(*b.*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B. The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

Negotiation by indorsement.

65. Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to, or to the order of, a specified person is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Transfer without indorsement.

66. If the holder of such an instrument as in the last preceding section mentioned, delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, the transferee acquires by such delivery all the rights which the transferor had as holder except the right of negotiation, and he may sue upon the instrument in his own name.

Liability of transferor without indorsement.

67. If such transfer, as in the last preceding section mentioned, is made for valuable consideration to a person having no reason to believe in the existence of any matter affecting the validity of the instrument or of the transfer thereof, and the instrument is thereafter avoided as against any party on account of matters prior to such transfer, the transferor is bound to return to the transferee the consideration received, provided that such return is claimed within a reasonable time.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

68. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

Effect of indorsement.

69. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, be restrained to a transfer of the property without such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Negotiability may be restricted or excluded.

70. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, restrict or exclude the right of the indorsee to negotiate the instrument, although the instrument was, at the time of such words being written, payable to the bearer thereof.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments:—

(*a*) "Pay the contents to C only."

(*b*) "Pay C for my use."

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(*e*) "Pay C."

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

Who may negotiate.

71. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as in the last preceding section mentioned, indorse and negotiate the same.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order," or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

72. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse to me."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(*b*.) A, the payee and holder of a bill of exchange, indorses it to B, and B to C. C then indorses it back to A, each of these indorsements being in due course. A is reinstated in his former rights upon the instrument, but has not acquired any rights against B or C.

(*c*.) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

73. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course.

74. A negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

Instrument indorsed in blank.

75. If a negotiable instrument after having been indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

76. Where a negotiable instrument is indorsed for part of the sum due thereon to the indorser, the indorsement transfers only a right to retain the instrument, and to receive or sue for such part in the name of the indorser.

Indorsement for part of sum due.

77. No agreement between any parties to a negotiable instrument which is not expressed thereon, or which is collateral thereto, is binding upon any other holder thereof for valuable consideration, or upon any holder deriving title from a holder for valuable consideration.

Collateral agreements.

Illustration.

A person who is a creditor of A signs, as acceptor, a bill of exchange in A's favour for 3,000 rupees. A being the holder indorses it for value to B, who is aware that the acceptor was a creditor of A. A's debt to the acceptor cannot be set off against B's claim on the bill.

78. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased.

79. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, no possessor or indorsee, who claims through the person who so obtained the instrument, is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for illegal consideration.

80. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only the rights thereon of his transferor:

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue.

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for valuable consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Accommodation note or bill.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

81. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

82. A bill of exchange payable at or after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

Presentment for acceptance.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he has absconded, the bill is dishonoured.

83. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment

Presentment of promissory note for sight.

no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

84. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may retain the same until the end of twenty-four hours, or until the next post to the holder, whichever first happens, to consider whether he will accept it.

Drawee's time for deliberation.

Explanation.—In calculating the twenty-four hours mentioned in this section, days which are not business days shall be excluded.

85. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Presentment for payment.

Exception.—No presentment is necessary of a promissory note payable on demand in order to charge the maker thereof.

86. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

Hours for presentment.

87. An inland promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment within three days after the end of such period.

Presentment for payment of inland instrument payable after date or sight.

88. An inland promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment within three days after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

Presentment for payment of inland promissory note payable by instalments.

89. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party, thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere.

90. A promissory note or bill of exchange made drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

Instrument payable specified place.

91. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as in the last two preceding sections mentioned, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

Presentment where no exclusive place specified.

92. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

Presentment when maker, &c., has no known place of business or residence.

93. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn within a reasonable time after it was first received from the drawer, or before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer.

94. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after receipt thereof from such person.

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person.

95. A negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

Presentment of instrument payable on demand.

96. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where he has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased, or assignee of insolvent.

97. When the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, and the maker, acceptor or drawee reside in different places, the instrument may be forwarded by post for the purpose of being presented for payment. In such case, when there is a daily post, the instrument must be posted at some time not later than the last post on the day following that on which the holder has received such instrument; and the person receiving such instrument by the post must present it not later than the day following its receipt; where there is not a daily post, the instrument must be forwarded and presented within a reasonable time.

Posting instruments to be presented.

98. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases:—

When presentment unnecessary.

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor closes his place of business,

or cannot after reasonable search be found,

or intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument,

or access to him cannot be obtained during business hours;

(*b*) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(*c*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

99. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently keeps,

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for acceptance.

deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

100. Subject to the provisions of section 104, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

To whom payment should be made.

101. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon.

Interest when rate specified.

102. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon.

Interest when no rate specified.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

103. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

104. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

Discharge from liability;

(*a*) to a holder thereof cancelling such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder;

by cancellation;

(*b*) to a holder thereof otherwise discharging such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

by release;

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, and such maker, acceptor or indorser pays in due course the amount due thereon.

by payment.

105. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

106. When a cheque has not been duly presented for payment, and the drawer thereof has thereby sustained loss or damage, he is discharged from liability to the holder making default in presentment.

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

107. Where a cheque, payable to order, purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course.

Cheque payable to order.

108. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which is not signed by all the drawees (not being partners), all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him.

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited acceptance.

109. Alterations made in a promissory note or bill of exchange by a person not a party to such note or bill have no effect upon the liability of a party who signed the instrument as maker or acceptor before such alterations were made.

Alterations by stranger in note or bill.

110. Save as provided in sections 20, 32, 68 and 108, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any party thereto at the time, and not consenting to such alteration, unless such alteration was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties.

Effect of material alteration.

Explanation.—The following are material alterations within the meaning of this section, namely: an alteration of date, amount, or of time or place of payment; the insertion in the body of the instrument of words authorising the transfer thereof, or stating the value thereof to have been received on a particular account; the addition of a name as that of a maker or drawer; obliteration of, addition to, or alteration of, the crossing of a cheque.

111. Save as last aforesaid, any such alteration as in the last preceding section mentioned, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the instrument or the consideration thereof.

Alteration by indorsee.

112. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

113. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered, or where a cheque has been crossed but does not appear to have been crossed, payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker so paying from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered or the cheque crossed.

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

114. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill.

Dishonour by non-acceptance.

115. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

Dishonour by non-payment.

116. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

By and to whom notice should be given.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

117. Notice of dishonour may be given by or to a duly authorised agent of the person by or to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence, of the party for whom it is intended.

Mode in which notice may be given.

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

118. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to charge any prior party, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 116.

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour.

119. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

Agent for presentment.

120. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When party to whom notice given is dead.

121. No notice of dishonour is necessary—

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary.

(*a*) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(*b*) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(*c*) when the party charged could not suffer damage from want of notice;

(*d*) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(*e*) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(*f*) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable;

(*g*) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

122. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Noting.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if not expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats the instrument as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

123. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such fact to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest and shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, in a suit upon the instrument, be deemed evidence of the fact of dishonour.

Protest.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

Protest for better security.

124. A protest under section 123 must contain—

Contents of protest.

(*a*) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(*b*) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(*c*) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(*d*) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal;

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

125. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

Notice of protest.

126. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before maturity.

Protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

127. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and in calculating such time, days which are not business days shall be excluded.

Reasonable time.

128. Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 82, 93, 94 and 95, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque in different places.

Reasonable time for presentment.

Illustration.

A draws on B. resident at Calcutta, a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight, and sends it to C at Benares. C, the day after he receives it, indorses it to D, and despatches it to D at Calcutta. D, the day after he receives the bill, presents it for payment. The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable.

129. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

Reasonable time for giving notice of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

130. A party receiving notice of dishonour transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR.

131. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

Acceptance for honour.

132. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made.

133. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and su h party, and all prior parties, are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

Liability of acceptor for honour.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

134. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

When acceptor for honour may be charged.

135. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

Payment for honour.

136. Any person so paying, as in the last preceding section provided, is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment.

Right of payer for honour.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

137. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules :—

Rules as to compensation.

(*a*) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it;

(*b*) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*c*) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest, at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment;

(*d*) When the person charged and the indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*e*) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF FOREIGN BILLS.

138. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee.

Drawee in case of need.

139. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

Protest of foreign bills.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

140. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument: the liability of the acceptor, by the law of the place where he accepted the instrument: the liability of the indorser, by the law of the place where he indorsed the instrument.

Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

141. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Law of place of payment governs dishonour.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

142. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India.

Instrument made, &c., out of British India, but in accordance with its law.

143. Until the contrary is proved, the law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India.

Presumption as to foreign law.

SCHEDULE.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1840 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
V of 1866 ...	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.	Sections 11, 12 and 13.
I of 1872 ...	Indian Evidence Act.	Section 117 so far as relates to bills of exchange.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws local extent ...	So much of the first Schedule as relates to Act VI of 1840 and to Act V of 1866, ss. 11, 12 and 13.

A. PHILLIPS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 10th October 1877 :—

No. 16 OF 1877.

THE STAMP BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Stamp Act, 1878:"

Extent of Act. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement of Act. And it shall come into force on the *first* day of July 1878.

Repeal of enactments. 2. On and after that day, the Acts specified in the seventh schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules framed 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. And all exemptions granted under any such Act and then in force shall be deemed to have been granted under this Act. And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, or to the Court-Fees Act, 1870, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Affidavit." (1.) "Affidavit" means a declaration in writing, on oath or affirmation, made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath:

"Award." (2.) "Award" means any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire:

"Banker." (3.) "Banker" includes any person acting as a banker;

(4.) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundí and every other instrument (except a cheque) whereby a person is ordered to pay to another a specified sum of money :

"Bill of exchange."

(5.) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a ship or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver them at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated. It includes a cargo receipt :

"Bill of lading."

(6.) "Bond" means any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be :

"Bond."

(7.) "Bottomry-bond" means any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to prosecute her voyage :

"Bottomry-bond."

(8.) "Charter-party" means any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a ship or some principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer :

"Charter-party."

(9.) "Cheque" means any instrument whereby a bank or banker is ordered to pay on demand a specified sum of money :

"Cheque."

(10.) "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" means in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue : in the Presidency of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner : in the Panjáb, the Financial Commissioner ; and elsewhere the Local Government.

"Chief Controlling Revenue Authority."

(11.) "Collector" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner or any officer having jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Collector of a District :

"Collector."

(12.) "Composition-deed" means any instrument executed by a debtor, whereby the debtor conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors :

"Composition-deed."

(13.) "Conveyance" means any instrument (except a transfer of a share in a Company or Association, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a lease, an instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property, a composition-deed, an instrument of gift, or an instrument of exchange or partition-deed, where no money is paid for equality of exchange or partition), by which property is conveyed *inter vivos*. It includes a certificate under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 316, and a sale-certificate granted by a Collector :

"Conveyance."

(14.) "Counterpart" means the duplicate of a conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, such duplicate not being executed by the grantor, settlor, mortgagor or lessor, but by some other party to the instrument : it includes a *kabúliyat* in cases where a lease has been granted :

"Counterpart."

(15.) "Delivery-order" means any document or writing entitling, or intended to entitle, any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise of the value of twenty rupees or upwards, lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such document or writing being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein :

"Delivery-order."

(16.) "Dock-warrant" means any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named or his assign, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods may be :

"Dock-warrant."

(17.) "Instrument duly stamped" means an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty or a court-fee according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution and stamped in accordance with such law :

"Instrument duly stamped."

(18.) "Impressed" includes printed and lithographed :

"Impressed."

(19.) "Instrument" includes every written document :

"Instrument."

(20.) "Instrument of apprenticeship" includes every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship to attornies :

"Instrument of apprenticeship."

(21.) "Instrument of divorce' includes every document by which any person purports to effect the dissolution of his marriage.

"Instrument of divorce."

(22.) "Interest" means simple interest :

"Interest."

(23.) "Lease" means any instrument (not being a counterpart) by which one person lets or agrees to let, or takes or agrees to take, property to or from another :

"Lease."

(24.) "Letter of credit" means any instrument by which one person requests another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn :

"Letter of credit."

(25.) "Letter of license" includes every agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion :

"Letter of license."

(26.) "Mortgage-deed" means any instrument evidencing a pledge of immoveable property for securing the payment of money :

"Mortgage-deed."

(27.) "Negotiable instrument" includes bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques :

"Negotiable instrument."

(28.) "Notarial act" means any instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, and includes every like instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a consul, attorney, judge, magistrate, or other person acting as a Notary Public :

"Notarial act."

(29.) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written :

"Paper."

(30.) "Partition-deed" means any instrument whereby persons interested in property, jointly or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a *batwárá* :

"Partition-deed."

(31.) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event : it includes a policy on life :

"Policy of insurance."

(32.) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (except a proxy) empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it :

"Power-of-attorney."

(33.) "Promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight :

"Promissory note."

(34.) "Property" means property being in British India at the time of executing the instrument in which it is comprised :

"Property."

(35.) "Protest" means a declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person authorized to act as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note :

"Protest."

(36.) "Protest of the Master of a ship" means a declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship :

"Protest of the Master of a ship."

(37.) "Proxy" means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him at a meeting :

"Proxy."

(38.) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whatsoever, whereby any money or goods, the amount or value of which exceeds ten rupees, or any bill of exchange or promissory note or cheque for money exceeding ten rupees, is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or deposited as paid in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand or any part of a debt or demand exceeding ten rupees is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person :

"Receipt."

(39.) "Release" means any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property :

"Release."

(40.) "Respondentia-bond" means an instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination :

"Respondentia-bond."

(41.) "Settlement" means any instrument (other than a will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled : it includes a deed of dower and an assurance for religious or charitable purposes :

"Settlement."

(42.) "Schedule" and "schedules" respectively mean a schedule and schedules to this Act annexed :

"Schedule."

(43.) "Stamp" means as well a stamp impressed by means of a die as an adhesive stamp used under this Act :

"Stamp."

(44.) "Stamp law" used in reference to any instrument means the law relating to stamps in force in British India at the time of its execution : and

"Stamp law."

(45.) "Written" and "writing" includes every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

4. The rule of the English common-law that statutes imposing charges on the subject are to be strictly construed has no application to this Act. But its provisions are to be construed so as to give effect to the will of the legislature.

Rule of construction.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES AND COURT-FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT.

5. All stamp-duties and court-fees which may from time to time be chargeable by law in respect of any instruments are to be paid and denoted by means of stamps according to the regulations herein contained, or made under the powers hereinafter conferred.

All duties to be paid according to the regulations of this Act.

6. The schedules and everything therein contained, are to be read and construed as part of this Act.

Schedules to be read as part of Act.

7. A stamp which, by any words on the face of it, or by any rule made under the power hereinafter conferred, is appropriated to any particular description of instrument, is not to be used, or, if used, is not to be available, for an instrument of any other description.

Use of appropriated stamp.

An instrument falling under the particular description to which any stamp is so appropriated

as aforesaid is not to be deemed duly stamped, unless it is stamped with the stamp so appropriated.

CHAPTER III.

STAMP-DUTIES ON INSTRUMENTS.

Scheduled duties chargeable.

8. Subject to the exemptions contained in schedule three and in any other law for the time being in force, for every instrument mentioned in the first and second schedules, and executed in British India on or after the first day of March 1878,

or executed out of British India on or after that day, but relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, any property within British India at the time of execution,

there shall be payable to the Government of India, as stamp-duty, the amount indicated in the said first or second schedule to be the proper duty for such instrument.

Instruments executed in British India.

9. Instruments executed in British India shall be stamped at the time of execution.

Instruments executed out of British India.

Instruments executed out of British India and relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, property within British India at the time of execution shall be stamped within one month after their arrival in British India; and where any such instrument requires to be stamped with an impressed stamp it shall be taken for that purpose to the Collector, who shall on payment of the proper duty stamp the same in the manner directed by the rules under this Act and certify thereon that such duty has been paid.

How instruments are to be written and stamped.

10. Every instrument written upon stamped paper is to be written in such manner, and every instrument partly or wholly written before being stamped is to be so stamped, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument.

Not more than one instrument shall be written upon the same piece of stamped paper.

Stock and marketable securities to be valued.

11. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

Effect of statement of value.

12. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it is, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, to be deemed duly stamped, unless or until it is shown that such statement is untrue, and that the instrument is in fact insufficiently stamped.

Denoting stamp.

13. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable depends in any manner upon the duty paid upon another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted in such manner as he thinks fit upon such first-mentioned instrument.

Use of adhesive stamps.

14. The following instruments may (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) be stamped with adhesive stamps :—

(*a*) instruments chargeable under the second schedule with the duty of one anna;

(*b*) bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(*c*) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

Duties by whom payable.

15. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument mentioned in the first schedule (other than a policy of insurance, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a conveyance, a lease, an instrument of exchange or partition-deed where money is paid for equality of exchange or partition, an appraisement or valuation, an award and a copy, duplicate or extract) by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument :

(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured :

(*c*) in the case of a settlement—by the settlor :

(*d*) in the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease—by the grantee, mortgagor or lessee :

(*e*) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor :

(*f*) in the case of a partition-deed—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein :

(*g*) in the case of an exchange where money is paid for equality of exchange—by the person paying such money : and

(*h*) in the case of an exchange where no such money is paid—by the parties in equal shares.

In the case of an instrument of gift the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne by the donor.

Bills of exchange chargeable with duty.

16. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable

(*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India,

(*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of, British India, and

(*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within, British India.

Stamping bills drawn out of British India.

17. The holder of any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps required by this Act.

Power of banker in case of bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped.

18. When any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna comes unstamped to the hands of a banker, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

Such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as relates to the duty chargeable thereon, be valid; but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, note or cheque unstamped.

Saving of liability for issuing bill, &c., unstamped.

Foreign bill unstamped or with stamp uncancelled.

19. Subject to the provisions contained in section 18, no person taking a bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and requiring a stamp under this Act, either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it, the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act.

Instruments reserving interest.

20. When interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

Consideration expressed in certain foreign currencies.

21. When the consideration set forth in, or the amount secured by, any instrument chargeable under this Act is expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such consideration or amount shall, for the purposes of this Act, be estimated according to the following scale :—

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees :

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees :

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas :

One Mauritius dollar is equivalent to two rupees.

Valuation of money in other foreign or colonial currency for levy of duty.

22. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

Optional stamps where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

23. When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any bond, mortgage-deed, settlement, exchange or gift chargeable under this Act with *ad valorem* duty, and referred to or mentioned in section 15 cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to bear the expense of providing the stamp :

Provided that, under such instrument, nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient.

Amount on which duty leviable in case of bond, &c., for payment of annuity.

24. The whole amount secured for the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, by a bond, promissory note, or mortgage-deed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year.

Amount on which duty leviable where consideration is an annuity.

25. When the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, such consideration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year.

Amount on which duty leviable in case of lease where no term is expres ed.

26. In the case of a lease where no term is expressed, the average annual rent payable in respect of the property comprised therein shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the average annual rent payable under the lease for the ten years next after it commences.

Several instruments used in single transaction.

27. When more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of a mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument, whether the several instruments executed in such transaction are executed simultaneously or otherwise, and each of the other instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be collateral.

The parties may determine for themselves which of such instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal instrument : Provided that, where the instruments are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, the instrument liable to the highest of such rates shall be deemed to be the principal instrument.

Instruments coming within two or more of the definitions in section 3.

28. An instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the definitions in section three shall, when the instruments to which those definitions apply are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, be charged with the highest of such rates :

Provided that, when any one of such instruments purports, for distinct considerations, to convey by way of sale, to lease, to give or to mortgage two or more subject-matters,

Instruments conveying several subject-matters.

or to convey by way of sale, to lease or to give one subject-matter and to mortgage another,

such instrument shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties to which instruments effecting separately each of such conveyances, leases, gifts or mortgages would be liable under this Act. But where such instrument is stamped with an insufficient stamp, the value of such stamp may be taken into account in computing the aggregate amount so chargeable.

Consideration to be stated.

29. (*a.*)—When any moveable or immoveable property is sold or is leased in consideration of a fine or premium, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid or secured for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold or leased is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or lessee or in any other person by his direction.

Mortgage-money to be deemed purchase-money.

(*b.*)—When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration-money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under the first schedule to this Act shall be paid,

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same, or to indemnify the seller against the same.

(*c.*)—When one property is exchanged for another, and no money is paid for equality, the value of either property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of exchange: but where money is paid for equality, the amount so paid and the value of the property least in value shall be set forth as last aforesaid.

(*d.*)—When property is conveyed by way of gift the value of the property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of gift.

CHAPTER IV.

UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.

Instruments produced in Court to be examined.

30. Every Judge and head of a public office before whom any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act is produced, shall by himself or (in the case of the Judge of a High Court or a District Court) by such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, examine such instrument in order to ascertain whether the proper stamp-duty has been paid in respect thereof.

If such duty has not been paid in respect of such instrument, such Judge, head or officer, as the case may be, shall impound the same.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence.

31. No instrument chargeable under the first or second schedule shall be received in any Court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as evidence in any civil proceeding, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Provided that the Court or person having authority to receive evidence may, on the application of the person producing the instrument or his duly authorized agent, and on payment of the duty with which such instrument is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with interest on the amount so paid at the rate of *five* per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument,

and on payment of an additional duty of four times the proper stamp-duty or deficient portion thereof,

receive the instrument in evidence.

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid.

32. Whenever the filing or exhibition in a criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section 30 or 31 shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition except in cases under chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Procedure as to instruments impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence.

33. The Judge or person having authority to receive evidence shall send to the Collector—

(*a*) every instrument impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence;

(*b*) an authenticated copy of every instrument so impounded, which has been received in evidence, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount levied under section 31 in respect of such instrument.

No instrument impounded under section 30, and received in evidence, shall be returned to the person producing it unless and until the Collector informs the Court that its detention is no longer necessary.

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office.

34. When any instrument is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal Court, if it appear to the registering officer or to the head of such public office that the instrument is not duly stamped, he shall impound the instrument, and (unless he himself be the Collector) send it forthwith to the Collector.

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments other than bills and notes.

35. The Collector on receiving any instrument which has been sent to him under section 33 or 34, or which has come into his hands otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication under section 43, shall determine the duty (if any) with which the instrument is chargeable.

Certificate.

If it appear to him that the instrument is duly stamped, or that it is not chargeable with stamp-duty under the law in force in British India at the time of its execution, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and he shall thereupon return such instrument to the person by whom it was produced or in whose possession it was found.

If it appears to him that the instrument is not duly stamped, the Collector shall require the person producing it, or in whose possession it has been found, to pay the proper stamp-duty or the amount required to make up the sum together with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument, and in case of failure to pay such duty and interest within fifteen days, the Collector may recover the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

The Collector may also prosecute any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp law with reference to such instrument, or to any instrument of which an authenticated copy has been sent to him under section 33.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under section 31 or 35.

36. When the stamp-duty with which any instrument is chargeable has been paid or recovered under section 31 or section 35, the Judge or the Collector, as the case may be, shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper stamp-duty has been levied upon it.

Every instrument so endorsed shall be returned on application to the person who produced it, or in whose possession it was found, provided that no instrument in respect of which a prosecution has been instituted shall be so returned until the prosecution has terminated.

Subject to the provision contained in section 48, such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of stamp-duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be admissible as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Right of person paying duty under section 31 or 35 when he is not bound to provide stamp.

37. When any duty has been levied under section 31 or section 35 from a person who is not bound under section 15 to provide the proper stamp, he shall be entitled, on production of the certificate mentioned in section 36 in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, to a decree against the person so bound under section 15 for the amount so levied.

Instruments chargeable with one anna duty.

38. Nothing contained in sections 31 and 35 applies to instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna only. Subject to the provisions of section 18, no such instrument shall be received in evidence for any purpose whatever, or be registered unless it has been stamped at the time of its execution or in accordance with the provisions of section 17.

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 18, 33 or 34.

39. If any instrument sent or returned under section 18, 33 or 34, be lost, destroyed or injured during transmission, the Court or officer sending or returning the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or injury.

The person producing any such instrument under section 30 or section 34 may require a copy thereof to be made at his expense and authenticated by the Judge, the registering officer, or the head of the office, as the case may be; and such copy shall be kept in the Court or Office until the Judge, registering officer, or head otherwise directs.

Procedure where receipts are required.

40. When any person from whom money or other moveable property exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is due or claimed to be due, pays or delivers such money or property, the person to whom the same is paid or delivered shall give a receipt for such money or property.

Stamping unstamped receipts.

41. When any receipt comes unstamped to the hands of the person to whom it is given, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing may require the person who gave it to pay the value of the said stamp.

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

42. Whoever affixes, in accordance with the stamp law, any adhesive stamp to any instrument liable to duty shall, at the time of affixing the same, cancel such stamp by writing across it his name or initials, or, if he be a partner, the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument.

CHAPTER V.

ADJUDICATION OF DOUBTS AS TO STAMPS.

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp.

43. When any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it desires to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall assess and charge the duty to which, in his judgment, the instrument is liable; and upon payment of such duty or of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable under this Act has been paid.

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise in all Courts and public offices as if originally executed on paper duly stamped:

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement—

(*a*) on any instrument executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution:

(*b*) on any instrument executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of two months after its arrival in British India: or

(*c*) on any instrument chargeable with the stamp-duty of one anna, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

Payments under section 43 how made.

44. The whole or any part of any payment under section 43 shall be made in stamps or in cash, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct by rules under section 101.

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

45. (*a.*)—The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may state any case coming before it under this Act, and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arise in the Presidency of Fort Saint George or the Presidency of Bombay, to the local High Court: if it arise in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces: if it arise in the Panjáb, to the Chief Court of the Panjáb: if it arise in the Central Provinces, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: and if it arise in any other part of British India, to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Reference to High Court.

(*b.*)—Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(*c.*)—If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

(*d.*)—The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded: and it shall send to the Revenue Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue Authority shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

46. If any Collector entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, and such authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty in conformity with such decision.

Procedure where Collector entertains doubt as to duty chargeable.

47. If any Court other than a High Court entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument produced before it, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court to which he is subordinate, and such Court shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Judge making the reference who shall dispose of the case conformably to such decision.

Procedure where Court entertains doubt as to duty on instrument.

48. When any subordinate civil Court makes any certificate or order under this Act or improperly admits in evidence any instrument not duly stamped, the Court to which an appeal lies from the decrees of such subordinate Court, or the High Court may—

Revision of certificates and orders.

(*a*) call for and revise such certificate or order, or

(*b*) direct the proper stamp-duty and additional duty to be levied on the instrument so admitted, or

(*c*) pass such other order in the matter as it thinks fit.

All duty directed to be levied under this section, may be levied as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

All certificates and orders of the Collector under this Act shall be open to revision by the Revenue Authority to which he is immediately subordinate, or by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority:

Provided that no order passed on the revision of any certificate or order under this section shall invalidate any registration or other proceeding, previously made or taken, of or upon an instrument endorsed by the Judge or Collector under section 36 or section 43.

CHAPTER VII.

FEES IN THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

49. The following fees shall be collected by adhesive stamps (namely):—

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides.

(*a*) fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, by virtue of the power conferred by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15;

(*b*) fees chargeable in each of such Courts under No. 14 of the fourth, and Nos. 16, 23, 24, 27 and 28, of the fifth, schedule.

50. No document of any of the kinds specified in the fourth or fifth schedule as chargeable with fees, shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

Fees on documents filed, &c., in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction.

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court;

In their appellate jurisdiction.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence;

As Courts of reference and revision.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision;

unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the same schedules as the proper fee for such document.

51. When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or attorney, as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee.

of the said High Courts, be referred to the Taxing-officer, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice appoints either generally or specially in this behalf.

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be Taxing-officer within the meaning of this section.

52. Nothing in this chapter applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary.

Saving of fees to certain officers of High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

53. Except in the Courts mentioned in Chapter VII, and subject to the exemptions contained in schedule six, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the said fourth or fifth schedule shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of such schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in Mufassal Courts or in public offices.

54. If any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or, in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct; and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Power to stamp document inadvertently received.

55. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Amended document.

56. The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows:—

Computation of fees payable in certain suits:

i. In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities or of other sums payable periodically) —according to the amount claimed:

for money:

ii. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year:

for maintenance and annuities:

iii. In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value —according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint:

for other moveable property having a market-value:

iv. In suits—

(*a*) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

for moveable property of no market-value:

(*b*) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property.

(*c*) to obtain a declaration under the Specific Relief Act, section 42,

for a declaratory decree:

(*d*) to obtain an injunction,

for an injunction:

(*e*) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

for easements:

(*f*) for accounts—

for accounts:

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

In all such suits the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought:

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter; and such value shall be deemed to be—

for possession of land, houses and gardens:

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(*a*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable:

(*b*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid;

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable:

(*c*) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and nett profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such nett profits:

but where no such nett profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood:

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite

share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land:

Provided that, in the territories subject to the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency.

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment;

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years, and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment; and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted.

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or ryot shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue.

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden:

for houses and gardens:

vi. In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed:

to enforce a right of pre-emption:

vii. In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his nett profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint:

for interest of assignee of land-revenue:

viii. In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached:

to set aside an attachment:

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest:

ix. In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled,

to redeem:

and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage,

to foreclose:

or where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

according to the principal money for the time being secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge:

x. In suits for specific performance—

for specific performance.

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration;

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured:

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any), and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term:

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute:

xi. In the following suits between landlord and tenant, (namely)—

between landlord and tenant.

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, and

(*e*) to establish a right of occupancy—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint,

(*f*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, and

(*g*) to abate the rent of any tenant,—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated.

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed.

57. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue shall not exceed the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

Fees in certain suits by Government ryots in Madras.

58. The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant.

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation.

59. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual nett profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section 56, clauses v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court.

Power to ascertain nett profits or market-value.

60. If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the nett profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive,

Procedure where nett profits or market-value wrongly estimated.

may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee: but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or nett profits been rightly estimated:

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

61. In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed shall have been paid to the proper officer.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

When the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

62. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal, shall (subject to the provisions of section 54, clause (*b*) and section 588, clause (*e*) of the Code of Civil Procedure) be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed.

Decision of questions as to valuation.

Where any suit or appeal in which any such question has arisen comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, and such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section 60 shall apply.

63. When any appeal is presented to a civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, the memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the fee which would have been payable if the subject-matter had been such portion only; and, if on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree.

64. Where a suit embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits embracing separately each of such subjects would be liable under this Act.

Suit comprising more than one subject.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45.

65. No document mentioned in Schedule IV or Schedule V and requiring an adhesive stamp under the rules for the time being in force under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled in manner prescribed by such rules.

Cancellation of stamp.

66. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment.

Written examinations of complainants.

67. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence, other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without warrant, is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

Repayment of fees paid on applications to criminal Courts.

In the case mentioned in section 66, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination.

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant.

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court.

CHAPTER IX.

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

68. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

Relief where too high a court-fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration.

and delivers to such Court a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Court is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Court may at its discretion—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) order that another stamp be substituted for denoting the court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) order that an allowance for the difference between them, or a refund of the amount in money, be made as in the case of spoiled stamps.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

69. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Court that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

the Court may order the amount of the difference to be refunded, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the Court may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

70. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by court-fee.

71. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased, heretofore or hereafter granted, shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Provision for case where too low a court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

72. When any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a court-fee thereon, the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value, and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper court-fee, without any deduction of the court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the Court is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper court-fee, the Court may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 79.

73. In case of letters of administration on which too low a court-fee has been paid at first, the said authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had then been ascertained.

Executors, &c., not paying full court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

74. Where too low a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said authority and pay what is wanting to make up the court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper court-fee.

Collector to deliver or pay stamp or amount directed by Court.

75. When any Court orders under this chapter any stamp to be substituted or amount to be refunded, such stamp or amount shall be delivered or paid by any Collector to the person producing the Court's order or certificate authorizing such delivery or payment.

This chapter applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and XX of 1864.

76. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*), and to the holders of such certificates.

CHAPTER X.

REFUNDS.

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

77. Subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence, by affidavit or otherwise, which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

(1.) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated, or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any party, and for which stamp no money or other consideration has been paid or given to the attorney, pleader, or other person employed to transact the business intended to have been carried into execution thereby, or to the person by whom the same was written:

(2.) Any adhesive stamp which has never been used or affixed to any paper, but which has been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled or rendered unfit for use:

(3.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of the hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negociated, issued, or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner whatever, and which being a bill of exchange has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange to be afterwards written thereon:

(4.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note signed by or on behalf of the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such error or omission as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill or note:

(5.) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say:—

(*a*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning:

(*b*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit by reason of any error or mistake therein for the purpose originally intended:

(*c*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed:

(*d*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of the execution thereof by some material and necessary party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(*e*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted totally fails of the intended purpose:

(*f*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of registration within the time required by law becomes null and void:

(*g*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped:

(*h*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped:

Provided as follows:—

(1.) that in the case of an executed instrument,

(*a*) that instrument is given up to be cancelled:

(*b*) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent abroad, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in any part of British India:

(*c*) no suit has been instituted in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence:

(2.) that in the case of stamped paper, not having any executed instrument written thereon, and of an adhesive stamp not affixed to any material, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid.

Allowance for misused stamps.

78. When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument liable to duty a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not liable to any duty, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within

six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if liable to any duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused.

Allowance how to be made.

79. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Collector may give in lieu thereof other stamps of the same denomination and value, or, if required, and he thinks proper, stamps of any other denomination to the same amount in value, or, at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting the proper allowance on the purchase from Government of stamps of the like description.

Repurchase of stamps not wanted.

80. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector may, if he in his discretion think fit, repay to the applicant the amount or value of such stamp in money, deducting the proper discount, upon his delivering up the stamp to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by the applicant with a *bonâ fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full value thereof without any deduction (except only the amount of such discount), and that the stamp was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the application.

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal.

81. If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the appellate Court may grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal:

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment.

82. When an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day.

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake.

83. When an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the re-hearing, the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application.

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Refund where plaint rejected for merely technical defect.

84. When a plaint disclosing a reasonable case on the merits is presented to any civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects it, not for any substantial defect, but on account of a purely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute the same case in another form against the same defendant, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded to the plaintiff on his presenting an application to the Collector of the District in which the Court is situate, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described and that in his opinion the value of the stamp should be refunded.

Remission of additional duty levied under section 31.

85. The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may upon application remit wholly or in part any additional duty levied under section 31.

CHAPTER XI.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped.

86. Any person making, signing or issuing, or, except as provided in section 18, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped,

and any person making, executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for presenting, &c., unstamped foreign bills or notes.

87. Any person presenting for acceptance or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring or in any manner negociating, any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Refusal to give receipt.

88. Any person required by section 40 to give a receipt and refusing or neglecting to give the same shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps.

89. Any person required to cancel an adhesive stamp in manner directed by section 42, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

90. When a bill of exchange or policy of insurance purports to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, any person using the second or third of a set, the first of which has not been duly stamped, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not stating consideration.

91. If the full consideration-money or value is not set forth in any instrument as required by section 29, the grantor and grantee shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money or value had been duly set forth in such instrument, in addition to the duty actually paid for the same.

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration.

92. Any attorney, vakíl, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration-money or value is hereby required to be truly set forth,

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who knowingly inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration-money or value,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than five hundred rupees and not exceeding five thousand rupees.

Every attorney, vakíl, pleader and mukhtár convicted under this section shall, from the date of such conviction, be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakíl, pleader or mukhtár:

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money or value had been truly set forth as aforesaid.

Fraudulent removal, sale, &c., of adhesive stamps.

93. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again;

(*b*) sells or offers for sale or utters any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid;

(*c*) practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud the Government of any stamp-duty or court-fee,

shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of five hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a term which may extend to six months.

Penalty for stamp-vendor disobeying rules.

94. Any person appointed to sell stamps, who knowingly disobeys any rule made under section 101, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Reward to informers.

95. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Institution and conduct of prosecutions.

96. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be conducted by the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally or the Collector specially authorizes in that behalf.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

97. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Magistrate of Police, and, beyond those limits, by a Magistrate of the first class or a Magistrate of the second class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employment of single impressed stamp.

98. When an impressed stamp is used to defray the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, such amount shall be defrayed by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds one thousand rupees, in which case it may be defrayed by two or more impressed stamps of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required:

Provided that, when a single impressed stamp of any amount less than one thousand rupees is not procurable on application to the Collector or stamp-vendor appointed under the rules hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such stamp to defray the amount by two or more impressed stamps, of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required.

Employment of several stamped papers.

99. When more stamped papers than one are used under section 98 for an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, each paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument.

Power to reduce or remit rates of stamp-duty.

100. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties or fees chargeable under this Act on all or any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules, or on any particular class of such instruments, or on any of the instruments belonging to such class, or on any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons, or by or to any members of such class,

and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

Every such cancelment or variation shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

101. The Governor General in Council may from time to time frame rules consistent with this Act for regulating the following matters:—

(*a*) the description of stamp for denoting the duty or fee chargeable on every instrument under the stamp law:

(*b*) the supply and sale of stamps, the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons:

(*c*) the size and shape of the stamped paper to be used for bills of exchange:

(*d*) the classes of officers to be empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under chapter X, and the evidence which the Collector and such officers may require:

(*e*) the mode of cancelling court-fee stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected:

(*f*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under chapters VII and VIII:

Approval and publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Class I.		
1. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT SIGHT OR AT ANY PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT.*	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed Rs. 100	Two annas.
2. PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE.	and when the amount exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 250	Four annas.
	Do. Rs. 250 do. Rs. 500	Eight annas.
	Do. Rs. 500 do. Rs. 750	Twelve annas.
	Do. Rs. 750 do. Rs. 1,000	One rupee.
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	One rupee.
3. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH INSTRUMENT OF A LOAN MADE UPON THE DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS OR OTHER VALUABLE SECURITY.	... ...	One-half of the stamp-duty payable on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
4. POLICY OF INSURANCE.*		
Class II.		
5. BOND (NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ACT) FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT.	When the amount secured does not exceed ... 50	Four annas.
6. BOTTOMRY-BOND...	When such amount exceeds ... 50, but does not exceed ... 100	Eight annas.
7. RESPONDENTIA-BOND.	and for every ... 100 or part thereof in excess of ... 100 up to ... 1,000	Eight annas.
8. SETTLEMENT.	and for every ... 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000	Five rupees.

* NOTE.—When any bill or policy coming under No. 1 or No. 4 is drawn in a set, the proper stamp shall be borne by the first of the set, and the remaining parts must be stamped by the Collector "duty-paid."

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
9. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT A PERIOD EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT.	... ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the amount of such Bill or Note.
10. PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE.		
11. PARTITION-DEED	... ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for an amount equivalent to the value of the entire property distributed.
12. ASSIGNMENT (OTHERWISE THAN BY INDORSEMENT) OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND, MORTGAGE-DEED, OR POLICY OF INSURANCE.	(*a*). When the amount or value of such interest does not exceed ... Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount or an amount equivalent to such value.
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.
13. ADMINISTRATION-BOND.		
14. BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED FOR THE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF.	(*a*). When the amount secured does not exceed ... Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5).
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.
15. CUSTOMS-BOND ...		
16. INDEMNITY-BOND.		
17. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION— OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN, OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE OF SUCH PROPERTY, OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED, OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING, OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK.	(*a*). Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed ... Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
18. AWARD	(*a*). Where the amount or value of the property in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.
Class III.		
19. CONVEYANCE ...	When the amount paid or secured or the value expressed does not exceed 50	Eight annas.
	Exceeds ... 50 but does not exceed 100	One rupee.
20. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT, OR EXCHANGE OF ANY PROPERTY, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR.	For every ... 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to ... 1,000	One rupee.
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	Ten rupees.
21. TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION.		One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance.
Class IV.		
22. MORTGAGE-DEED	(*a*). When possession of the property comprised therein is not given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the amount secured by such deed or instrument.
23. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHERCHARGE ON THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*b*). When possession of the property comprised therein is given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equivalent to the amount secured by such deed or instrument.
24. RELEASE OF ANY CLAIM OVER PROPERTY, WHETHER SECURED BY MORTGAGE-DEED OR NOT.	(*a*). If the amount of the claim does not exceed ... 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case ...	Five rupees.
25. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*a*). If the consideration for which property was mortgaged does not exceed... 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance.
	(*b*). In any other case ...	Ten rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES.—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
26. LEASE	(*a*). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term—	
	(*aa*) of less than one year ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the whole amount payable under such lease.
	(*bb*) of not less than one year, but not more than three years.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the average annual rent reserved.
	(*cc*) exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the average annual rent reserved.
	(*b*). Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine.
	(*c*). Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine, in addition to the duty payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid.
27. SURRENDER OF LEASE.	(*a*). When the duty payable on the lease does not exceed five rupees.	The same duty as is payable on the lease.
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.
28. COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY; DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, AND NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE FOURTH OR FIFTH SCHEDULE.	(*a*). If the duty payable on the original does not exceed eight annas.	The same duty as is payable on the original.
	(*b*). In any other case	Eight annas.
29. COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT UPON WHICH DUTY IS PAYABLE.	(*a*). If the duty payable on the original instrument is less than one rupee.	The same duty as is payable on the original.
	(*b*). In any other case	One rupee.

SCHEDULE II.

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
I.	
1.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, Share in a Company or Association, or Bill of Exchange	One anna.
2.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding ten rupees	
3.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association ...	
4.—DELIVERY ORDER	
5.—LETTER OF CREDIT	
6.—LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company or proposed Company, or in any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	
7.—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book, or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified and amounting to ten rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced or is acknowledged to be due (*a*)	
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of—	
(*a*).—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable	
(*b*).—Municipal Commissioners	
(*c*).—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate ...	
(*d*).—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	
9.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE	
10.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	
II.	
11.—BILL OF LADING (*b*)	Four annas.
12.—DOCK-WARRANT	
13.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government, upon the site of the village being changed, and accepts rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished	

NOTES.—(*a*). If the acknowledgment is accompanied by any promise to pay the amount acknowledged or any part thereof, the provisions of section 28 apply.

(*b*). When a Bill of lading is drawn in sets, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the sets.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
III.	
14.—AGREEMENT by the acceptor of the occupancy of land denoted by a survey number to pay revenue therefor under the Bombay Act I of 1865, section 28 (*c*) ...	Eight annas.
15.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act (*d*) ...	
16.—NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master or owner of a ship	
17.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the sole purpose of presenting one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction	
IV.	
18.—AFFIDAVIT	One rupee.
19.—CHARTER-PARTY	
20.—COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT	
21.—NOTARIAL ACT	
22.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act in a single transaction, not being the presentation of documents for registration	
23.—PROTESTS—	
A.—Of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note ...	
B.—Of the master or owner of a ship	
V.	
24.—CONVEYANCE OF ANY PROPERTY without consideration otherwise than by gift, exchange, or partition ...	Five rupees.
25.—INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	
27.—INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE	
28.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act for another in more than one transaction or generally ...	

NOTES.—(*c*). Provided that when the yearly revenue assessed on the land to which such agreement refers is less than eight annas, the agreement shall be subject to duty not exceeding the amount of such revenue.

(*d*). When two or more letters are tendered in evidence to prove any agreement between the writers thereof, it is sufficient if one of such letters is stamped as an agreement.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
VI.	
29.—COMPOSITION-DEED	Ten rupees.
30.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	
31.—INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT...	
32.—INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER under the Administrator General's Act (section 31)	
33.—LETTER OF LICENSE	
34.—LICENSE granted under the Arms Act (section 7) ...	
35.—REVOCATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property	
36.—THIRD CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
37.—THIRD CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
VII.	
38.—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
39.—DECLARATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property where made by any writing not being a Will	
40.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY ...	
41.—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
42.—SECOND CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
43.—SECOND CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
44.—THIRD CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) *(d)*	

NOTES.—(*d*). A third class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader* to practise in the Courts of Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

(2). *A Mukhtár* to practise in the Courts of Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

(3). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the office of a Collector or any office subordinate thereto.

(*e*). A second class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the District Courts and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(2). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the office of a Commissioner or any office subordinate thereto.

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
VIII.	
45.—FIRST CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)	Twenty-five rupees.
46.—FIRST CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) *(f)*...	
47.—SECOND CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
IX.	
48.—FIRST CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)...	Fifty rupees.
X.	
49.—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India (under Act XV of 1859)	One hundred rupees.
XI.	
50.—ADMISSION AS AN ATTORNEY IN ANY HIGH COURT	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
XII.	
51.—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP OR CONTRACT whereby any person becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court ...	Five hundred rupees.
52.—ENROLMENT AS AN ADVOCATE OF ANY HIGH COURT	

NOTE.—(*f*.) A first class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the High Court and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(2). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the Board of Revenue or any office subordinate thereto.

SCHEDULE III.

EXEMPTIONS FROM STAMP-DUTY.

1. Affidavit when made—

(*a*). for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance; or

(*b*). for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or

(*c*). as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.

2. Agreement or memorandum of agreement—

(*a*). for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively;

(*b*). made by ryots for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

3. Any instrument whether executed by or in favour of Government in cases where the Government would but for this exemption be liable to pay for the stamp thereon.

4. Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

5. Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No. XX of 1847, section 5.

6. Awards and agreements made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

7. Bond when executed by—

(*a*). the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs), taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;

(*b*). headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Act III of 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;

(*c*). any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions of a charitable dispensary or hospital shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.

8. Contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner.

9. Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

10. Counterpart of any instrument exempted from stamp-duty by this Schedule.

11. Instrument of Apprenticeship relating to any poor child apprenticed by or at the sole charge of any public charity.

12. Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties.

13. Leases—

(*a*). When granted to or by a person cultivating any land with his own hands, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease.

(*b*). Of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, VII of 1875.

14. Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance:

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy of insurance, nothing shall be recoverable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.

15. Letters of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

16. Receipts—

(*a*). given for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army when serving in such capacity:

(*b*). given for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity:

(*c*). given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said armies, and serving in such capacity:

SCHEDULE III—*concluded.*

EXEMPTION FROM STAMP-DUTY—*concluded.*

(*d*). given for money or securities for money deposited in any bank or in the hands of any banker or person acting as a banker to be accounted for:

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

17. Receipt or discharge—

(*a*). granted to a cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government, or (in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay) of inám lands: or

(*b*). endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured.

18. Surrender of lease executed by a person cultivating the land with his own hand to his landlord.

19. Tenders to the Government of India on account of any loan.

20. Transfers by endorsement—

(*a*). of a negotiable instrument or policy of insurance:

(*b*). of securities of the Government of India.

SCHEDULE IV.

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any civil or revenue Court, except High Courts established by letters patent and Courts of Small Causes.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees	Five rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees ...	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees—For every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees	Twenty-five rupees.
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	
2. Plaint presented to any Court of Small Causes.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Eight annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees up to one hundred rupees	Eight annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees	One rupee.

SCHEDULE IV—*continued.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*continued.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
3. Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 42.	... ...	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
4. Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	... ...	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented.
5. Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	... ...	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented.
6. Applications under sections 523 or 525 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	(*a*).—When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 500.	One-half of the fee payable on a plaint in a suit.
7. Agreement under section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	(*b*).—In any other case	Twenty rupees.
8. An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—	
	(*a*).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas.
	(*b*).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	Eight annas.
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court	One rupee.
9. An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by any revenue Court—	
	(*a*).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court	Four rupees.
10. An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under Schedule I, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ...	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(*b*).—In any other case	Eight annas.

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
11. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay.*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees	Five rupees.
	If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
	And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
12. Certificate granted under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts.*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees	Two and a half per centum on such amount or value.
13. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.*)*		
14. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed.		

Explanation.—Property which a trustee has power to appoint as he thinks fit is property within the meaning of Nos. 12, 13 and 14.

* NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realised by him under such certificate.

If the monies so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this Note, shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

SCHEDULE V.

FIXED FEES.

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
1. Application in writing, by any person having dealings with the Government, and relating exclusively to such dealings.	When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate.	One anna.
2. Application in writing, by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and relating exclusively to such engagement.	When presented to any officer of land-revenue.	
3. Application in writing, and relating to the conservancy or improvement of any place.	When presented to any Municipal Commissioner.	
4. Application in writing for the refund of any money paid by or on behalf of the applicant to Government.	When presented to any officer of the Customs, Excise or Revenue Department, or any Executive Authority.	
5. Application in writing for the renewal or refund of value of spoiled stamps.	When presented to any Collector or other officer authorized to grant such renewal or refund.	
6. Application in writing, in reference to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees in amount or value.	When presented to any civil Court subordinate to a district Court (under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877) or to a Collector or Revenue Officer subordinate to a Collector.	
7. Application in writing for the delivery of a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order, or a copy of any other document.	When presented to any Court or Executive Authority, and relating to a judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or authority or a record in such Court or the office of such Executive Authority.	
8. Petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877.	When presented to any Collector—	
	(*a*) by a person charged under Class III ...	One anna.
	(*b*) by a person charged under Class II ...	Four annas.
9. Application in writing under Chapter II, III, IV, X or XVI of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877.	When presented to any Civil Court subordinate to a High Court, and relating to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is not less than fifty rupees in amount or value ...	Four annas.

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
10. Application in writing for the determination by any Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant, or to deposit in any Court revenue or rent*.	.....	
11. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation guaranteeing the attendance of the person by whom or on whose behalf the bond or instrument is executed when required.	When given by direction of any Court or Executive Authority.	
12. Complaint in writing of any offence other than an offence for which a Police Officer may under the Criminal Procedure Code arrest without warrant.	When presented to any Criminal Court.	
13. Copy—duly authenticated—of any document taken out of a Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office or from the Office of any Commissioner or Magistrate and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	For every sheet of paper on which such copy is engrossed.	Eight annas.
14. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. XVI of 1838, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876.	.....	
15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary tenure in the Province of Oudh.	.....	
16. Undertaking under the Indian Divorce Act, section 49.	.....	

* *Note.*—Provided that the proper fee to be paid upon the deposit, in any Court in the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of rent not exceeding the sum of fifteen rupees, shall be as follows:—

If the amount deposited does not exceed two rupees eight annas ... One anna.

If the amount deposited exceeds two rupees eight annas but does not exceed five rupees ... ... Two annas.

If the amount deposited exceeds five rupees but does not exceed ten rupees ... ... Four annas.

If the amount deposited exceeds ten rupees but does not exceed fifteen rupees ... ... Six annas.

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
17. Application in writing not otherwise provided for by this Act.	(*a*).—When presented to any Court other than a High Court, or to a Collector or any Officer subordinate to a Collector or any Magistrate	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When presented to any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority or to a Commissioner	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When presented to any High Court ...	Two rupees.
18. Mukhtárnáma or Wakálatnáma for the conduct of any one case.	(*a*).—When filed in any Court other than a High Court or before any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner or Chief Controlling Authority.	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When filed before a Commissioner ...	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When filed in any High Court or before any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Officer	Two rupees.
19. Memorandum of appeal under section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877, or from any order under any other Act for the time being in force not being a decree or having the force of a decree.	(*a*).—When presented to any Civil Court other than a High Court or any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner and Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority ...	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When presented to any Commissioner ...	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When presented to any High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority	Two rupees.
20. Summons to compel the attendance of any witness or defendant.*	(*a*).—When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority or by a Magistrate	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court or a Commissioner	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	Two rupees.

* *Note.*—The Code of Civil Procedure (section 64) requires the issue of a *separate* summons to each defendant, but in the case of witnesses each summons may include three persons, provided such witnesses all reside in the same town or village or within a distance of three miles from each other.

SCHEDULE V—*concluded.*

FIXED FEES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
21. Warrant of arrest or attachment of property.	(*a*).—When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or by a Magistrate	One rupee.
	(*b*).—When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court, or a Commissioner	Two rupees.
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	Four rupees.
22. Application under Act No. X of 1859, section 26, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, section 9, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, section 37. 23. Caveat. 24. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866. 25. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights.	... ...	Five rupees.
26. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit.	(*a*).—To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any revenue Court: (*b*).—To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates: (*c*).—To set aside an award: (*d*).—To set aside an adoption: (*e*).—Where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by the Act.	Ten rupees.
27. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under section 44 of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section 45 of the same Act. 28. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Pársí Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	... ...	Twenty rupees.

SCHEDULE VI.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES.

1. Application in writing—

(*a*). To a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement.

(*b*). Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government.

(*c*). For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagment with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently.

(*d*). For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent.

(*e*). By a witness for the return of a document filed by him in obedience to a summons.

(*f*). Containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police-officer, or to or before the Heads of Villages or the Village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay.

(*g*). For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests.

(*h*). For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes.

(*i*). Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

(*j*). For the payment of money admitted to be due by Government to the applicant.

2. Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

3. Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise.

4. Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company.

5. Copies—

(*a*). Of any document required for public purposes the fee chargeable on which but for this exemption would be paid by Government.

(*b*). Of final sentences or orders passed by criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by section 273 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal: provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

(*c*). Of the judgment or order given by a criminal Court under section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the accused person or person affected by such judgment or order: provided that such person is in jail, or the Court for some special reason sees fit to give such copy free of cost.

(*d*). Of village-settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations.

SCHEDULE VI—*concluded.*

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

List of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in settlement Courts.

(*e*). Of awards and agreements under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes furnished to persons claiming under such awards or agreements.

Nothing in this number applies to—

(1). Copies of judicial proceedings, or

(2). Copies of village settlement-records other than the list aforesaid filed in any Court or Office.

6. Declarations mentioned in section 118 and section 164 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

7. First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court.

8. Petitions—

(*a*). by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers;

(*b*). of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No. XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax;

(*c*). presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No. II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*);

(*d*). under the Christian Marriage Act, sections 45 and 48;

(*e*). of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No. IV of 1871;

(*f*). or applications, memoranda of appeal and the proceedings under the Oudh Talukdárs Relief Act, the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, and Bombay Act No. VI of 1862.

9. Plaints—

(*a*). presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court;

(*b*). in suits tried by Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George;

(*c*). and processes in suits before District Panchayats in the same Presidency;

(*d*). in suits before Collectors under Madras Regulation XII of 1816 and Madras Act No. VIII of 1865.

10. Power-of-attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity.

11. Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the fourth Schedule No. 12, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters, or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees.

12. Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit.

SCHEDULE VII.

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright	In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty."
XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	In section eight, the words "and shall be engrossed upon a stamp-paper of the value of ten rupees. The stamp-paper shall be furnished by the person applying for the license."
XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders	Sections ten and twenty-two.
XVIII of 1869 ...	The General Stamp Act ...	The whole.
VII of 1870 ...	The Court Fees Act ...	The whole.
XX of 1870 ...	Amending Act VII of 1870...	The whole
XXIV of 1870 ...	Oudh Talukdárs Relief Act ...	Section twenty-four.
II of 1874 ...	Administrator General's Act...	In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and."
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates and Letters of Administration	Section six.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The provisions of the law relating to stamp-duties and Court-fees are now contained in six different Acts, and numerous orders of the Governor General in Council notified from time to time in the Government Gazette during the last seven years. It is desirable for the convenience of the public to bring these provisions within the compass of a single enactment, and it is proposed to take this opportunity to introduce measures for the improved working of the law, which experience has shown to be much needed, and at the same time to provide for the acquisition of a moderate increase of revenue from stamp-duties.

2. Such increase is to be obtained partly by the amendment of those provisions of the law which are specially designed to protect the revenue from loss through evasion of the payment of the proper stamp-duty, and partly by the enhancement of the present rates of duty in certain cases.

3. There is reason to believe that the obligation of stamping documents at the time of their execution is at present largely evaded. Prosecutions for such evasion are rarely resorted to, and the criminal penalties provided by the existing law may be said to be almost inoperative, so that frauds upon the revenue are systematically practised in the belief that the worst result to be apprehended from their detection is the levy of a fine of a certain fixed amount, in addition to the unpaid duty. The most important object to be kept in view consequently in the framing of a new Stamp Bill is to stop, as far as may be practicable, every hole of escape from the liability which the law imposes upon the executant of instruments subject to stamp-duty.

4. The new preventive provisions are contained in sections 30, 31, 33, 35 and 37, and their main object is to secure the proper scrutiny of instruments liable to stamp-duty when produced by their possessors, and the effective working of the criminal penalty-clauses as a deterrent to wilful evasions.

5. It has been shown that, in the present state of the law, the obligation to see that all documents produced in Courts and public offices are properly stamped is generally ignored unless and until the parties producing them desire to put the documents in evidence. It is not an uncommon thing for persons to produce documents improperly stamped, and on being told that they will have to pay a specified amount by way of penalty, to withdraw the documents and forego putting them in evidence; and in such cases they are allowed to escape punishment

or the offence which they have committed in not stamping or sufficiently stamping their instruments, and which is not the less an offence against the law and punishable as such, whether they wish to use the instrument or not.

6. Further, where the presiding Judge or officer does take cognizance of the omission to use a proper stamp, some difficulty is found in securing the due punishment of the offender owing to the obscure and somewhat conflicting provisions of the existing law as to the constitution of an "offence." Whilst, on the one hand, the criminal penalty is declared to be incurred upon the mere fact of under-stamping, on the other the provisions relating to the procedure to be followed on the production of unstamped documents deal prominently with the question of intention on the part of the producer, and the Courts generally ignore the presumption of fraudulent intention in the absence of proof of the existence of such intention. As such proof is not forthcoming, the producer of the instrument almost invariably escapes, mulcted only in the civil penalty which the Court is empowered to levy at its own discretion and without reference to other authority.

7. To meet this state of things, it is provided in section 30 of the Bill that every Court and head of an office shall take notice of and examine all instruments produced before them, that they shall determine whether the instrument is properly stamped, and, if not, shall impound it. Section 31 provides for dealing with an impounded instrument which is required to be put in evidence, so that there may be no obstruction to the administration of justice, whilst section 33, amongst other things, provides that this detention of the document and levy of a validating fine in the form of additional duty shall in no case protect the person responsible for the under-stamping from the criminal penalties to which his offence renders him liable. Section 35 prescribes the course to be followed by the Collector when under-stamped documents or copies thereof come into his hands, and section 36 determines the effect of the realization of the deficient duty as regards the validity of the instrument, and provides for the ultimate disposal of the latter—according as a criminal prosecution may or may not be undertaken.

8. Section 37 contains an entirely new provision and one that seems likely to stimulate the production of instruments liable to stamp-duty and not properly stamped.

It frequently happens that the person interested in putting in evidence an insufficiently stamped document was not bound by law to bear the expense of the stamp that should have been used at the time of its execution, yet he has to bear the penalty incurred through the laches of the actual defaulter. As a consequence of this state of the law, the person interested in producing the document is often deterred from so doing by the consideration of the penalty. In such cases it cannot be doubted that production will be greatly facilitated by the provisions of this section which enable the producer to throw the cost of producing the unstamped or improperly stamped document upon another person.

9. Important changes are proposed in regard to some of the instruments chargeable with *ad valorem* duties specified in the first Schedule, namely, Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, Bonds, Conveyances, Policies of Insurance and other instruments such as Promissory Notes, Leases and Mortgage-deeds which are subject to the same duties as Bills of Exchange, Bonds and Conveyances respectively.

10. Under the present law all Bonds and Conveyances in which the amount secured, or consideration stated, ranges between Rs. 50 and Rs. 10,000, and other instruments similarly chargeable, are subject to rates of stamp-duty equivalent to 1 and ½ per cent., respectively, on the maximum amount of each step in the scale of ascents by which the assessment is regulated. So far, with one exception only, to be presently stated, the sliding scale of rates of stamp-duty follow the plan of the English stamp law, but the tax is as much heavier in proportion in this country as the rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee and one anna respectively exceed in value the shilling, its half and quarter, and one penny. The exception adverted to is that, whereas in the English scale of ascents there is no intermediate step between £100 and £200 or £200 and £300, and so on, in the Indian stamp law the ascents between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 are by steps of Rs. 500.

11. When the amount involved in the instrument chargeable with stamp-duty exceeds Rs. 10,000, the percentage of charge is, by the present stamp law in this country, diminished as the amount upon which the duty is assessed increases; whereas under the English law the same proportion of charge is maintained throughout, whatever may be the amount of the subject-matter of the instrument liable to stamp-duty.

12. The rates of stamp-duty also charged on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes other than those payable on demand are, relatively to the duties chargeable on Bonds and Conveyances under the Indian stamp law, lower than the English rates. For, whilst the stamp law in England imposes on Conveyances, Bonds and Bills of Exchange the duty of 12*d.*, 6*d.* and about 1½*d.* for every £10, here the rates on those three classes of instruments are 16 annas, 8 annas and about 1 anna for every Rs. 100 respectively.

13. The principle of the changes now proposed may be said to be the equalisation of the existing rates of percentage of duty upon the amount taxed and their adjustment to the English standard—the rupee and its halves and quarters being taken as the equivalent of the shilling and its halves and quarters respectively, and the anna as equal to the penny.

14. Some increase also in regard to the duty leviable on documents of certain amounts above Rs. 1,000 but below Rs. 10,000 is involved in the proposed conversion of the intermediate steps between those amounts from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of bringing the Indian, into precise conformity with the English, scale of ascents.

15. The minimum rate of stamp-duty now payable in the case of Bonds is to be omitted. It is thought that all instruments of this class—however low may be the amount involved—can without any hardship bear a four annas tax; whilst so comparatively numerous are the Bonds or other instruments of obligation in respect of amounts not exceeding twenty-five rupees that the additional rate of two annas to which it is proposed to subject them is likely to produce a material increase of revenue.

16. It is proposed to include Policies of Insurance on life in the general class of instruments of insurance liable to stamp-duty, and to double the existing rates of charge on these instruments generally; this change is in fact nothing more than a reversion to the rates chargeable on these documents previously to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869. Then there was no exception in favour of Life Policies; and instruments of insurance generally were charged at the rate of 8 annas per Rs. 1,000 of the amount insured.

17. Instruments guaranteeing the repayment of loans made upon the deposit of valuable securities are by the present law subjected to a small fixed duty of two rupees only, without reference to the amount of the loan or the extent of the accommodation obtained through the transaction. It seems more equitable and consistent with the general principles which govern the determination of stamp-duties that these instruments should be taxed according to the amount involved in the transaction; hence it is proposed to substitute an *ad valorem* for a fixed duty, and, having regard to the short period for which the loan is granted, to assess the new duty at one-half of the rate applicable to Bills of Exchange.

18. The Bill provides also for the revival of the rule, in regard to the duty leviable on certain promissory notes, which was in force previous to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869, under which a promissory note made payable at some time exceeding one year from the date of the note was liable to the same rate of duty as a Bond. As the obligatory instrument ordinarily executed in this country when loans are taken—the "tamassúk"—is more of the nature of a promissory note than a bond, it seems probable that some unnecessary sacrifice of revenue has resulted from the relinquishment of the former mode of assessment to which it is now proposed to revert in these cases.

19. The limit of amount within which cheques and other orders for the payment of money and receipts are exempted from any stamp-duty is to be reduced from twenty to ten rupees. The payment of one anna stamp-duty can hardly be considered an oppressive tax in such cases, whilst so comparatively numerous are the transactions of this kind involving small amounts, that the abolition of the exemption in respect of sums ranging between twenty and ten rupees is likely to secure a considerable increase of revenue. Further, the Bill aims at the enforcement of the delivery of a receipt for the payment of any amount in excess of ten rupees in satisfaction of a debt. Under the present law a person receiving money in payment of a debt above a certain amount is obliged to grant a receipt to the payer if the latter demands it. This enactment has been found by experience to attain its object but very imperfectly, as the payers are generally too indifferent about the matter to exercise their legal right, and consequently the payee it is believed, in a large number, if not the majority, of cases, escapes his obligation. As the obligation was imposed solely in the interest of the revenue, the principle on which it rests is not overstrained by the provision of the Bill which, upholding the obligation of the payee, dispenses with the antecedent condition for its enforcement.

20. The duty chargeable on instruments evidencing an appraisement or an award is raised by the Bill to about five times its present amount. Before 1869, these documents were not subject to any stamp-duty: the tax then imposed was purely experimental. The increase now proposed still leaves instruments of this description more lightly taxed than they are in England.

21. The Bill substitutes an *ad valorem* rate of duty for the fixed amount now chargeable on Partition-deeds. That amount is Rs. 16 and in some cases proves such a heavy tax that the matter has been made the subject of a reference to Government; an equal charge on all partitions without reference to the value of the property divided must work unsatisfactorily. An *ad valorem* duty is a more equitable form of charge, and the rate has been assimilated to that of bonds, which is one-half of the rate to which ordinary deeds of conveyance are subject.

22. An *ad valorem* charge is also proposed in lieu of a fixed duty for instruments of gift and exchange. All fixed duties are more or less objectionable, as they must either be pitched so low as to bring in no appreciable amount of revenue, or they must press with undue severity in cases in which the property concerned is of inconsiderable value. The difficulty of imposing *ad valorem* duties in these cases arises out of the want of a safe basis for their assessment, there being no consideration expressed in the instruments to be charged. It is proposed to surmount this difficulty by imposing on the parties the obligation of stating truly—under heavy penalties for fraudulent statements—the approximate value of the subject of the deed of gift or exchange.

23. The stamp-duties heretofore chargeable on pleaders' and múkhtars' certificates under the Pleader's Act are included in the Bill as part of the scheme of consolidation. It seems only just and consistent that advocates and attorneys should be similarly taxed in respect of the practice of their profession in the Courts of this country, and it is proposed to subject them to the payment of five hundred rupees, and two hundred and fifty rupees stamp-duty, respectively, on their enrolment as advocates and attorneys of a High Court. The members of the faculty practising in the Courts of England, Ireland and Scotland are somewhat similarly taxed in respect of such practice.

24. The only changes in the rates of Court-fees contemplated by the Bill are (1) in respect of suits instituted in the Courts of Small Causes, (2) the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration, and (3) the fees leviable for the service of processes.

25. The new rates for Small Cause Court suits involve a decrease of 2½ per cent. in the case of suits of this class instituted in the Presidency Towns, and a proportionate increase of the rates heretofore obtaining in such Courts situated outside those towns.

The present rates in the Presidency Towns are 2 annas per rupee or 12½ per cent. Elsewhere they are the same as in other Courts, namely, 7½ per cent. on the average amount involved in the suit. The town rate is clearly too high and some relief is called for. This, it is thought, may be

unobjectionably given by the application of the equalisation principle; and the enhancement of the rate heretofore levied in the Mufassal Small Cause Court is defensible on the ground that, as the judicial agency and general machinery of these Courts is more costly than those of the ordinary Civil Courts, whilst a complete determination of the matter in dispute is obtained in the one class of Courts and not in the other, equitable considerations admit of a higher rate of charge upon the litigants in the former case than in the latter.

26. Up to 1870 no stamp-duty was charged on Letters of Administration to the effects of deceased persons or Probates of Wills. The rate of duty then fixed was tentative and expressly declared to be subject to revision on the occasion of the next amendment of the law on the subject; it is now proposed to increase it from two, to two and a half per centum.

27. The fees now chargeable for the service of processes issuing from the Civil, Revenue and Criminal Courts are fixed by rules framed by the High Courts. It is proposed to substitute for this procedure the fixed rates specified under Nos 20 and 21 of the fifth schedule of the Bill, and to discontinue the provisions of the existing law for the regulation of the process-serving establishments.

The experience gained through the working of the present system, as to the actual cost of serving processes, renders possible the determination of the amount of the fee required in the case of each kind of process to cover the cost of its service; and it seems desirable not only that the Court-fees of this class should, like all other fees leviable under the Court-fees Act, be fixed by the Act itself, but that the regulation of the establishments to be maintained for the service of processes should be under the exclusive control of the Executive authorities.

28. It is often asserted that the provisions of the stamp law are so complicated as to be ill-understood by the public generally, and on this ground a disposition has been shown sometimes on the part of the administrators of the law to excuse, or take a very lenient view of, non-compliance with its requirements; the Bill has been framed therefore with the special endeavour to render the requirements of the law generally intelligible, by large additions to the interpretation-clauses, improved arrangement of its provisions and a simpler classification of the contents of the schedules.

29. The other alterations of the existing law contained in the Bill relate chiefly to matters of detail or procedure, are of minor importance, and do not appear to call for any special explanation.

SIMLA;
The 25th September 1877.

F. R. COCKERELL.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 10th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 OF 1877.

A Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers; and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs; and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23.

1. For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say)—

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

"23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively."

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873.

2. After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted:—

Transfer of ministerial officers.

"24 A. The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control.

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Madras Government and the Madras High Court desire that the District Judges should have the power of suspending or removing ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs in addition to the power which they now possess under Act III of 1873, section 23, of approving and confirming those officers. The first section of the Bill is intended to effect this object.

Powers, resembling those conferred by Act VI of 1871, section 37, are also given to transfer ministerial officers from one Court to another.

SIMLA;
The 19th September 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following preliminary 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 10th October 1877:—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the papers specified in the appendix, and have the honour to present this preliminary report.

2. This Bill, of which a draft, hereinafter called the draft Bill, was prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, is intended to be one of the chapters of the Indian Civil Code, and was introduced and referred to a Select Committee in December 1867. The then mercantile members of Council, while admitting the desirability of codification, objected to the draft Bill on account of its deviations from English law. In order to obviate this objection several alterations have now been made in its substantial provisions. The Bill has also been re-arranged; and some additions have been made in order to supply omissions. These changes, which embody most of the suggestions contained in the papers mentioned in the appendix, will appear in detail from this report.

3. It may, however, be convenient, before proceeding further, to notice briefly the alterations which have been made in order to render the Bill conformable to English law.

4. The draft Bill provided that an indorsee for value after maturity should have only the rights of his indorser. This does not except the case of a bill of exchange drawn or accepted for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon: we have added an exception in section 80 in order to meet this case.

5. The draft Bill discarded days of grace: we have recognised this usage in sections 87 and 88 of the present Bill. The change has involved (in section 22) a slight alteration of the definition of "maturity."

6. The draft Bill also made all instruments which fell due upon a holiday payable on the next succeeding business day instead of, as in English law, on the next preceding business day, except in the case of a public holiday. We have in section 26 adhered to the English law, and have provided that, besides the usual public holidays, such days shall be public holidays within the meaning of the Act as the Local Government may declare.

7. The draft Bill made no provision for the case in which interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a note or bill. It merely provided that interest at the current rate should be payable on a bill dishonoured by non-acceptance, but only from the maturity of the instrument. The same rule was adopted in the case of dishonour by non-payment of a note, bill or cheque. We have substituted the English law on this subject by declaring (section 101) that, where interest is expressly provided for in the note or bill, it shall be calculated, as against all parties, at the specified rate from the date of the instrument until tender or realization of the amount due. Where no interest is specified we have declared (section 101), that, except in cases within section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code, interest shall run at six per cent. per annum from the date at which the amount ought to have been paid by the party charged. We have also added an explanation that an indorser can only be charged with such interest from the date of the receipt by him of notice of dishonour.

8. We have restored (section 117) the rule, which the draft Bill omitted, that a notice of dishonour must inform the party to whom it is given that he will be held liable.

9. The draft Bill provided that when a note, bill or cheque had been lost, or would not be produced by the owner, he might nevertheless enforce his claim against the maker or acceptor if he gave security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to indemnify the defendant against the claims of any other person upon the instrument. No provision was made for an action against the indorser. The English law, however, provides (17 & 18 Vict., c. 125, section 87=Act V of 1866, section 14) that, in *any* action upon a negotiable instrument, the loss of it shall not be set up as a defence if an indemnity is given, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person. And the owner of such a document was always entitled in equity to demand payment on giving a sufficient indemnity. We have, therefore, considered that we should correctly embody the English law by providing (section 103) that any person liable to pay and paying the amount due on a note, bill or cheque shall be entitled to be indemnified; and by leaving (section 8) the liability of all parties the same as if the instrument had been forthcoming.

10. The draft Bill extended to instruments payable to order the principle upon which protection is afforded by English law to the party primarily liable upon an instrument payable to bearer. The acceptor, maker or indorser of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, but not of an instrument payable to order, is, by English law, discharged by payment to any person in possession of the instrument, if the payer has no reason to believe the possessor is not the true holder. We have in section 104, clause (*c*), restricted the protection to such instruments.

11. The Bill as now altered consists of fourteen chapters. In the first chapter we have inserted the usual preliminary matter. We have (section 1) excluded hundis from the operation of the Bill. We have provided (section 2) for the repeal of some enactments which are replaced by the provisions of the Bill.

12. Section 3 contains a definition of the term "banker" drawn from 39 & 40 Vict., c. 80, s. 3, and of "Notary Public." Notaries are seldom found in the Mufassal, and the Bill provides that their functions may be exercised by persons appointed for that purpose by the Governor General in Council.

13. Chapter II deals with notes, bills and cheques, bills in sets and crossed cheques. We have here substituted definitions which appear to be more comprehensive and accurate than those in the draft Bill. For instance, according to the original definitions, a bill of exchange differs from a cheque only in requiring that the money ordered by the instrument to be paid should be held at the disposal of the drawer—a distinction which appears to us inaccurate, as a bill of exchange is in law, equally with a cheque, assumed to be drawn against funds in the hands of the drawee. Again, the definition of a cheque would include such an instrument as a tradesman's bill on which the debtor writes an order to pay for presentation to a cash-keeper—the ordinary mode of paying bills in mercantile houses, at least in Calcutta, and one adopted by many private persons. According to the draft Bill such an instrument would apparently be negotiable—a very serious result indeed. Again, the definition of a cheque does not require that it should be drawn upon a banker or a person acting as such, nor that it should be payable on demand. These are only a few of what seemed to us the more obvious omissions. We have, therefore, framed definitions which we think will include all the essentials of these instruments.

14. Section 8 defines the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque as a person entitled in his own name to the possession of it and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto. The holder of an instrument at the time of its loss or destruction also comes within the definition. The corresponding provision of the draft Bill seemed to us vague and unsatisfactory in its definition of "holder," and it was not consistently applied in the substantive provisions of the Bill.

15. In section 15 we have modified the definition of indorsement in the draft Bill by providing that it must be made for the purpose of negotiation. We have also included in the definition a like signature upon a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument.

16. We have added a section (17) providing, in accordance with English law, that, when an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall be taken to be that which the holder elects.

17. In section 19 we have supplied an omission in the draft Bill by providing that an instrument in which no time for payment is specified and all cheques are payable on demand.

18. Section 20 provides for the filling up by the holder of blanks in a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, but not completed when issued. The holder may complete the instrument for any amount covered by the stamp. To this section is added as an illustration section 9 of the draft Bill.

19. To the four presumptions as to negotiable instruments contained in the draft Bill and stated in section 27 of the present Bill, we have added presumptions that an accepted bill was accepted within a reasonable time after date and before maturity; that every bill or note receipted on the back was paid by the acceptor or maker, that is, by the party primarily liable to pay; and that a lost instrument was duly stamped.

20. In addition to the provisions of the draft Bill as to bills in sets, we have (section 29) provided for the right of that holder of one of the parts who first acquires title to his part to possession of the other parts. We have also defined an acceptor in section 7 so as to include an acceptor of a set of bills.

21. In sections 30 to 37 (both inclusive) we have substituted the provisions of the recent English Act (39 & 40 Vict., c. 81) for the sections of the draft Bill relating to crossed cheques.

22. Chapter III deals with the parties to negotiable instruments.

23. Section 38, after providing that all persons capable of contracting may be parties to notes, bills and cheques, adds that a minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

24. Section 39 provides for persons binding themselves through their authorized agents, and adds that a general authority is not sufficient for this purpose, and that an authority to draw a bill does not of itself authorize an indorsement.

25. Sections 41 and 42 provide for the liability of partners on notes, bills and cheques; and section 43 applies the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 42, 43 and 45 and chapter XI, to the rights and liabilities of partners created thereby, as well as to joint rights and liabilities.

26. Section 45 defines the liability of the drawee of a bill or cheque.

27. Section 46 extends to the case of the maker of a note, a definition contained in section 60 of the draft Bill of the liability of the acceptor of a bill of exchange.

28. Section 47 adds to the category of persons who (according to section 61 of the draft Bill) can accept a bill, all or some of several joint drawees.

29. Section 49 provides that every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course, that is, to a *bonâ fide* holder for value.

30. Section 50 lays down that the maker of a note or cheque, the drawer of a bill until acceptance, and the acceptor are ordinarily the principal parties to the bill and the other parties their sureties; and section 51 adds that each prior party is a principal as regards the holder, and that the intermediate parties between such prior party and the holder are sureties for him. By section 52 the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 132 to 147 (both inclusive) are rendered applicable to these relations of suretyship.

31. We have added a section (54) estopping the maker of a note, the drawer of a bill or cheque and the acceptor of a bill for the honour of the drawer from denying the original validity of the instrument.

32. Section 55 adopts, with modifications, the provisions of section 117 of the Evidence Act, 1872, and of sections 36 and 62 of the draft Bill, which estop the acceptor from denying

the drawer's signature. The estoppel is, we think, properly confined by this section to suits by holders other than the drawer.

33. Section 56 estops the maker of a note and the acceptor of a bill payable to order from denying the payee's capacity to indorse.

34. Section 57 adds to the estoppel against denying false signatures, contained in section 35 of the draft Bill, an estoppel against denying the capacity to contract of any prior party to a negotiable instrument in suit.

35. Section 58 also carries on the same subject by declaring the acceptor of a bill with a forged indorsement not to be thereby relieved from liability if he knew it to be forged at the time of acceptance; and section 59 declares that the acceptor of a bill drawn in a fictitious name is not thereby relieved from liability to pay upon an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

36. These sections supply some omissions in the draft Bill, and, we think, adequately provide for the due currency of negotiable instruments when once put into circulation and for the protection of their holders.

37. The Bill then goes on to deal with the consideration for negotiable instruments and to protect the holder for value of instruments with respect to which there may have been originally no consideration, or a subsequent failure of consideration, wholly or in part.

38. These sections (60 to 63, both inclusive) are substantially taken from the draft Bill. We have added an illustration to section 62.

39. Chapter IV deals with negotiation.

40. To section 64, which is substantially the same as section 18 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation to the effect that an instrument delivered upon a condition which has not happened is not negotiable except by a holder for value and without notice of such condition.

41. Where the holder of a note or bill payable to or to the order of a specified person delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, we think that (with reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 36 and 37) the transferee should not be required to sue in the name of his transferor. We have framed section 66 accordingly.

42. In section 67 we have, in substantial accordance with section 40 of the draft Bill, dealt with the case of a *bonâ fide* holder for value of a bill transferred without indorsement. In such a case we have declared the holder entitled to a return of the consideration if the bill is, after the transfer, avoided on account of any matter prior to the transfer, provided such return is claimed within a reasonable time.

43. Section 71 describes the parties who may indorse and negotiate negotiable instruments. The draft Bill does not appear to provide with sufficient clearness for this matter.

44. Section 76 embodies section 23 of the draft Bill: but it completes that section by enacting that an indorsement of a negotiable instrument for part of the amount due thereon transfers a right to retain the instrument and to receive and recover such part in the name of the indorser.

45. Section 77 provides that no agreement which is not expressed on the instrument or which is collateral thereto shall be binding upon holders for value or those deriving title from such holders. This section embodies and supplements the corresponding provisions of the draft Bill: of which section 42 provided that the title of an indorsee should not be affected by transactions independent of the instrument; and section 99 that a holder in due course should not be affected by any agreement between two signers as to the order of their liability unless such agreement appeared on the face of the instrument. The section as now drawn extends the draft sections to holders for value and to holders deriving title from holders for value; and also extends section 99 to all agreements not expressed on the instrument.

46. Chapter V deals with presentment for acceptance and presentment for payment.

47. Section 82 states the essentials of presentment for acceptance in the case of bills payable at or after sight, to which the draft Bill, section 56, clause (1), refers as bills payable after demand. We have added a provision that presentment must be made by a person entitled to demand acceptance; and we have provided for the case in which the drawee cannot after reasonable search be found, and also for the case of a bill directed to the drawee at a particular place.

48. Section 83 provides for presentment for sight of a promissory note payable at a certain period after sight—a matter unnoticed by the draft Bill.

49. Section 84 alters section 56, clause (3), of the draft Bill by restricting the time allowed to the drawee for deliberation to the departure of the next post, if that should happen within the twenty-four hours otherwise allowed. This is the English rule upon the subject.

50. Sections 85 and 86 lay down the general rule for presentment for payment, which is not distinctly laid down in the draft Bill.

51. Section 87, as to presentment for payment of inland instruments payable after date or sight, embodies section 133 of the draft Bill; but we have excluded cheques from this section; as we have provided (section 19), in accordance with English law, that such instruments are only payable on demand.

52. Section 88 provides for presentment for payment of an inland note payable by instalments—a matter omitted from the draft Bill.

53. Section 90 modifies sections 139 and 140 of the draft Bill by requiring, in accordance with English law, that an instrument drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must,

in order to charge the maker or drawer, be presented for payment at that place. The draft Bill allows presentment to be made in such cases at the place of business or residence of the maker or acceptor.

54. Section 91 embodies the general rule as to the place of presentment.

55. Section 92 extends the rule in section 141 of the draft Bill as to personal presentment to the case of presentment for acceptance.

56. Section 93 taken together with section 105 embodies section 101 of the draft Bill, with the modification that the presentment of a cheque must be made before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer, or the drawer will be discharged from liability. The draft Bill discharges the drawer only to the extent of his actual loss; but, according to the English cases, he is discharged altogether by such delay, the payee of the cheque being considered as having, by such delay, treated the cheque as payment, and as thereby electing to look to the drawee alone (see *Hopkins* v. *Ware*, L. R. 4 Ex. 268).

57. Section 96 is new. It provides that presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to a duly authorized agent, or the representative of a deceased party or the assignee of an insolvent party.

58. Section 98 states the cases in which presentment for payment is excused. It embodies sections 89 and 91 of the draft Bill; and adds the case in which the drawer could not suffer damage by want of presentment; in which case presentment is by English law not necessary as against him.

59. Chapter VI treats of payment and interest. Section 100 declares that payment should be made to the holder, for payment to any other party does not of itself discharge the maker or acceptor. The next two sections, 101 and 102, provide for interest upon notes, bills and cheques, and section 103 for indemnity to the payer of an instrument lost or which cannot be produced.

60. Chapter VII deals with discharge from liability on notes, bills and cheques.

61. Section 104 provides for the discharge of a maker, acceptor or indorser, not only when the holder cancels the acceptor's or indorser's name, and when the maker, acceptor or indorser pays the amount due (sections 38, 85, 87, and 88 of the draft Bill), but also where the holder releases or otherwise discharges the maker, acceptor or indorser.

62. Section 107 adopts the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict., c. 59, section 19 by which the drawer of a cheque payable to order and purporting to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee is discharged by payment in due course.

63. To section 110, which embodies sections 109 and 110 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation showing what are material alterations in a negotiable instrument.

64. Section 111 is new, and provides that in special cases, such as that of a blank stamped instrument, an uncrossed cheque and an instrument endorsed in blank, a material alteration made by an indorsee discharges his indorser from liability to him in respect of the consideration as well as of the instrument.

65. Section 113 embodies section 115 of the draft Bill and section 11 of 39 & 40 Vict., c. 81, relating to crossed cheques.

66. Chapter VIII treats of notice of dishonour.

67. Section 116 substantially agrees with sections 125, 127 and 131 of the draft Bill; but we have altered the description of the parties to whom notice of dishonour by non-acceptance or non-payment must be given: the description now adopted is that those parties must include all whom the holder seeks to make severally liable on the instrument, and some one of any parties jointly liable; but notice to the maker, drawee or acceptor is unnecessary.

68. Section 117 collects into one section a number of provisions as to the form of notice and the mode of giving it. These provisions are scattered over sections 126, 127, 128 and 130 of the draft Bill. We have already pointed out that this section differs from the draft Bill in requiring notice to the party addressed that he will be held liable.

69. Section 119 adds to section 132 of the draft Bill the provision that a party receiving notice of dishonour through his agent for presentment is entitled to the same period after such receipt for the purpose of giving notice as the holder has for giving notice.

70. Section 121 describes the cases in which no notice of dishonour is necessary. These cases include, besides those of dispensation by the party entitled to notice and of inability to give the notice (which are provided for in sections 66, 67, 68, 92 and 93 of the draft Bill), the case of the drawer countermanding payment; the case where the party charged could not suffer from want of such notice; the case of an acceptor who is also a drawer; the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable, and the case in which the party knowing the facts unconditionally promises to pay the amount due on the instrument.

71. Chapter IX contains the rules for noting and protest.

72. Section 122 substantially corresponds with section 119 of the draft Bill; but it allows the noting to be made either upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each. And the rules as to noting and protest are confined to bills and notes, whereas the draft Bill extended them to cheques—an extension for which there is apparently no authority.

73. We have inserted in sections 123 and 124 provisions regarding protest for better security.

74. In section 126 we have reproduced the provisions of Act VI of 1840, section 4, and of 2 & 3 Wm. 4, c. 98, as to protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

75. Chapter X contains rules for calculating the reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting. We have added in section 129 a provision that, in the case of notice of dishonour, when the parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

76. Chapter XI deals with acceptance and payment for honour. We provide (section 131) for the case of protest for better security. In accordance with a recent case (*In re Overend, Gurney and Company*, L. R. 6 Eq. 344), we have declared (section 136) that the payer for honour shall have all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment.

77. Chapter XII, which treats of compensation, retains (section 137) the provisions of the draft Bill (section 65) substantially unaltered.

78. Chapter XIII treats of foreign bills and restricts to foreign bills the section (73) of the draft Bill, which deals with the dishonour of a bill naming a drawee in case of need.

79. The provisions of chapter XIV as to international law are substantially those of the draft Bill.

80. In conclusion, we desire to express our obligations to the following honourable and learned Judges, namely, Messrs. Turner, Kennedy, West and Nánábhái Haridás: to the Madras Chamber of Commerce: to Mr. Stewart Gladstone, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Dickson (late Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal), and Mr. Scrymgeour, the Calcutta Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation. We recommend that the Bill as now altered be republished in the *Gazette of India* and the local Gazettes, that the opinions of the Local Governments, the High Courts and the mercantile community be invited thereon, and that its further consideration be stayed till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

SIMLA;
The 4th October 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.
E. C. BAYLEY.
F. R. COCKERELL.

APPENDIX.

From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2833, dated 3rd December 1867.

„ Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 22nd October 1867.

„ Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, No. 2541, dated 22nd November 1867.

Remarks by Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

From Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 4601, dated 30th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ First Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No. 47, dated 12th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, No. 3, dated 14th January 1868.

„ Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, No. 688, dated 9th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 214—221, dated 21st January 1868, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 284, dated 18th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 767, dated 13th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Commissioner, Mysore, No. 7036—233, dated 11th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1089, dated 9th July 1868, and enclosures.

Note by Edward Gay, Esq., dated 16th December 1867.

From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 4396, dated 10th October 1868, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1518, dated 20th November 1868, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1582, dated 8th December 1868, and enclosure.

„ Bábu Piyári Chand Mittra, dated 6th January 1869.

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 398, dated 4th February 1869, and enclosures.

„ Agents and Managers of certain Banks in Calcutta.

„ Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1198, dated 22nd July 1869, and enclosures.

„ Managers and Agents of certain Joint Stock Banks, Bombay, dated 21st October 1869.

No. II.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1877:" Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing in this Act applies to hundis; Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1878. Commencement.

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 thereof. Repeal of enactments.

3. In this Act— Interpretation-clause.

"Banker" includes persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and "Banker."

"Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act. "Notary Public."

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

4. A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such undertaking is made, or to the bearer of the instrument. Promissory Note.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms:—

(*a*) "I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500."

(*b*) "I promise to account with B or order for Rs. 500 value received by me."

(*c*) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received."

(*d*) "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."

The instruments respectively marked (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are promissory notes. The instrument marked (*d*) is not a promissory note.

5. A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing (not being a cheque) containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given or to the bearer of the instrument. Bill of exchange.

6. A cheque is an instrument in writing, containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a specified banker to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given, or to the bearer thereof. Cheque.

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee." "Drawer." "Drawee."

When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need." "Drawee in case of need."

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or "Acceptor."

given notice of such signing, to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour." "Acceptor for honour."

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee." "Payee."

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto. "Holder."

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for valuable consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having reason to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title. "Holder in due course."

10. "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that such person is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned. "Payment in due course."

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument. Inland instrument.

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument. Foreign instrument.

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to " or order," or to the bearer thereof. "Negotiable instrument."

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated. Negotiation.

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser." Indorsement.

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the whole or any part of the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument. Indorsement "in blank" and "in full." "Indorsee."

17. Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly. Ambiguous instruments.

18. If the amount promised or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount promised or ordered to be paid. Where amount is stated differently in figures and words.

19. A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand. Instruments payable on demand.

20. Where a stamped paper, which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein, and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon. Blank stamped instruments.

Illustration.

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to " or order:" the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person.

21. Where a promissory note is signed by two persons, and it appears on the face of it that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability, such one is not liable on the note as maker, but is liable as guaranteeing its payment by the maker. Subscribing to alternative liability.

22. The maturity of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is the date at which it is payable. "Maturity."

23. In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expression "at sight" means on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance. "At sight." "After sight."

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument Date on which bill or note payable so many months after date or sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity.

is dated or presented for acceptance or sight or the event happens. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A negotiable instrument dated 1st February is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 1st of March.

(*b*) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1877 is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 28th February 1877.

(*c*) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1877 is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877.

(*d*) A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August 1877, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877.

25. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event, is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

Date on which bill or note payable so many days after date or sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity.

26. When the day on which a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is at maturity is not a business day, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day; but if the day of maturity is a public holiday, then on the next succeeding business day.

When day of maturity is a holiday.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday within the meaning of this Act.

27. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made:—

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments;

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made, drawn, accepted, indorsed, negotiated and transferred for valuable consideration:

of valuable consideration;

(*b*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity:

as to time of acceptance;

(*c*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity:

as to time of transfer;

(*d*) that every promissory note or bill of exchange receipted on the back was paid by the maker or acceptor thereof respectively:

as to payment;

(*e*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course:

that holder is a holder in due course;

(*f*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon:

as to order of indorsements;

(*g*) that a lost bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque was duly stamped.

as to stamp.

Bills in Sets.

28. Bill of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a condition that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Set of bills.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill.

29. That holder of one of the parts, who first acquired title to his part, is entitled to the other parts of the same set.

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all.

Crossed Cheques.

30. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

Cheque crossed generally.

31. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

Cheque crossed specially.

32. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

Crossing after issue.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent for collection.

33. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Payment of cheque crossed generally.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed specially.

34. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once.

35. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all

Payment in due course of crossed cheque.

respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

36. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same shall be crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course.

37. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

Cheque bearing "not negotiable."

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

38. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

Capacity to make, &c., promissory notes, &c.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

Minor.

39. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as in the last preceding section mentioned, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name.

Agency.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

40. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who know that he signed as agent, or that he had no such intention.

Liability of agent signing.

41. Where there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none or them can accept it for another without his authority.

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

42. When it is within the scope of the business of a partnership to make, draw, accept, indorse or negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange or cheques, any partner may bind his firm by making, drawing, accepting, indorsing or negotiating such instruments in the name of his firm, but not otherwise.

When partnership bound by promissory notes, &c.

Exception.—A partner may bind his firm by accepting in his own name, for partnership purposes, a bill drawn upon the firm.

43. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 42, 43 and 45, and those of chapter XI of the same Act shall respectively apply to all joint rights and liabilities created by promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, and to the rights and liabilities thereon of partners.

Partnership and joint rights and liabilities.

44. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

Liability of drawer.

45. The drawee of a bill of exchange or cheque, having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such bill or cheque, must accept the bill or pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such acceptance or payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

Liability of drawee.

46. Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 79, 85, 89, 90, 104 and 109, and in the absence of a contract to the contrary,—

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

(*a*) the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange, are bound to pay the amount thereof according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and

(*b*) the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party thereto for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default.

47. No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several joint drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

48. Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 75, 76, 79, 82, 83, 85, 89, 93, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110 and 121, clause (*a*), and in the absence of a contract to the contrary, every person who indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or

Liability of indorser.

damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course.

49. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course.

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

50. The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, as between themselves and any other parties thereto, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between themselves and such parties, liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for them.

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

51. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is, as between himself and the holder thereof, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between himself and the holder, liable thereon as a principal debtor, and the parties thereto, subsequent to him and prior to such holder, are liable to the holder as sureties for such prior party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

Suretyship.

52. The provisions of sections 132 to 147, both inclusive, of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall apply to the relations of suretyship between parties to negotiable instruments.

Discharge of indorser's liability.

53 The indorser of a negotiable instrument is not discharged from his liability thereupon by the holder having merely forborne to sue a prior party; but where the holder, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank :—

First indorsement, "John De Souza."
Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."
Third indorsement, "Wright and Co."
Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument.

54. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

Estoppel against denying drawer's signature.

55. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall, in a suit thereon by a holder other than the drawer, be permitted to deny that the bill was drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse.

56. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the capacity of the payee thereof to indorse the same.

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party.

57. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

Acceptor bound although indorsement forged.

58. An acceptor of a bill of exchange is not relieved from liability, by reason that an indorsement thereon is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe such indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name.

59. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

Party receiving consideration liable to subsequent parties.

60. If at any time there has been valuable consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, except as provided in sections 38, 62, 63, 75, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90, 93, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, and in the absence of any contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is a holder for consideration.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A indorses a bill of exchange to B, at the request of C, for C's account with B. B is a holder of the bill for consideration, and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration.

(*b*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument, indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done. B, for consideration, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration.

(*c*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done. B, for consideration proceeding from C, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D, D strikes out C's indorsement. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration.

Party not liable to one from whom no consideration moved.

61. When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through such party, unless valuable consideration moved from the claimant or from some party through whom he derives title. But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due thereon.

Partial absence or failure of money-consideration.

62. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money.

63. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is readily ascertainable in money, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him, is proportionally reduced.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

Negotiation by delivery.

64. Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(*b.*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B. The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

Negotiation by indorsement.

65. Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to, or to the order of, a specified person is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Transfer without indorsement.

66. If the holder of such an instrument as in the last preceding section mentioned, delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, the transferee acquires by such delivery all the rights which the transferor had as holder except the right of negotiation, and he may sue upon the instrument in his own name.

Liability of transferor without indorsement.

67. If such transfer, as in the last preceding section mentioned, is made for valuable consideration to a person having no reason to believe in the existence of any matter affecting the validity of the instrument or of the transfer thereof, and the instrument is thereafter avoided as against any party on account of matters prior to such transfer, the transferor is bound to return to the transferee the consideration received, provided that such return is claimed within a reasonable time.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

68. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

Effect of indorsement.

69. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, be restrained to a transfer of the property without such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Negotiability may be restricted or excluded.

70. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, restrict or exclude the right of the indorsee to negotiate the instrument, although the instrument was, at the time of such words being written, payable to the bearer thereof.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments :—

(*a*) "Pay the contents to C only."

(*b*) "Pay C for my use."

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(*e*) "Pay C."

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C. being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

Who may negotiate.

71. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as in the last preceding section mentioned, indorse and negotiate the same.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order," or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

72. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse to me."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(*b*.) A, the payee and holder of a bill of exchange, indorses it to B, and B to C. C then indorses it back to A, each of these indorsements being in due course. A is reinstated in his former rights upon the instrument, but has not acquired any rights against B or C.

(*c*.) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

73. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course.

74. A negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

Instrument indorsed in blank.

75. If a negotiable instrument after having been indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

76. Where a negotiable instrument is indorsed for part of the sum due thereon to the indorser, the indorsement transfers only a right to retain the instrument, and to receive or sue for such part in the name of the indorser.

Indorsement for part of sum due.

77. No agreement between any parties to a negotiable instrument which is not expressed thereon, or which is collateral thereto, is binding upon any other holder thereof for valuable consideration, or upon any holder deriving title from a holder for valuable consideration.

Collateral agreements.

Illustration.

A person who is a creditor of A signs, as acceptor, a bill of exchange in A's favour for 3,000 rupees. A being the holder indorses it for value to B, who is aware that the acceptor was a creditor of A. A's debt to the acceptor cannot be set off against B's claim on the bill.

78. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased.

79. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, no possessor or indorsee, who claims through the person who so obtained the instrument, is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for illegal consideration.

80. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only the rights thereon of his transferor:

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue.

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for valuable consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Accommodation note or bill.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

81. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

82. A bill of exchange payable at or after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

Presentment for acceptance.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he has absconded, the bill is dishonoured.

83. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment

Presentment of promissory note for sight.

no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

84. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may retain the same until the end of twenty-four hours, or until the next post to the holder, whichever first happens, to consider whether he will accept it.

Drawee's time for deliberation.

Explanation.—In calculating the twenty-four hours mentioned in this section, days which are not business days shall be excluded.

85. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Presentment for payment.

Exception.—No presentment is necessary of a promissory note payable on demand in order to charge the maker thereof.

86. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

Hours for presentment.

87. An inland promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment within three days after the end of such period.

Presentment for payment of inland instrument payable after date or sight.

88. An inland promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment within three days after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

Presentment for payment of inland promissory note payable by instalments.

89. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party, thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere.

90. A promissory note or bill of exchange made drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

Instrument payable at specified place.

91. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as in the last two preceding sections mentioned, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

Presentment where no exclusive place specified.

92. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

Presentment when maker, &c., has no known place of business or residence.

93. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn within a reasonable time after it was first received from the drawer, or before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer.

94. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after receipt thereof from such person.

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person.

95. A negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

Presentment of instrument payable on demand.

96. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where he has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased, or assignee of insolvent.

97. When the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, and the maker, acceptor or drawee reside in different places, the instrument may be forwarded by post for the purpose of being presented for payment. In such case, when there is a daily post, the instrument must be posted at some time not later than the last post on the day following that on which the holder has received such instrument; and the person receiving such instrument by the post must present it not later than the day following its receipt; where there is not a daily post, the instrument must be forwarded and presented within a reasonable time.

Posting instruments to be presented.

98. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases:—

When presentment unnecessary.

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor closes his place of business,

or cannot after reasonable search be found,

or intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument,

or access to him cannot be obtained during business hours;

(*b*) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(*c*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

99. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently keeps,

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for acceptance.

deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

100. Subject to the provisions of section 104, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

To whom payment should be made.

101. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon.

Interest when rate specified.

102. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon.

Interest when no rate specified.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

103. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

104. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

Discharge from liability;

(*a*) to a holder thereof cancelling such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder;

by cancellation;

(*b*) to a holder thereof otherwise discharging such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

by release;

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, and such maker, acceptor or indorser pays in due course the amount due thereon.

by payment.

105. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

106. When a cheque has not been duly presented for payment, and the drawer thereof has thereby sustained loss or damage, he is discharged from liability to the holder making default in presentment.

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

107. Where a cheque, payable to order, purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course.

Cheque payable to order.

108. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which is not signed by all the drawees (not being partners), all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him.

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited acceptance.

109. Alterations made in a promissory note or bill of exchange by a person not a party to such note or bill have no effect upon the liability of a party who signed the instrument as maker or acceptor before such alterations were made.

Alterations by stranger in note or bill.

110. Save as provided in sections 20, 32, 68 and 108, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any party thereto at the time, and not consenting to such alteration, unless such alteration was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties.

Effect of material alteration.

Explanation.—The following are material alterations within the meaning of this section, namely: an alteration of date, amount, or of time or place of payment; the insertion in the body of the instrument of words authorising the transfer thereof, or stating the value thereof to have been received on a particular account; the addition of a name as that of a maker or drawer; obliteration of, addition to, or alteration of, the crossing of a cheque.

111. Save as last aforesaid, any such alteration as in the last preceding section mentioned, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the instrument or the consideration thereof.

Alteration by indorsee.

112. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

113. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered, or where a cheque has been crossed but does not appear to have been crossed, payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker so paying from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered or the cheque crossed.

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

114. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill.

Dishonour by non-acceptance.

115. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

Dishonour by non-payment.

116. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

By and to whom notice should be given.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

117. Notice of dishonour may be given by or to a duly authorised agent of the person by or to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence, of the party for whom it is intended.

Mode in which notice may be given.

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

118. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to charge any prior party, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 116.

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour.

119. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

Agent for presentment.

120. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When party to whom notice given is dead.

121. No notice of dishonour is necessary—

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary.

(*a*) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(*b*) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(*c*) when the party charged could not suffer damage from want of notice;

(*d*) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(*e*) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(*f*) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable;

(*g*) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

122. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Noting.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if not expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats the instrument as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

123. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such fact to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest and shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, in a suit upon the instrument, be deemed evidence of the fact of dishonour.

Protest.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

Protest for better security.

124. A protest under section 123 must contain—

Contents of protest.

(*a*) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(*b*) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(*c*) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(*d*) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal;

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

Notice of protest.

125. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

Protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

126. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before maturity.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

Reasonable time.

127. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and in calculating such time, days which are not business days shall be excluded.

Reasonable time for presentment.

128. Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 82, 93, 94 and 95, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque in different places.

Illustration.

A draws on B, resident at Calcutta, a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight, and sends it to C at Benares. C, the day after he receives it, indorses it to D, and despatches it to D at Calcutta. D, the day after he receives the bill, presents it for payment. The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable.

Reasonable time for giving notice of dishonour.

129. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice.

130. A party receiving notice of dishonour transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR.

Acceptance for honour.

131. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made.

132. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

Liability of acceptor for honour.

133. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and such party, and all prior parties, are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

When acceptor for honour may be charged.

134. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

Payment for honour.

135. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

Right of payer for honour.

136. Any person so paying, as in the last preceding section provided, is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

Rules as to compensation.

137. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules:—

(*a*) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it;

(*b*) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*c*) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment;

(*d*) When the person charged and the indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*e*) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF FOREIGN BILLS.

Drawee in case of need.

138. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee.

Protest of foreign bills.

139. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument.

140. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument: the liability of the acceptor, by the law of the place where he accepted the instrument: the liability of the indorser, by the law of the place where he indorsed the instrument.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

Law of place of payment governs dishonour.

141. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

Instrument made, &c., out of British India, but in accordance with its law.

142. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India.

Presumption as to foreign law.

143. Until the contrary is proved, the law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India.

SCHEDULE.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1840 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
V of 1866 ...	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.	Sections 11, 12 and 13.
I of 1872 ...	Indian Evidence Act.	Section 117 so far as relates to bills of exchange.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws local extent ...	So much of the first Schedule as relates to Act VI of 1840 and to Act V of 1866, ss. 11, 12 and 13.

A. PHILLIPS,

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 17th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

Preamble. For the purpose of amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act XIX of 1873, s. 29. **1.** To section 29 of the same Act the following clause shall be added :—

"EXPLANATION.—Charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps shall be deemed to be charges within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s. 194. **2.** In section 194 of the said Act, for the words "otherwise rendered" the words "declared by the Local Government" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s. 199. **3.** To section 199 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely):—

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill, which has been recommended by the Local Government, is to deprive persons whose estates are under the management of the Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates. The opportunity has been taken to make a slight improvement in the wording of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, and to remove a doubt as to the power of applying the patwárí-fund raised under section 29 to defray the cost of preparing those village-maps, on which the correctness of the Patwárí's records mainly depends.

SIMLA; *The 13th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Report of the 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 17th October 1877 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest produce and to the duty leviable on timber was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin.

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1139, dated 21st October 1876.
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3779, dated 16th November 1876.
„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 3822, dated 1st December 1876, and enclosures.
„ the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1341, dated 15th December 1876, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{4738}{222}$, dated 16th December 1876, and enclosures.
„ the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1392, dated 30th December 1876, and enclosures.
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 50, dated 14th December 1876.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 695—1, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{184}{2}$, dated 19th January 1877, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 39 F, dated 31st January 1877, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 54 F, dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 967, dated 15th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, No. 40 F, dated 19th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 756—2, dated 17th February 1877, and enclosure.
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 35—31, dated 2nd February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2149, dated 23rd December 1876, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 138 F, dated 5th April 1877, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, No. 892, dated 7th April 1877,
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 231 S, dated 18th July 1877, and enclosures.
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 41, dated 5th July 1877.
From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1264 F, dated 6th October 1877, and enclosure.
Note by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 9th October 1877.

2. As Act VII of 1865 has never been extended to Madras or Bombay, and much confusion and uncertainty might be created by its continuing in force in so far as not superseded by the present Bill, we have provided (section 1) for its repeal, as also that of Acts VII of 1869 and XIII of 1873, in any territories to which the present Bill may be extended.

We have also provided that such extension shall be of the whole Bill, and not of parts only since it will always remain optional with Local Governments to exercise or not the powers which any chapter or section confers.

3. We have improved the definitions of "Forest-officer" and "Forest-produce," and have assimilated that of "cattle" to the definition in the Cattle Trespass Act.

4. In order to avoid the delay and expense of an elaborate preliminary demarcation, which was objected to in many quarters, we have provided (section 4) that the notification of the proposal to constitute a Reserved Forest may be in general terms, but have indicated more clearly (section 19) that the final demarcation must be precise.

5. We have made more clear (section 4) the intention that the Forest Settlement Officer should not, except under very exceptional circumstances, be a Forest-officer. But, in deference to representations from British Burma and the North-West Provinces, we have provided an option of entrusting the forest settlement to two or three officers instead of one.

6. In order to meet the case of the wild tribes and illiterate persons who will in many instances be the possessors of rights over forest lands, we have allowed (section 6) claims to be preferred orally to the Forest Settlement Officer and made it obligatory on him to take such statements down in writing.

7. With the same view we have required (section 7) the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into the existence of rights, by searching the Government records and taking evidence, even though the people themselves, through ignorance or neglect, may not appear to claim them.

8. We have also provided (section 9) for the hearing of claims not preferred within the time prescribed by section 6, whenever claimants can shew sufficient cause for their delay.

9. In section 10 we have made more clear the alternative courses which may be pursued in the case of claims to or over land, and have also provided for compensation being given wholly or partly in land where the parties prefer land to money.

10. From section 12 the provisions contained in section 10 of the Bill as introduced for the rejection of rights which were not habitually exercised by the claimants at the time of the notification under section 4, or which were not required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same, have been omitted.

11. Sections 16 and 17 express more clearly than section 15 of the Bill as introduced the intention of the latter as to the authorities by whom and the manner in which appeals are to be heard.

12. We have made a new provision (section 21) for the revision by the Local Government, at any time not exceeding five years from the date of the Notification under section 19, of any settlement effected under section 14 which experience has shewn to be unworkable.

13. We have provided (section 24) that rights appendant to any land or house may be freely alienated therewith.

14. Section 28 has been amended in phraseology, so as to admit of forests, the use of which is essential to village communities, or in which such communities have rights jointly with Government, being assigned to such communities, under suitable precautions against waste or misappropriation.

15. In section 32 of the Bill as introduced it was provided that the provisions of chapter IV, regarding district or (as we prefer to term them) Protected forests, should be without prejudice to all existing rights of individuals or communities. In order, however, that holders of rights may not be put to the inconvenience and expense of proving them in order to establish their immunity from the restrictions of the chapter, we have provided (section 29) that no land shall be constituted a Protected Forest unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and other persons in it have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement or in some other sufficient manner. At the same time it has been left open to any person to dispute the correctness of such record.

16. In section 30 we have inserted a provision to permit of the closing of portions of a Protected Forest for a limited period, provided the remainder of the forest be sufficient and convenient for the exercise of rights thus temporarily suspended in the portion closed. This provision is in accordance with the rules in the North-West Provinces made under the existing law, and is generally considered necessary for purposes of renovation.

17. In section 32 we have given power to make rules to regulate the exercise of recorded rights, so as to prevent, in the interest of the community, waste and injury to the forest.

18. In order to preclude hardship to the owners of private forests from the operation of chapter V, we have enabled such owners (section 37) to require the Government to acquire the land, either to administer such land as a Reserved or Protected Forest, or to apply to it all or any of the provisions of the Bill. This improvement has been made at the suggestion of the Panjáb Government, with special reference to sacred and other private forests in that province; but we have reason to believe that the option of obtaining for their forest property the same legal protection, and also (if desired) the same skilled administration, as the Government provides for its own, is likely to be welcomed by the owners of rent-free estates and other private property in many parts of India.

20. We have restricted (section 39) the power of levying a duty on timber produced in British India to timber in respect of which the Government has any rights. The holders of lands under lákhiráj, inámi or other tenures in which forest rights are included will thus not be interfered with. We have likewise validated the levy of such duties now existing, which are numerous in certain parts of India.

21. In section 45 we have empowered the Local Government to exempt any particular class of timber from the operation of the section, partly in order not to interfere with the collection of drift wood for fuel, which is common among the poorer classes in certain localities.

22. We have recast the earlier sections of chapter IX, so as to bring them into closer conformity with similar provisions in other special laws.

23. In section 63 we have inserted a provision that no person shall be arrested for any act which is an offence under chapter IV, excepting for a violation of a prohibition under clause (*c*) of section 30.

24. In section 67 we have restricted the power of Forest-officers, as regards compounding, to the receipt of compensation for damage committed.

25. We have enlarged section 73 by empowering the Local Government to make rules regarding the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations, and for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government but grown on lands belonging to, or in the occupation of, private persons.

26. We have inserted a new section (77) to enable the Government to enforce service in cases where persons are entitled to a share in the produce of forests on the condition of duly performing service in connection with such forests.

27. We have carefully considered the objections made by the Government of Madras to the original draft of the Bill which was circulated previous to its introduction into the Council. We are of opinion that the improvements which have now been made in both the language and matter of the Bill are so material as substantially to meet these objections, some of which were based on a misapprehension of what was intended. It appears to us that the Bill, especially considering the latitude for meeting local peculiarities which the power of making rules affords, is now not unsuitable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, and is such as might be accepted by the Local Government. At the same time, being permissive in its application, it contains nothing to prevent separate local legislation, if that course should be eventually preferred.

28. The publication ordered by the Council has taken place; but we consider republication to be desirable.

29. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed.

SIMLA;
The 17th October 1877.

T. C. HOPE.
R. E. EGERTON.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

No. II.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877:" Short title.

It shall come into force at once; Commencement.

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration. Extension.

The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed shall be repealed in the territories comprised in such notification. Repeal of Acts.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation-clause.

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or any officer empowered in that behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act, or anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer: "Forest-officer."

"Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood: "Tree."

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not: "Timber."

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say— "Forest-produce."

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, skins, tusks, bones and horns:

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act: "Forest-offence."

"Cattle" means cattle as defined in the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871: "Cattle."

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial. River."

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may, from time to time, constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided. Power to reserve forests.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette— Notification by Local Government.

(*a*) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a Reserved Forest;

(*b*) specifying the limits of such forest;

(*c*) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of clause (*b*) of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

Explanation 2.—The officer appointed under clause (*c*) of this section shall ordinarily not be a Forest-officer.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a Forest-officer, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.

5. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the land comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land. Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

6. When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation:— Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) specifying the limits of the proposed forest;

(*b*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(*c*) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7. The Forest Settlement Officer shall—

(*a*) take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into— Enquiry by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*b*) all claims duly preferred under section six, and

(*c*) the existence of any rights as aforesaid, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

8. For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:— Powers of Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

9. The following rights shall be extinguished:— Extinction of rights.

(*a*) rights in respect of which no such claim has been so preferred, if the person claiming them fails, before the notification under section nineteen is published, to satisfy the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within such period; and

(*b*) rights of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, clause (*c*).

10. In the case of a claim to a right to or over any land, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part. Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest; or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(*a*) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(*b*) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(*c*) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(*d*) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land or partly in land and partly in money.

11. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part. Order on claims.

12. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable, Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right,

(*b*) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the designation and position of all buildings in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

13. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered. Record where he admits claim.

14. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose the Forest Settlement Officer may— Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

(*a*) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(*b*) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants; or

(*c*) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

15. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit. Commutation of rights.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to— Appeal from order passed under section 10, 11, 14 or 15.

(*a*) such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy

Commissioner, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders, or

(*b*) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government to hear appeals from such orders.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it to the authority competent to hear the same.

Appeal under section 16.

If the appeal be to the officer appointed under section sixteen, clause (*a*), it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government.

18. The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate officer or Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

19. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

Notification declaring forest reserved.

(*a*) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(*b*) such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court; and

(*c*) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette specifying definitely, according to boundary marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

20. The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

21. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made by the Forest Settlement Officer under section fourteen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under that section, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen.

Power to revise arrangement made by Forest Settlement Officer under section 14.

22. Every forest constituted a Reserved Forest, whether under the designation of Government Forest or otherwise, previous to the date on which this Act is extended to the territory in which such forest is situated shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act: and the Local Government shall, within twelve months from such date, declare, by notification in the official Gazette, what forests shall be deemed to have been so constituted.

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, and such claims have not already been enquired into and settled, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

23. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

24. No right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government: provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house.

Rights not to be alienated without sanction.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen.

25. The Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

26. Any person who—

Acts prohibited in such forests.

(*a*) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same;

or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest officer may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(*c*) trespasses or grazes cattle or permits cattle to trespass;

(*d*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(*e*) sells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;

(*f*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes therefrom, any forest-produce;

(*g*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(*h*) hunts, shoots, fishes, kills or catches elephants, poisons water, or sets traps or snares in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe;

(*i*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-three.

Whenever fire is caused wilfully, or by gross negligence, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights to pasture or forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

27. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

28. The Local Government may, from time to time, assign to any village community the rights of Government to or over any land which is, or which under this Act might be constituted, a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests.

Formation of village-forests.

The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROTECTED FORESTS.

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled.

"Protected Forest" defined.

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "Protected Forest."

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient.

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

30. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,—

Power to issue notification—

(*a*) declare any class of trees in a protected forest, or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

reserving trees,

(*b*) declare from time to time a portion of such forest to be closed, for such term not exceeding ten years as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons over such portion shall be suspended during such term, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed;

closing forest,

(*c*) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid,

the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest-produce, in any such forest, and

prohibiting collection of forest-produce,

the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest; and

and breaking up or clearing of land.

(*d*) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition.

31. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section thirty to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood.

32. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of protected forests.

(*a*) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manu-

facture and removal of forest-produce from protected forests;

(*b*) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(*c*) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(*d*) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce;

(*e*) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests;

(*g*) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests;

(*h*) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section thirty;

(*i*) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests;

(*j*) hunting, shooting, killing or catching elephants, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests;

(*k*) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section thirty;

(*l*) the exercise of rights recorded as contemplated in section twenty-nine.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30.

33. Any person who commits any of the following offences:—

(*a*) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section thirty, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;

(*b*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;

(*c*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any protected forest;

(*d*) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section thirty, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;

(*e*) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber; or

(*f*) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;

(*g*) permits cattle to damage any such tree;

(*h*) infringes any rule made under section thirty-two;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

34. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-two, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section thirty) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-nine.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Protection of forests for special purposes.

35. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land—

(*a*) the breaking up of land for cultivation;

(*b*) the grazing of cattle;

(*c*) the firing or clearing of the vegetation;

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:—

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods, and avalanches;

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health;

and may alter or cancel such notification.

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any such forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit.

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to shew cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government.

Power to assume management of such forests.

36. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor.

Expropriation of forests in certain cases.

37. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly.

Protection of forests at request of owners.

38. The owner of any land or, if there be more than one person interested therein, any such persons interested in the aggregate in not less than two-thirds of the area thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(*a*) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest-officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or

(*b*) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

39. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates as it may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber

(*a*) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right;

(*b*) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

All such duties, which, at the time when this chapter is extended to any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act.

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money.

40. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest-produce.

41. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts, to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt;

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(*g*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same;

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

42. The Local Government may by such rules prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or both. Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41.

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depôt.

44. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

45. All—

(*a*) timber found adrift, beached, stranded, sunk;

(*b*) unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter.

Certain kinds of timber to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

46. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending orders from any such Court for its disposal.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section.

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section forty-five and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

51. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely):—

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposal of such timber;

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence may be seized by any Police-officer or Forest-officer.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Application for confiscation.

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

Procedure thereupon.

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same.

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found.

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Appeal from such order.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances.

Property when to vest in Government.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two.

Saving of power to release property seized.

61. Any Police-officer or Forest-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

63. Any Police-officer or Forest-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Power to arrest without warrant.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section thirty, clause (*c*).

64. Every Police and Forest-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any Forest-offence.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

65. The Magistrate of the district, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Power to try offences summarily.

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

67. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and may release any property which has been seized on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

Power to compound offences.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt him from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

68. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Presumption that timber belongs to Government.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

69. Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Police-officer or Forest-officer.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

70. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

For each elephant	ten rupees.
For each buffalo or camel	two „
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer...	one rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	eight annas.

D.—Miscellaneous.

71. Every person who exercises any right in a Protected Forest, or in a Reserved Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officers.

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

72. The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(*c*) power to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*d*) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Any evidence recorded under clause (*d*) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

73. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(*a*) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act;

(*c*) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

74. The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

75. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall, thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Rules when to have force of law.

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-eight, thirty-two, or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may, from time to time, either

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes, under clause (*a*) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

77. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed: Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Enforcement of service for which a share in produce of Government forest is enjoyed.

78. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of money due to Government.

79. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

Power to sell such produce.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

80. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

81. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

82. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

Forest-officers not to trade.

83. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purpose of this Act such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act.

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Number and year of Act.	Title.
VII of 1865 ...	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.
VII of 1869 ...	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma.
XIII of 1873...	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 10th October 1877 :—

No. 16 of 1877.

THE STAMP BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Stamp Act, 1878."

Extent of Act. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement of Act. And it shall come into force on the *first* day of July 1878.

Repeal of enactments. **2.** On and after that day, the Acts specified in the seventh schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules framed 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. And all exemptions granted under any such Act and then in force shall be deemed to have been granted under this Act. And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, or to the Court-Fees Act, 1870, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause. **3.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Affidavit." (1.) "Affidavit" means a declaration in writing, on oath or affirmation, made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath:

"Award." (2.) "Award" means any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire:

"Banker." (3.) "Banker" includes any person acting as a banker:

(4.) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundí and every other instrument (except a cheque) whereby a person is ordered to pay to another a specified sum of money:

"Bill of exchange."

(5.) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a ship or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver them at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated. It includes a cargo receipt:

"Bill of lading."

(6.) "Bond" means any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

"Bond."

(7.) "Bottomry-bond" means any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to prosecute her voyage:

"Bottomry-bond."

(8.) "Charter-party" means any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a ship or some principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer:

"Charter-party."

(9.) "Cheque" means any instrument whereby a bank or banker is ordered to pay on demand a specified sum of money:

"Cheque."

(10.) "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" means in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue: in the Presidency of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner: in the Panjáb, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere the Local Government.

"Chief Controlling Revenue Authority."

(11.) "Collector" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner or any officer having jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Collector of a District:

"Collector."

(12.) "Composition-deed" means any instrument executed by a debtor, whereby the debtor conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors:

"Composition-deed."

(13.) "Conveyance" means any instrument (except a transfer of a share in a Company or Association, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a lease, an instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property, a composition-deed, an instrument of gift, or an instrument of exchange or partition-deed, where no money is paid for equality of exchange or partition), by which property is conveyed *inter vivos*. It includes a certificate under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 316, and a sale-certificate granted by a Collector:

"Conveyance."

(14.) "Counterpart" means the duplicate of a conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, such duplicate not being executed by the grantor, settlor, mortgagor or lessor, but by some other party to the instrument: it includes a *kabúligat* in cases where a lease has been granted:

"Counterpart."

(15.) "Delivery-order" means any document or writing entitling, or intended to entitle, any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise of the value of twenty rupees or upwards, lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such document or writing being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein:

"Delivery-order."

(16.) "Dock-warrant" means any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named or his assign, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods may be:

"Dock-warrant."

(17.) "Instrument duly stamped" means an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty or a court-fee according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution and stamped in accordance with such law:

"Instrument duly stamped."

(18.) "Impressed" includes printed and lithographed:

"Impressed."

(19.) "Instrument" includes every written document:

"Instrument."

(20.) "Instrument of apprenticeship" includes every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship to attornies:

"Instrument of apprenticeship."

(21.) "Instrument of divorce" includes every document by which any person purports to effect the dissolution of his marriage.

"Instrument of divorce."

(22.) "Interest" means simple interest:

"Interest."

(23.) "Lease" means any instrument (not being a counterpart) by which one person lets or agrees to let, or takes or agrees to take, property to or from another:

"Lease."

(24.) "Letter of credit" means any instrument by which one person requests another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn:

"Letter of credit."

(25.) "Letter of license" includes every agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion:

"Letter of license."

(26.) "Mortgage-deed" means any instrument evidencing a pledge of immoveable property for securing the payment of money:

"Mortgage-deed."

(27.) "Negotiable instrument" includes bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques:

"Negotiable instrument."

(28.) "Notarial act" means any instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, and includes every like instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a consul, attorney, judge, magistrate, or other person acting as a Notary Public:

"Notarial act."

(29.) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

"Paper."

(30.) "Partition-deed" means any instrument whereby persons interested in property, jointly or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a *batwárá*:

"Partition-deed."

(31.) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event: it includes a policy on life:

"Policy of insurance."

(32.) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (except a proxy) empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it:

"Power-of-attorney."

(33.) "Promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

"Promissory note."

(34.) "Property" means property being in British India at the time of executing the instrument in which it is comprised:

"Property."

(35.) "Protest" means a declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person authorized to act as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note:

"Protest."

(36.) "Protest of the Master of a ship" means a declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship:

"Protest of the Master of a ship."

(37.) "Proxy" means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him at a meeting:

"Proxy."

(38.) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whatsoever, whereby any money or goods, the amount or value of which exceeds ten rupees, or any bill of exchange or promissory note or cheque for money exceeding ten rupees, is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or deposited as paid in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand or any part of a debt or demand exceeding ten rupees is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person:

"Receipt."

(39.) "Release" means any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property:

"Release."

(40.) "Respondentia-bond" means an instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination:

"Respondentia-bond."

(41.) "Settlement" means any instrument (other than a will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled: it includes a deed of dower and an assurance for religious or charitable purposes:

"Settlement."

(42.) "Schedule" and "schedules" respectively mean a schedule and schedules to this Act annexed:

"Schedule."

(43.) "Stamp" means as well a stamp impressed by means of a die as an adhesive stamp used under this Act:

"Stamp."

(44.) "Stamp law" used in reference to any instrument means the law relating to stamps in force in British India at the time of its execution: and

"Stamp law."

(45.) "Written" and "writing" includes every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

4. The rule of the English common-law that statutes imposing charges on the subject are to be strictly construed has no application to this Act. But its provisions are to be construed so as to give effect to the will of the legislature.

Rule of construction.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES AND COURT-FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT.

5. All stamp-duties and court-fees which may from time to time be chargeable by law in respect of any instruments are to be paid and denoted by means of stamps according to the regulations herein contained, or made under the powers hereinafter conferred.

All duties to be paid according to the regulations of this Act.

6. The schedules and everything therein contained, are to be read and construed as part of this Act.

Schedules to be read as part of Act.

7. A stamp which, by any words on the face of it, or by any rule made under the power hereinafter conferred, is appropriated to any particular description of instrument, is not to be used, or, if used, is not to be available, for an instrument of any other description.

Use of appropriated stamp.

An instrument falling under the particular description to which any stamp is so appropriated

as aforesaid is not to be deemed duly stamped, unless it is stamped with the stamp so appropriated.

CHAPTER III.

STAMP-DUTIES ON INSTRUMENTS.

Scheduled duties chargeable.

8. Subject to the exemptions contained in schedule three and in any other law for the time being in force, for every instrument mentioned in the first and second schedules, and executed in British India on or after the first day of March 1878,

or executed out of British India on or after that day, but relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, any property within British India at the time of execution, .

there shall be payable to the Government of India, as stamp-duty, the amount indicated in the said first or second schedule to be the proper duty for such instrument.

Instruments executed in British India.

9. Instruments executed in British India shall be stamped at the time of execution.

Instruments executed out of British India.

Instruments executed out of British India and relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, property within British India at the time of execution shall be stamped within one month after their arrival in British India; and where any such instrument requires to be stamped with an impressed stamp it shall be taken for that purpose to the Collector, who shall on payment of the proper duty stamp the same in the manner directed by the rules under this Act and certify thereon that such duty has been paid.

How instruments are to be written and stamped.

10. Every instrument written upon stamped paper is to be written in such manner, and every instrument partly or wholly written before being stamped is to be so stamped, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument.

Not more than one instrument shall be written upon the same piece of stamped paper.

Stock and marketable securities to be valued.

11. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

Effect of statement of value.

12. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it is, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, to be deemed duly stamped, unless or until it is shown that such statement is untrue, and that the instrument is in fact insufficiently stamped.

Denoting stamp.

13. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable depends in any manner upon the duty paid upon another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted in such manner as he thinks fit upon such first-mentioned instrument.

Use of adhesive stamps.

14. The following instruments may (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) be stamped with adhesive stamps :—

(*a*) instruments chargeable under the second schedule with the duty of one anna;

(*b*) bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(*c*) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

Duties by whom payable.

15. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument mentioned in the first schedule (other than a policy of insurance, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a conveyance, a lease, an instrument of exchange or partition-deed where money is paid for equality of exchange or partition, an appraisement or valuation, an award and a copy, duplicate or extract) by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument :

(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured :

(*c*) in the case of a settlement—by the settlor :

(*d*) in the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease—by the grantee, mortgagor or lessee :

(*e*) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor :

(*f*) in the case of a partition-deed—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein :

(*g*) in the case of an exchange where money is paid for equality of exchange—by the person paying such money : and

(*h*) in the case of an exchange where no such money is paid—by the parties in equal shares.

In the case of an instrument of gift the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne by the donor.

Bills of exchange chargeable with duty.

16. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable

(*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India,

(*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of, British India, and

(*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within, British India.

Stamping bills drawn out of British India.

17. The holder of any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps required by this Act.

Power of banker in case of bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped.

18. When any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna comes unstamped to the hands of a banker, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

Saving of liability for issuing bill, &c., unstamped.

Such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as relates to the duty chargeable thereon, be valid; but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, note or cheque unstamped.

Foreign bill unstamped or with stamp uncancelled.

19. Subject to the provisions contained in section 18, no person taking a bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and requiring a stamp under this Act, either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it, the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act.

Instruments reserving interest.

20. When interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

Consideration expressed in certain foreign currencies.

21. When the consideration set forth in, or the amount secured by, any instrument chargeable under this Act is expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such consideration or amount shall, for the purposes of this Act, be estimated according to the following scale :—

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees :

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees :

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas :

One Mauritius dollar is equivalent to two rupees.

Valuation of money in other foreign or colonial currency for levy of duty.

22. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

Optional stamps where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

23. When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any bond, mortgage-deed, settlement, exchange or gift chargeable under this Act with *ad valorem* duty, and referred to or mentioned in section 15 cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to bear the expense of providing the stamp :

Provided that, under such instrument, nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient.

Amount on which duty leviable in case of bond, &c., for payment of annuity.

24. The whole amount secured for the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, by a bond, promissory note, or mortgage-deed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year.

Amount on which duty leviable where consideration is an annuity.

25. When the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, such consideration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year.

Amount on which duty leviable in case of lease where no term is expressed.

26. In the case of a lease where no term is expressed, the average annual rent payable in respect of the property comprised therein shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the average annual rent payable under the lease for the ten years next after it commences.

Several instruments used in single transaction.

27. When more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of a mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument, whether the several instruments executed in such transaction are executed simultaneously or otherwise, and each of the other instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be collateral.

The parties may determine for themselves which of such instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal instrument : Provided that, where the instruments are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, the instrument liable to the highest of such rates shall be deemed to be the principal instrument.

Instruments coming within two or more of the definitions in section 3.

28. An instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the definitions in section three shall, when the instruments to which those definitions apply are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, be charged with the highest of such rates :

Instruments conveying several subject-matters.

Provided that, when any one of such instruments purports, for distinct considerations, to convey by way of sale, to lease, to give or to mortgage two or more subject-matters,

or to convey by way of sale, to lease or to give one subject-matter and to mortgage another,

such instrument shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties to which instruments effecting separately each of such conveyances, leases, gifts or mortgages would be liable under this Act. But where such instrument is stamped with an insufficient stamp, the value of such stamp may be taken into account in computing the aggregate amount so chargeable.

Consideration to be stated.

29. (*a.*)—When any moveable or immoveable property is sold or is leased in consideration of a fine or premium, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid or secured for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold or leased is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or lessee or in any other person by his direction.

Mortgage-money to be deemed purchase-money.

(*b.*)—When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration-money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under the first schedule to this Act shall be paid,

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same, or to indemnify the seller against the same.

(*c.*)—When one property is exchanged for another, and no money is paid for equality, the value of either property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of exchange: but where money is paid for equality, the amount so paid and the value of the property least in value shall be set forth as last aforesaid.

(*d.*)—When property is conveyed by way of gift the value of the property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of gift.

CHAPTER IV.

UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.

Instruments produced in Court to be examined.

30. Every Judge and head of a public office before whom any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act is produced, shall by himself or (in the case of the Judge of a High Court or a District Court) by such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, examine such instrument in order to ascertain whether the proper stamp-duty has been paid in respect thereof.

If such duty has not been paid in respect of such instrument, such Judge, head or officer, as the case may be, shall impound the same.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence.

31. No instrument chargeable under the first or second schedule shall be received in any Court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as evidence in any civil proceeding, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Provided that the Court or person having authority to receive evidence may, on the application of the person producing the instrument or his duly authorized agent, and on payment of the duty with which such instrument is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with interest on the amount so paid at the rate of *five* per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument,

and on payment of an additional duty of four times the proper stamp-duty or deficient portion thereof,

receive the instrument in evidence.

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid.

32. Whenever the filing or exhibition in a criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section 30 or 31 shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition except in cases under chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Procedure as to instruments impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence.

33. The Judge or person having authority to receive evidence shall send to the Collector—

(*a*) every instrument impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence;

(*b*) an authenticated copy of every instrument so impounded, which has been received in evidence, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount levied under section 31 in respect of such instrument.

No instrument impounded under section 30, and received in evidence, shall be returned to the person producing it unless and until the Collector informs the Court that its detention is no longer necessary.

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office.

34. When any instrument is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal Court, if it appear to the registering officer or to the head of such public office that the instrument is not duly stamped, he shall impound the instrument, and (unless he himself be the Collector) send it forthwith to the Collector.

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments other than bills and notes.

35. The Collector on receiving any instrument which has been sent to him under section 33 or 34, or which has come into his hands otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication under section 43, shall determine the duty (if any) with which the instrument is chargeable.

Certificate.

If it appear to him that the instrument is duly stamped, or that it is not chargeable with stamp-duty under the law in force in British India at the time of its execution, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and he shall, thereupon return such instrument to the person by whom it was produced or in whose possession it was found.

If it appears to him that the instrument is not duly stamped, the Collector shall require the person producing it, or in whose possession it has been found, to pay the proper stamp-duty or the amount required to make up the sum together with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument, and in case of failure to pay such duty and interest within fifteen days, the Collector may recover the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

The Collector may also prosecute any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp law with reference to such instrument, or to any instrument of which an authenticated copy has been sent to him under section 33.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under section 31 or 35.

36. When the stamp-duty with which any instrument is chargeable has been paid or recovered under section 31 or section 35, the Judge or the Collector, as the case may be, shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper stamp-duty has been levied upon it.

Every instrument so endorsed shall be returned on application to the person who produced it, or in whose possession it was found, provided that no instrument in respect of which a prosecution has been instituted shall be so returned until the prosecution has terminated.

Subject to the provision contained in section 48, such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of stamp-duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be admissible as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Right of person paying duty under section 31 or 35 when he is not bound to provide stamp.

37. When any duty has been levied under section 31 or section 35 from a person who is not bound under section 15 to provide the proper stamp, he shall be entitled, on production of the certificate mentioned in section 36 in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, to a decree against the person so bound under section 15 for the amount so levied.

Instruments chargeable with one anna duty.

38. Nothing contained in sections 31 and 35 applies to instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna only. Subject to the provisions of section 18, no such instrument shall be received in evidence for any purpose whatever, or be registered unless it has been stamped at the time of its execution or in accordance with the provisions of section 17.

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 18, 33 or 34.

39. If any instrument sent or returned under section 18, 33 or 34, be lost, destroyed or injured during transmission, the Court or officer sending or returning the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or injury.

The person producing any such instrument under section 30 or section 34 may require a copy thereof to be made at his expense and authenticated by the Judge, the registering officer, or the head of the office, as the case may be; and such copy shall be kept in the Court or Office until the Judge, registering officer, or head otherwise directs.

Procedure where receipts are required.

40. When any person from whom money or other moveable property exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is due or claimed to be due, pays or delivers such money or property, the person to whom the same is paid or delivered shall give a receipt for such money or property.

Stamping unstamped receipts.

41. When any receipt comes unstamped to the hands of the person to whom it is given, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing may require the person who gave it to pay the value of the said stamp.

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

42. Whoever affixes, in accordance with the stamp law, any adhesive stamp to any instrument liable to duty shall, at the time of affixing the same, cancel such stamp by writing across it his name or initials, or, if he be a partner, the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument.

CHAPTER V.

ADJUDICATION OF DOUBTS AS TO STAMPS.

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp.

43. When any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it desires to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall assess and charge the duty to which, in his judgment, the instrument is liable; and upon payment of such duty or of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable under this Act has been paid.

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise in all Courts and public offices as if originally executed on paper duly stamped:

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement—

(*a*) on any instrument executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution:

(*b*) on any instrument executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of two months after its arrival in British India: or

(*c*) on any instrument chargeable with the stamp-duty of one anna, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

Payments under section 43 how made.

44. The whole or any part of any payment under section 43 shall be made in stamps or in cash, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct by rules under section 101.

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

45. (*a.*)—The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may state any case coming before it under this Act, and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arise in the Presidency of Fort Saint George or the Presidency of Bombay, to the local High Court: if it arise in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces: if it arise in the Panjáb, to the Chief Court of the Panjáb: if it arise in the Central Provinces, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: and if it arise in any other part of British India, to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Reference to High Court.

(*b.*)—Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(*c.*)—If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

(*d.*)—The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded: and it shall send to the Revenue Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue Authority shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

46. If any Collector entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, and such authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty in conformity with such decision.

Procedure where Collector entertains doubt as to duty chargeable.

47. If any Court other than a High Court entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument produced before it, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court to which he is subordinate, and such Court shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Judge making the reference who shall dispose of the case conformably to such decision.

Procedure where Court entertains doubt as to duty on instrument.

48. When any subordinate civil Court makes any certificate or order under this Act or improperly admits in evidence any instrument not duly stamped, the Court to which an appeal lies from the decrees of such subordinate Court, or the High Court may—

Revision of certificates and orders.

(*a*) call for and revise such certificate or order, or

(*b*) direct the proper stamp-duty and additional duty to be levied on the instrument so admitted, or

(*c*) pass such other order in the matter as it thinks fit.

All duty directed to be levied under this section, may be levied as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

All certificates and orders of the Collector under this Act shall be open to revision by the Revenue Authority to which he is immediately subordinate, or by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority:

Provided that no order passed on the revision of any certificate or order under this section shall invalidate any registration or other proceeding, previously made or taken, of or upon an instrument endorsed by the Judge or Collector under section 36 or section 43.

CHAPTER VII.

FEES IN THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

49. The following fees shall be collected by adhesive stamps (namely):—

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides.

(*a*) fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, by virtue of the power conferred by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15;

(*b*) fees chargeable in each of such Courts under No. 14 of the fourth, and Nos. 16, 23, 24, 27 and 28, of the fifth, schedule.

50. No document of any of the kinds specified in the fourth or fifth schedule as chargeable with fees, shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

Fees on documents filed, &c., in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction.

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court;

In their appellate jurisdiction.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence;

As Courts of reference and revision.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision;

unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the same schedules as the proper fee for such document.

51. When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or attorney, as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee.

of the said High Courts, be referred to the Taxing-officer, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice appoints either generally or specially in this behalf.

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be Taxing-officer within the meaning of this section.

52. Nothing in this chapter applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary.

Saving of fees to certain officers of High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

53. Except in the Courts mentioned in Chapter VII, and subject to the exemptions contained in schedule six, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the said fourth or fifth schedule shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of such schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in Mufassal Courts or in public offices.

54. If any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or, in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct; and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Power to stamp document inadvertently received.

55. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Amended document.

56. The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows:—

Computation of fees payable in certain suits:

i. In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities or of other sums payable periodically) —according to the amount claimed:

for money:

ii. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year:

for maintenance and annuities

iii. In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value —according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint:

for other moveable property having a market-value:

iv. In suits—

(*a*) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

for moveable property of no market-value:

(*b*) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property.

(*c*) to obtain a declaration under the Specific Relief Act, section 42,

for a declaratory decree:

(*d*) to obtain an injunction,

for an injunction:

(*e*) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

for easements:

(*f*) for accounts—

for accounts:

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

In all such suits the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought:

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter; and such value shall be deemed to be—

for possession of land, houses and gardens:

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(*a*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable:

(*b*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid;

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable:

(*c*) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and nett profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such nett profits:

but where no such nett profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood:

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite

share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land:

Provided that, in the territories subject to the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency.

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment;

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years, and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment; and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted.

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or ryot shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue.

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden:

for houses and gardens:

vi. In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed:

to enforce a right of pre-emption:

vii. In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his nett profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint:

for interest of assignee of land-revenue:

viii. In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached:

to set aside an attachment:

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest:

ix. In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled,

to redeem:

and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage,

to foreclose:

or where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

according to the principal money for the time being secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge:

x. In suits for specific performance—

for specific performance.

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration:

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured:

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any), and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term:

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute:

xi. In the following suits between landlord and tenant, (namely)—

between landlord and tenant.

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, and

(*e*) to establish a right of occupancy—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint,

(*f*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, and

(*g*) to abate the rent of any tenant,—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated.

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed.

57. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue shall not exceed the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

Fees in certain suits by Government ryots in Madras.

58. The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant.

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation.

59. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual nett profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section 56, clauses v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court.

Power to ascertain nett profits or market-value.

60. If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the nett profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive,

Procedure where nett profits or market-value wrongly estimated.

may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee: but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or nett profits been rightly estimated:

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

61. In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed shall have been paid to the proper officer.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

When the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

62. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal, shall (subject to the provisions of section 54, clause (*b*) and section 568, clause (*c*) of the Code of Civil Procedure) be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed.

Decision of questions as to valuation.

Where any suit or appeal in which any such question has arisen comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, and such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section 60 shall apply.

63. When any appeal is presented to a civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, the memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the fee which would have been payable if the subject-matter had been such portion only; and, if on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree.

64. Where a suit embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits embracing separately each of such subjects would be liable under this Act.

Suit comprising more than one subject.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45.

65. No document mentioned in Schedule IV or Schedule V and requiring an adhesive stamp under the rules for the time being in force under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled in manner prescribed by such rules.

Cancellation of stamp.

66. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment.

Written examinations of complainants.

67. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence, other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without warrant, is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

Repayment of fees paid on applications to criminal Courts.

In the case mentioned in section 66, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination.

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant.

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court.

CHAPTER IX.

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

68. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

Relief where too high a court-fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration.

and delivers to such Court a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Court is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Court may at its discretion—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) order that another stamp be substituted for denoting the court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) order that an allowance for the difference between them, or a refund of the amount in money, be made as in the case of spoiled stamps.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

69. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Court that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

the Court may order the amount of the difference to be refunded, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the Court may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

70. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by court-fee.

71. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased, heretofore or hereafter granted, shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Provision for case where too low a court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

72. When any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a court-fee thereon, the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value, and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper court-fee, without any deduction of the court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the Court is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper court-fee, the Court may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 79.

73. In case of letters of administration on which too low a court-fee has been paid at first, the said authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had then been ascertained.

Executors, &c., not paying full court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

74. Where too low a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said authority and pay what is wanting to make up the court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper court-fee.

Collector to deliver or pay stamp or amount directed by Court.

75. When any Court orders under this chapter any stamp to be substituted or amount to be refunded, such stamp or amount shall be delivered or paid by any Collector to the person producing the Court's order or certificate authorizing such delivery or payment.

This chapter applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and XX of 1864.

76. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*), and to the holders of such certificates.

CHAPTER X.

REFUNDS.

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

77. Subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence, by affidavit or otherwise, which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

(1.) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated, or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any party, and for which stamp no money or other consideration has been paid or given to the attorney, pleader, or other person employed to transact the business intended to have been carried into execution thereby, or to the person by whom the same was written:

(2.) Any adhesive stamp which has never been used or affixed to any paper, but which has been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled or rendered unfit for use:

(3.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of the hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negociated, issued, or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner whatever, and which being a bill of exchange has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange to be afterwards written thereon:

(4.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note signed by or on behalf of the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such error or omission as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill or note:

(5.) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say:—

(*a*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning:

(*b*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit by reason of any error or mistake therein for the purpose originally intended:

(*c*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed:

(*d*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of the execution thereof by some material and necessary party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(*e*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted totally fails of the intended purpose:

(*f*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of registration within the time required by law becomes null and void:

(*g*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped:

(*h*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped:

Provided as follows:—

(1.) that in the case of an executed instrument,

(*a*) that instrument is given up to be cancelled:

(*b*) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent abroad, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in any part of British India:

(*c*) no suit has been instituted in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence:

(2.) that in the case of stamped paper, not having any executed instrument written thereon, and of an adhesive stamp not affixed to any material, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid.

Allowance for misused stamps.

78. When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument liable to duty a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not liable to any duty, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within

six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if liable to any duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused.

Allowance how to be made.

79. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Collector may give in lieu thereof other stamps of the same denomination and value, or, if required, and he thinks proper, stamps of any other denomination to the same amount in value, or, at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting the proper allowance on the purchase from Government of stamps of the like description.

Repurchase of stamps not wanted.

80. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector may, if he in his discretion think fit, repay to the applicant the amount or value of such stamp in money, deducting the proper discount, upon his delivering up the stamp to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by the applicant with a *bonâ fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full value thereof without any deduction (except only the amount of such discount), and that the stamp was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the application.

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal.

81. If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the appellate Court may grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal:

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment.

82. When an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day.

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake.

83. When an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the re-hearing, the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application.

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Refund where plaint rejected for merely technical defect.

84. When a plaint disclosing a reasonable case on the merits is presented to any civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects it, not for any substantial defect, but on account of a purely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute the same case in another form against the same defendant, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded to the plaintiff on his presenting an application to the Collector of the District in which the Court is situate, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described and that in his opinion the value of the stamp should be refunded.

Remission of additional duty levied under section 31.

85. The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may upon application remit wholly or in part any additional duty levied under section 31.

CHAPTER XI.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped.

86. Any person making, signing or issuing, or, except as provided in section 18, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped,

and any person making, executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for presenting, &c., unstamped foreign bills or notes.

87. Any person presenting for acceptance or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring or in any manner negociating, any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Refusal to give receipt.

88. Any person required by section 40 to give a receipt and refusing or neglecting to give the same shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps.

89. Any person required to cancel an adhesive stamp in manner directed by section 42, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

90. When a bill of exchange or policy of insurance purports to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, any person using the second or third of a set, the first of which has not been duly stamped, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not stating consideration.

91. If the full consideration-money or value is not set forth in any instrument as required by section 29, the grantor and grantee shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money or value had been duly set forth in such instrument, in addition to the duty actually paid for the same.

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration.

92. Any attorney, vakíl, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration-money or value is hereby required to be truly set forth,

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who knowingly inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration-money or value,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than five hundred rupees and not exceeding five thousand rupees.

Every attorney, vakíl, pleader and mukhtár convicted under this section shall, from the date of such conviction, be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakíl, pleader or mukhtár:

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money or value had been truly set forth as aforesaid.

Fraudulent removal, sale, &c., of adhesive stamps.

93. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again;

(*b*) sells or offers for sale or utters any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid;

(*c*) practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud the Government of any stamp-duty or court-fee,

shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of five hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a term which may extend to six months.

Penalty for stamp-vendor disobeying rules.

94. Any person appointed to sell stamps, who knowingly disobeys any rule made under section 101, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Reward to informers.

95. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Institution and conduct of prosecutions.

96. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be conducted by the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally or the Collector specially authorizes in that behalf.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

97. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Magistrate of Police, and, beyond those limits, by a Magistrate of the first class or a Magistrate of the second class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employment of single impressed stamp.

98. When an impressed stamp is used to defray the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, such amount shall be defrayed by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds one thousand rupees, in which case it may be defrayed by two or more impressed stamps of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required:

Provided that, when a single impressed stamp of any amount less than one thousand rupees is not procurable on application to the Collector or stamp-vendor appointed under the rules hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such stamp to defray the amount by two or more impressed stamps, of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required.

Employment of several stamped papers.

99. When more stamped papers than one are used under section 98 for an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, each paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument.

Power to reduce or remit rates of stamp-duty.

100. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties or fees chargeable under this Act on all or any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules, or on any particular class of such instruments, or on any of the instruments belonging to such class, or on any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons, or by or to any members of such class,

and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

Every such cancelment or variation shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

101. The Governor General in Council may from time to time frame rules consistent with this Act for regulating the following matters:—

(*a*) the description of stamp for denoting the duty or fee chargeable on every instrument under the stamp law:

(*b*) the supply and sale of stamps, the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons:

(*c*) the size and shape of the stamped paper to be used for bills of exchange:

(*d*) the classes of officers to be empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under chapter X, and the evidence which the Collector and such officers may require:

(*e*) the mode of cancelling court-fee stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected:

(*f*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under chapters VII and VIII:

Approval and publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.				PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Class I.				
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT SIGHT OR AT ANY PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT.*	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed ...	...	100	Two annas.
2. PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE.	and when the amount exceeds ...	100 but does not exceed ...	250	Four annas.
	Do. ...	250 do. ...	500	Eight annas.
	Do. ...	500 do. ...	750	Twelve annas.
	Do. ...	750 do. ...	1,000	One rupee.
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of		1,000	One rupee.
3. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH INSTRUMENT OF A LOAN MADE UPON THE DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS OR OTHER VALUABLE SECURITY.	...	...		One-half of the stamp-duty payable on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
4. POLICY OF INSURANCE.*				
Class II.				
5. BOND (NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ACT) FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT.	When the amount secured does not exceed ...		50	Four annas.
6. BOTTOMRY-BOND...	When such amount exceeds ...	50, but does not exceed ...	100	Eight annas.
7. RESPONDENTIA-BOND.	and for every ...	100 or part thereof		
8. SETTLEMENT.	in excess of ...	100 up to ...	1,000	Eight annas.
	and for every ...	1,000 or part thereof in excess of ...	1,000	Five rupees.

* NOTE.—When any bill or policy coming under No. 1 or No. 4 is drawn in a set, the proper stamp shall be borne by the first of the set, and the remaining parts must be stamped by the Collector "duty-paid."

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.			PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
		Rs.	
9. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT A PERIOD EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT.	...	...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the amount of such Bill or Note.
10. PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE.			
11. PARTITION-DEED	...	...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for an amount equivalent to the value of the entire property distributed.
12. ASSIGNMENT (OTHERWISE THAN BY INDORSEMENT) OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND, MORTGAGE-DEED, OR POLICY OF INSURANCE.	(*a*). When the amount or value of such interest does not exceed ...	... 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount or an amount equivalent to such value.
	(*b*). In any other case	... ...	Five rupees.
13. ADMINISTRATION-BOND.			
14. BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED FOR THE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF.	(*a*). When the amount secured does not exceed	... 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5).
	(*b*). In any other case	... ...	Five rupees.
15. CUSTOMS-BOND ...			
16. INDEMNITY-BOND.			
17. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION— OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN, OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE OF SUCH PROPERTY, OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED, OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING, OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK.	(*a*). Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed	... 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case	... ...	Five rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
18. AWARD ...	(*a*). Where the amount or value of the property in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case ...	Five rupees.
Class III.		
19. CONVEYANCE ...	When the amount paid or secured or the value expressed does not exceed 50	Eight annas.
	Exceeds ... 50 but does not exceed 100	One rupee.
20. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT, OR EXCHANGE OF ANY PROPERTY, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR.	For every ... 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to ... 1,000	One rupee.
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	Ten rupees.
21. TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION.	... ...	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance.
Class IV.		
22. MORTGAGE-DEED	(*a*). When possession of the property comprised therein is not given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the amount secured by such deed or instrument.
23. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHERCHARGE ON THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*b*). When possession of the property comprised therein is given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equivalent to the amount secured by such deed or instrument.
24. RELEASE OF ANY CLAIM OVER PROPERTY, WHETHER SECURED BY MORTGAGE-DEED OR NOT.	(*a*). If the amount of the claim does not exceed ... 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for such amount.
	(*b*). In any other case ...	Five rupees.
25. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*a*). If the consideration for which property was mortgaged does not exceed... 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance.
	(*b*). In any other case ...	Ten rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES.—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
26. LEASE ...	(*a*). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term—	
	(*aa*) of less than one year ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the whole amount payable under such lease.
	(*bb*) of not less than one year, but not more than three years.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 5) for the average annual rent reserved.
	(*cc*) exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the average annual rent reserved.
	(*b*). Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine.
	(*c*). Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine, in addition to the duty payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid.
27. SURRENDER OF LEASE.	(*a*). When the duty payable on the lease does not exceed five rupees.	The same duty as is payable on the lease.
	(*b*). In any other case	Five rupees.
28. COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, AND NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE FOURTH OR FIFTH SCHEDULE.	(*a*). If the duty payable on the original does not exceed eight annas.	The same duty as is payable on the original.
	(*b*). In any other case	Eight annas.
29. COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT UPON WHICH DUTY IS PAYABLE.	(*a*). If the duty payable on the original instrument is less than one rupee.	The same duty as is payable on the original.
	(*b*). In any other case	One rupee.

SCHEDULE II.

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
I.	
1.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, Share in a Company or Association, or Bill of Exchange	One anna.
2.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding ten rupees	
3.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association ...	
4.—DELIVERY ORDER	
5.—LETTER OF CREDIT	
6.—LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company or proposed Company, or in any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	
7.—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book, or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified and amounting to ten rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced or is acknowledged to be due (*a*)	
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of—	
(*a*).—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable	
(*b*).—Municipal Commissioners	
(*c*).—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate ...	
(*d*).—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	
9.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE	
10.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	
II.	
11.—BILL OF LADING (*b*)	Four annas.
12.—DOCK-WARRANT	
13.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government, upon the site of the village being changed, and accepts rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished	

NOTES.—(*a*). If the acknowledgment is accompanied by any promise to pay the amount acknowledged or any part thereof, the provisions of section 28 apply.

(*b*). When a Bill of lading is drawn in sets, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the sets.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
III.	
14.—AGREEMENT by the acceptor of the occupancy of land denoted by a survey number to pay revenue therefor under the Bombay Act I of 1865, section 28 (*c*) ...	Eight annas.
15.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act (*d*) ...	
16.—NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master or owner of a ship	
17.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the sole purpose of presenting one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction	
IV.	
18.—AFFIDAVIT	One rupee.
19.—CHARTER-PARTY	
20.—COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT	
21.—NOTARIAL ACT	
22.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act in a single transaction, not being the presentation of documents for registration	
23.—PROTESTS—	
A.—Of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note ...	
B.—Of the master or owner of a ship	
V.	
24.—CONVEYANCE OF ANY PROPERTY without consideration otherwise than by gift, exchange, or partition ...	Five rupees.
25.—INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	
27.—INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE	
28.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act for another in more than one transaction or generally ...	

NOTES.—(*c*). Provided that when the yearly revenue assessed on the land to which such agreement refers is less than eight annas, the agreement shall be subject to duty not exceeding the amount of such revenue.

(*d*). When two or more letters are tendered in evidence to prove any agreement between the writers thereof, it is sufficient if one of such letters is stamped as an agreement.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
VI.	
29.—COMPOSITION-DEED	Ten rupees.
30.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	
31.—INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT...	
32.—INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER under the Administrator General's Act (section 31)	
33.—LETTER OF LICENSE	
34.—LICENSE granted under the Arms Act (section 7) ...	
35.—REVOCATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property	
36.—THIRD CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
37.—THIRD CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
VII.	
38.—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
39.—DECLARATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property where made by any writing not being a Will	
40.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY ...	
41.—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
42.—SECOND CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
43.—SECOND CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
44.—THIRD CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	

NOTES.—(*d*). A third class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader* to practise in the Courts of Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

(2). *A Mukhtár* to practise in the Courts of Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

(3). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the office of a Collector or any office subordinate thereto.

(*e*). A second class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the District Courts and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(2). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the office of a Commissioner or any office subordinate thereto.

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
VIII.	
45.—FIRST CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)	Twenty-five rupees.
46.—FIRST CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)...	
47.—SECOND CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
IX.	
48.—FIRST CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)...	Fifty rupees.
X.	
49.—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India (under Act XV of 1859)	One hundred rupees.
XI.	
50.—ADMISSION AS AN ATTORNEY IN ANY HIGH COURT	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
XII.	
51.—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP OR CONTRACT whereby any person becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court ...	Five hundred rupees.
52.—ENROLMENT AS AN ADVOCATE OF ANY HIGH COURT	

NOTE.—(*f*.) A first class certificate authorizes—

(1). *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the High Court and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(2). *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the Board of Revenue or any office subordinate thereto.

SCHEDULE III.

EXEMPTIONS FROM STAMP-DUTY.

1. Affidavit when made—
   (*a*). for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance; or
   (*b*). for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or
   (*c*). as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.

2. Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
   (*a*). for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively;
   (*b*). made by ryots for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

3. Any instrument whether executed by or in favour of Government in cases where the Government would but for this exemption be liable to pay for the stamp thereon.

4. Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

5. Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No. XX of 1847, section 5.

6. Awards and agreements made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

7. Bond when executed by—
   (*a*). the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs), taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
   (*b*). headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Act III of 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
   (*c*). any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions of a charitable dispensary or hospital shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.

8. Contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner.

9. Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

10. Counterpart of any instrument exempted from stamp-duty by this Schedule.

11. Instrument of Apprenticeship relating to any poor child apprenticed by or at the sole charge of any public charity.

12. Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties.

13. Leases—
   (*a*). When granted to or by a person cultivating any land with his own hands, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease.
   (*b*). Of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, VII of 1875.

14. Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance:

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy of insurance, nothing shall be recoverable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.

15. Letters of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

16. Receipts—
   (*a*). given for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army when serving in such capacity:
   (*b*). given for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity:
   (*c*). given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said armies, and serving in such capacity:

SCHEDULE III—*concluded.*

EXEMPTION FROM STAMP-DUTY—*concluded.*

   (*d*). given for money or securities for money deposited in any bank or in the hands of any banker or person acting as a banker to be accounted for:

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

17. Receipt or discharge—
   (*a*). granted to a cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government, or (in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay) of inám lands: or
   (*b*). endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured.

18. Surrender of lease executed by a person cultivating the land with his own hand to his landlord.

19. Tenders to the Government of India on account of any loan.

20. Transfers by endorsement—
   (*a*). of a negotiable instrument or policy of insurance:
   (*b*). of securities of the Government of India.

SCHEDULE IV.

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any civil or revenue Court, except High Courts established by letters patent and Courts of Small Causes.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees	Five rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees ...	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees—For every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees	Twenty-five rupees.
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	
2. Plaint presented to any Court of Small Causes.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Eight annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees up to one hundred rupees	Eight annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees	One rupee.

SCHEDULE IV—*continued.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*continued.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
3. Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 42.	... ...	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
4. Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	... ...	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented.
5. Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	... ...	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented.
6. Applications under sections 523 or 525 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	(*a*).—When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 500.	One-half of the fee payable on a plaint in a suit.
7. Agreement under section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	(*b*).—In any other case	Twenty rupees.
8. An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—	
	(*a*).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas.
	(*b*).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	Eight annas.
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court	One rupee.
9. An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by any revenue Court—	
	(*a*).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court	Four rupees.
10. An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under Schedule I, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ...	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(*b*).—In any other case	Eight annas.

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
11. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay.*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees	Five rupees.
	If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
	And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
12. Certificate granted under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts.*)*		
13. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees	Two and a half per centum on such amount or value.
14. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed.	*Explanation.*—Property which a trustee has power to appoint as he thinks fit is property within the meaning of Nos. 12, 13 and 14.	

* NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realised by him under such certificate.

If the monies so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this Note, shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

SCHEDULE V.

FIXED FEES.

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
1. Application in writing, by any person having dealings with the Government, and relating exclusively to such dealings.	When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate.	One anna.
2. Application in writing, by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and relating exclusively to such engagement.	When presented to any officer of land-revenue.	
3. Application in writing, and relating to the conservancy or improvement of any place.	When presented to any Municipal Commissioner.	
4. Application in writing for the refund of any money paid by or on behalf of the applicant to Government.	When presented to any officer of the Customs, Excise or Revenue Department, or any Executive Authority.	
5. Application in writing for the renewal or refund of value of spoiled stamps.	When presented to any Collector or other officer authorized to grant such renewal or refund.	
6. Application in writing, in reference to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees in amount or value.	When presented to any civil Court subordinate to a district Court (under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877) or to a Collector or Revenue Officer subordinate to a Collector.	
7. Application in writing for the delivery of a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order, or a copy of any other document.	When presented to any Court or Executive Authority, and relating to a judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or authority or a record in such Court or the office of such Executive Authority.	
8. Petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877.	When presented to any Collector—	
	(*a*) by a person charged under Class III ...	One anna.
	(*b*) by a person charged under Class II ...	Four annas.
9. Application in writing under Chapter II, III, IV, X or XVI of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877.	When presented to any Civil Court subordinate to a High Court, and relating to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is not less than fifty rupees in amount or value ...	Four annas.

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
10. Application in writing for the determination by any Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant, or to deposit in any Court revenue or rent*.	.....	
11. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation guaranteeing the attendance of the person by whom or on whose behalf the bond or instrument is executed when required.	When given by direction of any Court or Executive Authority.	
12. Complaint in writing of any offence other than an offence for which a Police Officer may under the Criminal Procedure Code arrest without warrant.	When presented to any Criminal Court.	
13. Copy—duly authenticated—of any document taken out of a Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office or from the Office of any Commissioner or Magistrate and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	For every sheet of paper on which such copy is engrossed.	Eight annas.
14. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. XVI of 1838, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876.	.....	
15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary tenure in the Province of Oudh.	.....	
16. Undertaking under the Indian Divorce Act, section 49.	.....	

* *Note.*—Provided that the proper fee to be paid upon the deposit, in any Court in the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of rent not exceeding the sum of fifteen rupees, shall be as follows:—

If the amount deposited does not exceed two rupees eight annas ... One anna.

If the amount deposited exceeds two rupees eight annas but does not exceed five rupees ... ... Two annas.

If the amount deposited exceeds five rupees but does not exceed ten rupees ... ... Four annas.

If the amount deposited exceeds ten rupees but does not exceed fifteen rupees ... ... Six annas.

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
17. Application in writing not otherwise provided for by this Act.	(*a*).—When presented to any Court other than a High Court, or to a Collector or any Officer subordinate to a Collector or any Magistrate	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When presented to any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority or to a Commissioner	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When presented to any High Court ...	Two rupees.
18. Mukhtárnáma or Wakálatnáma for the conduct of any one case.	(*a*).—When filed in any Court other than a High Court or before any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner or Chief Controlling Authority.	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When filed before a Commissioner ...	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When filed in any High Court or before any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Officer	Two rupees.
19. Memorandum of appeal under section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877, or from any order under any other Act for the time being in force not being a decree or having the force of a decree.	(*a*).—When presented to any Civil Court other than a High Court or any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner and Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority ...	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When presented to any Commissioner ...	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When presented to any High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority	Two rupees.
20. Summons to compel the attendance of any witness or defendant.*	(*a*).—When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority or by a Magistrate	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court or a Commissioner	One rupee.
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	Two rupees.

* *Note.*—The Code of Civil Procedure (section 64) requires the issue of a *separate* summons to each defendant, but in the case of witnesses each summons may include three persons, provided such witnesses all reside in the same town or village or within a distance of three miles from each other.

SCHEDULE V—*concluded.*

FIXED FEES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.		PROPER FEE.
21. Warrant of arrest or attachment of property.	(*a*).—When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or by a Magistrate	One rupee.
	(*b*).—When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court, or a Commissioner	Two rupees.
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	Four rupees.
22. Application under Act No. X of 1859, section 26, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, section 9, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, section 37. 23. Caveat. 24. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866. 25. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights.	... ...	Five rupees.
26. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit.	(*a*).—To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any revenue Court: (*b*).—To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates: (*c*).—To set aside an award: (*d*).—To set aside an adoption: (*e*).—Where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by the Act.	Ten rupees.
27. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under section 44 of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section 45 of the same Act. 28. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Pársí Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	... ...	Twenty rupees.

SCHEDULE VI.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES.

1. Application in writing—

(*a*). To a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement.

(*b*). Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government.

(*c*). For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagment with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently.

(*d*). For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent.

(*e*). By a witness for the return of a document filed by him in obedience to a summons.

(*f*). Containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police-officer, or to or before the Heads of Villages or the Village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay.

(*g*). For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests.

(*h*). For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes.

(*i*). Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

(*j*). For the payment of money admitted to be due by Government to the applicant.

2. Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

3. Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise.

4. Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company.

5. Copies—

(*a*). Of any document required for public purposes the fee chargeable on which but for this exemption would be paid by Government.

(*b*). Of final sentences or orders passed by criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by section 273 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal: provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

(*c*). Of the judgment or order given by a criminal Court under section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the accused person or person affected by such judgment or order: provided that such person is in jail, or the Court for some special reason sees fit to give such copy free of cost.

(*d*). Of village-settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations.

SCHEDULE VI—*concluded.*

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

List of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in settlement Courts.

(*e*). Of awards and agreements under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes furnished to persons claiming under such awards or agreements.

Nothing in this number applies to—

(1). Copies of judicial proceedings, or

(2). Copies of village settlement-records other than the list aforesaid filed in any Court or Office.

6. Declarations mentioned in section 118 and section 164 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

7. First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court.

8. Petitions—

(*a*). by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers;

(*b*). of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No. XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax;

(*c*). presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No. II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*);

(*d*). under the Christian Marriage Act, sections 45 and 48;

(*e*). of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No. IV of 1871;

(*f*). or applications, memoranda of appeal and the proceedings under the Oudh Taluqdárs Relief Act, the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, and Bombay Act No. VI of 1862.

9. Plaints—

(*a*). presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court;

(*b*). in suits tried by Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George;

(*c*). and processes in suits before District Panchayats in the same Presidency;

(*d*). in suits before Collectors under Madras Regulation XII of 1816 and Madras Act No. VIII of 1865.

10. Power-of-attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity.

11. Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the fourth Schedule No. 12, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters, or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees.

12. Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit.

SCHEDULE VII.

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright	In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty."
XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	In section eight, the words "and shall be engrossed upon a stamp-paper of the value of ten rupees. The stamp-paper shall be furnished by the person applying for the license."
XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders	Sections ten and twenty-two.
XVIII of 1869 ...	The General Stamp Act ...	The whole.
VII of 1870 ...	The Court Fees Act ...	The whole.
XX of 1870 ...	Amending Act VII of 1870...	The whole
XXIV of 1870 ...	Oudh Talukdárs Relief Act ...	Section twenty-four.
II of 1874 ...	Administrator General's Act...	In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and."
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates and Letters of Administration	Section six.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The provisions of the law relating to stamp-duties and Court-fees are now contained in six different Acts, and numerous orders of the Governor General in Council notified from time to time in the Government Gazette during the last seven years. It is desirable for the convenience of the public to bring these provisions within the compass of a single enactment, and it is proposed to take this opportunity to introduce measures for the improved working of the law, which experience has shown to be much needed, and at the same time to provide for the acquisition of a moderate increase of revenue from stamp-duties.

2. Such increase is to be obtained partly by the amendment of those provisions of the law which are specially designed to protect the revenue from loss through evasion of the payment of the proper stamp-duty, and partly by the enhancement of the present rates of duty in certain cases.

3. There is reason to believe that the obligation of stamping documents at the time of their execution is at present largely evaded. Prosecutions for such evasion are rarely resorted to, and the criminal penalties provided by the existing law may be said to be almost inoperative, so that frauds upon the revenue are systematically practised in the belief that the worst result to be apprehended from their detection is the levy of a fine of a certain fixed amount, in addition to the unpaid duty. The most important object to be kept in view consequently in the framing of a new Stamp Bill is to stop, as far as may be practicable, every hole of escape from the liability which the law imposes upon the executant of instruments subject to stamp-duty.

4. The new preventive provisions are contained in sections 30, 31, 33, 35 and 37, and their main object is to secure the proper scrutiny of instruments liable to stamp-duty when produced by their possessors, and the effective working of the criminal penalty-clauses as a deterrent to wilful evasions.

5. It has been shown that, in the present state of the law, the obligation to see that all documents produced in Courts and public offices are properly stamped is generally ignored unless and until the parties producing them desire to put the documents in evidence. It is not an uncommon thing for persons to produce documents improperly stamped, and on being told that they will have to pay a specified amount by way of penalty, to withdraw the documents and forego putting them in evidence; and in such cases they are allowed to escape punishment

for the offence which they have committed in not stamping or sufficiently stamping their instruments, and which is not the less an offence against the law and punishable as such, whether they wish to use the instrument or not.

6. Further, where the presiding Judge or officer does take cognizance of the omission to use a proper stamp, some difficulty is found in securing the due punishment of the offender owing to the obscure and somewhat conflicting provisions of the existing law as to the constitution of an "offence." Whilst, on the one hand, the criminal penalty is declared to be incurred upon the mere fact of under-stamping, on the other the provisions relating to the procedure to be followed on the production of unstamped documents deal prominently with the question of intention on the part of the producer, and the Courts generally ignore the presumption of fraudulent intention in the absence of proof of the existence of such intention. As such proof is not forthcoming, the producer of the instrument almost invariably escapes, mulcted only in the civil penalty which the Court is empowered to levy at its own discretion and without reference to other authority.

7. To meet this state of things, it is provided in section 30 of the Bill that every Court and head of an office shall take notice of and examine all instruments produced before them, that they shall determine whether the instrument is properly stamped, and, if not, shall impound it. Section 31 provides for dealing with an impounded instrument which is required to be put in evidence, so that there may be no obstruction to the administration of justice, whilst section 33, amongst other things, provides that this detention of the document and levy of a validating fine in the form of additional duty shall in no case protect the person responsible for the under-stamping from the criminal penalties to which his offence renders him liable. Section 35 prescribes the course to be followed by the Collector when under-stamped documents or copies thereof come into his hands, and section 36 determines the effect of the realization of the deficient duty as regards the validity of the instrument, and provides for the ultimate disposal of the latter—according as a criminal prosecution may or may not be undertaken.

8. Section 37 contains an entirely new provision and one that seems likely to stimulate the production of instruments liable to stamp-duty and not properly stamped.

It frequently happens that the person interested in putting in evidence an insufficiently stamped document was not bound by law to bear the expense of the stamp that should have been used at the time of its execution, yet he has to bear the penalty incurred through the laches of the actual defaulter. As a consequence of this state of the law, the person interested in producing the document is often deterred from so doing by the consideration of the penalty. In such cases it cannot be doubted that production will be greatly facilitated by the provisions of this section which enable the producer to throw the cost of producing the unstamped or improperly stamped document upon another person.

9. Important changes are proposed in regard to some of the instruments chargeable with *ad valorem* duties specified in the first Schedule, namely, Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, Bonds, Conveyances, Policies of Insurance and other instruments such as Promissory Notes, Leases and Mortgage-deeds which are subject to the same duties as Bills of Exchange, Bonds and Conveyances respectively.

10. Under the present law all Bonds and Conveyances in which the amount secured, or consideration stated, ranges between Rs. 50 and Rs. 10,000, and other instruments similarly chargeable, are subject to rates of stamp-duty equivalent to 1 and ½ per cent., respectively, on the maximum amount of each step in the scale of ascents by which the assessment is regulated. So far, with one exception only, to be presently stated, the sliding scale of rates of stamp-duty follow the plan of the English stamp law, but the tax is as much heavier in proportion in this country as the rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee and one anna respectively exceed in value the shilling, its half and quarter, and one penny. The exception adverted to is that, whereas in the English scale of ascents there is no intermediate step between £100 and £200 or £200 and £300, and so on, in the Indian stamp law the ascents between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 are by steps of Rs. 500.

11. When the amount involved in the instrument chargeable with stamp-duty exceeds Rs. 10,000, the percentage of charge is, by the present stamp law in this country, diminished as the amount upon which the duty is assessed increases; whereas under the English law the same proportion of charge is maintained throughout, whatever may be the amount of the subject-matter of the instrument liable to stamp-duty.

12. The rates of stamp-duty also charged on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes other than those payable on demand are, relatively to the duties chargeable on Bonds and Conveyances under the Indian stamp law, lower than the English rates. For, whilst the stamp law in England imposes on Conveyances, Bonds and Bills of Exchange the duty of 12*d.*, 6*d.* and about 1⅓*d.* for every £10, here the rates on those three classes of instruments are 16 annas, 8 annas and about 1 anna for every Rs. 100 respectively.

13. The principle of the changes now proposed may be said to be the equalisation of the existing rates of percentage of duty upon the amount taxed and their adjustment to the English standard—the rupee and its halves and quarters being taken as the equivalent of the shilling and its halves and quarters respectively, and the anna as equal to the penny.

14. Some increase also in regard to the duty leviable on documents of certain amounts above Rs. 1,000 but below Rs. 10,000 is involved in the proposed conversion of the intermediate steps between those amounts from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of bringing the Indian, into precise conformity with the English, scale of ascents.

15. The minimum rate of stamp-duty now payable in the case of Bonds is to be omitted. It is thought that all instruments of this class—however low may be the amount involved—can without any hardship bear a four annas tax; whilst so comparatively numerous are the Bonds or other instruments of obligation in respect of amounts not exceeding twenty-five rupees that the additional rate of two annas to which it is proposed to subject them is likely to produce a material increase of revenue.

16. It is proposed to include Policies of Insurance on life in the general class of instruments of insurance liable to stamp-duty, and to double the existing rates of charge on these instruments generally; this change is in fact nothing more than a reversion to the rates chargeable on these documents previously to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869. Then there was no exception in favour of Life Policies; and instruments of insurance generally were charged at the rate of 8 annas per Rs. 1,000 of the amount insured.

17. Instruments guaranteeing the repayment of loans made upon the deposit of valuable securities are by the present law subjected to a small fixed duty of two rupees only, without reference to the amount of the loan or the extent of the accommodation obtained through the transaction. It seems more equitable and consistent with the general principles which govern the determination of stamp-duties that these instruments should be taxed according to the amount involved in the transaction; hence it is proposed to substitute an *ad valorem* for a fixed duty, and, having regard to the short period for which the loan is granted, to assess the new duty at one-half of the rate applicable to Bills of Exchange.

18. The Bill provides also for the revival of the rule, in regard to the duty leviable on certain promissory notes, which was in force previous to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869, under which a promissory note made payable at some time exceeding one year from the date of the note was liable to the same rate of duty as a Bond. As the obligatory instrument ordinarily executed in this country when loans are taken—the "tamassúk"—is more of the nature of a promissory note than a bond, it seems probable that some unnecessary sacrifice of revenue has resulted from the relinquishment of the former mode of assessment to which it is now proposed to revert in these cases.

19. The limit of amount within which cheques and other orders for the payment of money and receipts are exempted from any stamp-duty is to be reduced from twenty to ten rupees. The payment of one anna stamp-duty can hardly be considered an oppressive tax in such cases, whilst so comparatively numerous are the transactions of this kind involving small amounts, that the abolition of the exemption in respect of sums ranging between twenty and ten rupees is likely to secure a considerable increase of revenue. Further, the Bill aims at the enforcement of the delivery of a receipt for the payment of any amount in excess of ten rupees in satisfaction of a debt. Under the present law a person receiving money in payment of a debt above a certain amount is obliged to grant a receipt to the payer if the latter demands it. This enactment has been found by experience to attain its object but very imperfectly, as the payers are generally too indifferent about the matter to exercise their legal right, and consequently the payee it is believed, in a large number, if not the majority, of cases, escapes his obligation. As the obligation was imposed solely in the interest of the revenue, the principle on which it rests is not overstrained by the provision of the Bill which, upholding the obligation of the payee, dispenses with the antecedent condition for its enforcement.

20. The duty chargeable on instruments evidencing an appraisement or an award is raised by the Bill to about five times its present amount. Before 1869, these documents were not subject to any stamp-duty: the tax then imposed was purely experimental. The increase now proposed still leaves instruments of this description more lightly taxed than they are in England.

21. The Bill substitutes an *ad valorem* rate of duty for the fixed amount now chargeable on Partition-deeds. That amount is Rs. 16 and in some cases proves such a heavy tax that the matter has been made the subject of a reference to Government; an equal charge on all partitions without reference to the value of the property divided must work unsatisfactorily. An *ad valorem* duty is a more equitable form of charge, and the rate has been assimilated to that of bonds, which is one-half of the rate to which ordinary deeds of conveyance are subject.

22. An *ad valorem* charge is also proposed in lieu of a fixed duty for instruments of gift and exchange. All fixed duties are more or less objectionable, as they must either be pitched so low as to bring in no appreciable amount of revenue, or they must press with undue severity in cases in which the property concerned is of inconsiderable value. The difficulty of imposing *ad valorem* duties in these cases arises out of the want of a safe basis for their assessment, there being no consideration expressed in the instruments to be charged. It is proposed to surmount this difficulty by imposing on the parties the obligation of stating truly—under heavy penalties for fraudulent statements—the approximate value of the subject of the deed of gift or exchange.

23. The stamp-duties heretofore chargeable on pleaders' and múkhtars' certificates under the Pleader's Act are included in the Bill as part of the scheme of consolidation. It seems only just and consistent that advocates and attorneys should be similarly taxed in respect of the practice of their profession in the Courts of this country, and it is proposed to subject them to the payment of five hundred rupees, and two hundred and fifty rupees stamp-duty, respectively, on their enrolment as advocates and attorneys of a High Court. The members of the faculty practising in the Courts of England, Ireland and Scotland are somewhat similarly taxed in respect of such practice.

24. The only changes in the rates of Court-fees contemplated by the Bill are (1) in respect of suits instituted in the Courts of Small Causes, (2) the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration, and (3) the fees leviable for the service of processes.

25. The new rates for Small Cause Court suits involve a decrease of 2½ per cent. in the case of suits of this class instituted in the Presidency Towns, and a proportionate increase of the rates heretofore obtaining in such Courts situated outside those towns.

The present rates in the Presidency Towns are 2 annas per rupee or 12½ per cent. Elsewhere they are the same as in other Courts, namely, 7½ per cent. on the average amount involved in the suit. The town rate is clearly too high and some relief is called for. This, it is thought, may be

unobjectionably given by the application of the equalisation principle; and the enhancement of the rate heretofore levied in the Mufassal Small Cause Court is defensible on the ground that, as the judicial agency and general machinery of these Courts is more costly than those of the ordinary Civil Courts, whilst a complete determination of the matter in dispute is obtained in the one class of Courts and not in the other, equitable considerations admit of a higher rate of charge upon the litigants in the former case than in the latter.

26. Up to 1870 no stamp-duty was charged on Letters of Administration to the effects of deceased persons or Probates of Wills. The rate of duty then fixed was tentative and expressly declared to be subject to revision on the occasion of the next amendment of the law on the subject; it is now proposed to increase it from two, to two and a half per centum.

27. The fees now chargeable for the service of processes issuing from the Civil, Revenue and Criminal Courts are fixed by rules framed by the High Courts. It is proposed to substitute for this procedure the fixed rates specified under Nos. 20 and 21 of the fifth schedule of the Bill, and to discontinue the provisions of the existing law for the regulation of the process-serving establishments.

The experience gained through the working of the present system, as to the actual cost of serving processes, renders possible the determination of the amount of the fee required in the case of each kind of process to cover the cost of its service; and it seems desirable not only that the Court-fees of this class should, like all other fees leviable under the Court-fees Act, be fixed by the Act itself, but that the regulation of the establishments to be maintained for the service of processes should be under the exclusive control of the Executive authorities.

28. It is often asserted that the provisions of the stamp law are so complicated as to be ill-understood by the public generally, and on this ground a disposition has been shown sometimes on the part of the administrators of the law to excuse, or take a very lenient view of, non-compliance with its requirements; the Bill has been framed therefore with the special endeavour to render the requirements of the law generally intelligible, by large additions to the interpretation-clauses, improved arrangement of its provisions and a simpler classification of the contents of the schedules.

29. The other alterations of the existing law contained in the Bill relate chiefly to matters of detail or procedure, are of minor importance, and do not appear to call for any special explanation.

SIMLA;
The 25th September 1877.

F. R. COCKERELL.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[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 10th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 17 OF 1877.

A Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs; and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23.

1. For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say)—

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

"23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively."

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873.

2. After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted :—

Transfer of ministerial officers.

"24 A. The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control.

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Madras Government and the Madras High Court desire that the District Judges should have the power of suspending or removing ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs in addition to the power which they now possess under Act III of 1873, section 23, of approving and confirming those officers. The first section of the Bill is intended to effect this object.

Powers, resembling those conferred by Act VI of 1871, section 37, are also given to transfer ministerial officers from one Court to another.

SIMLA;
The 19th September 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following preliminary 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 10th October 1877 :—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the papers specified in the appendix, and have the honour to present this preliminary report.

2. This Bill, of which a draft, hereinafter called the draft Bill, was prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, is intended to be one of the chapters of the Indian Civil Code, and was introduced and referred to a Select Committee in December 1867. The then mercantile members of Council, while admitting the desirability of codification, objected to the draft Bill on account of its deviations from English law. In order to obviate this objection several alterations have now been made in its substantial provisions. The Bill has also been re-arranged; and some additions have been made in order to supply omissions. These changes, which embody most of the suggestions contained in the papers mentioned in the appendix, will appear in detail from this report.

3. It may, however, be convenient, before proceeding further, to notice briefly the alterations which have been made in order to render the Bill conformable to English law.

4. The draft Bill provided that an indorsee for value after maturity should have only the rights of his indorser. This does not except the case of a bill of exchange drawn or accepted for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon: we have added an exception in section 80 in order to meet this case.

5. The draft Bill discarded days of grace: we have recognised this usage in sections 87 and 88 of the present Bill. The change has involved (in section 22) a slight alteration of the definition of "maturity."

6. The draft Bill also made all instruments which fell due upon a holiday payable on the next succeeding business day instead of, as in English law, on the next preceding business day, except in the case of a public holiday. We have in section 26 adhered to the English law, and have provided that, besides the usual public holidays, such days shall be public holidays within the meaning of the Act as the Local Government may declare.

7. The draft Bill made no provision for the case in which interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a note or bill. It merely provided that interest at the current rate should be payable on a bill dishonoured by non-acceptance, but only from the maturity of the instrument. The same rule was adopted in the case of dishonour by non-payment of a note, bill or cheque. We have substituted the English law on this subject by declaring (section 101) that, where interest is expressly provided for in the note or bill, it shall be calculated, as against all parties, at the specified rate from the date of the instrument until tender or realization of the amount due. Where no interest is specified we have declared (section 101), that, except in cases within section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code, interest shall run at six per cent. per annum from the date at which the amount ought to have been paid by the party charged. We have also added an explanation that an indorser can only be charged with such interest from the date of the receipt by him of notice of dishonour.

8. We have restored (section 117) the rule, which the draft Bill omitted, that a notice of dishonour must inform the party to whom it is given that he will be held liable.

9. The draft Bill provided that when a note, bill or cheque had been lost, or would not be produced by the owner, he might nevertheless enforce his claim against the maker or acceptor if he gave security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to indemnify the defendant against the claims of any other person upon the instrument. No provision was made for an action against the indorser. The English law, however, provides (17 & 18 Vict., c. 125, section 87=Act V of 1866, section 14) that, in *any* action upon a negotiable instrument, the loss of it shall not be set up as a defence if an indemnity is given, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person. And the owner of such a document was always entitled in equity to demand payment on giving a sufficient indemnity. We have, therefore, considered that we should correctly embody the English law by providing (section 103) that any person liable to pay and paying the amount due on a note, bill or cheque shall be entitled to be indemnified; and by leaving (section 8) the liability of all parties the same as if the instrument had been forthcoming.

10. The draft Bill extended to instruments payable to order the principle upon which protection is afforded by English law to the party primarily liable upon an instrument payable to bearer. The acceptor, maker or indorser of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, but not of an instrument payable to order, is, by English law, discharged by payment to any person in possession of the instrument, if the payer has no reason to believe the possessor is not the true holder. We have in section 104, clause (*c*), restricted the protection to such instruments.

11. The Bill as now altered consists of fourteen chapters. In the first chapter we have inserted the usual preliminary matter. We have (section 1) excluded hundís from the operation of the Bill. We have provided (section 2) for the repeal of some enactments which are replaced by the provisions of the Bill.

12. Section 3 contains a definition of the term "banker" drawn from 39 & 40 Vict., c. 80, s. 3, and of "Notary Public." Notaries are seldom found in the Mufassal, and the Bill provides that their functions may be exercised by persons appointed for that purpose by the Governor General in Council.

13. Chapter II deals with notes, bills and cheques, bills in sets and crossed cheques. We have here substituted definitions which appear to be more comprehensive and accurate than those in the draft Bill. For instance, according to the original definitions, a bill of exchange differs from a cheque only in requiring that the money ordered by the instrument to be paid should be held at the disposal of the drawer—a distinction which appears to us inaccurate, as a bill of exchange is in law, equally with a cheque, assumed to be drawn against funds in the hands of the drawee. Again, the definition of a cheque would include such an instrument as a tradesman's bill on which the debtor writes an order to pay for presentation to a cash-keeper—the ordinary mode of paying bills in mercantile houses, at least in Calcutta, and one adopted by many private persons. According to the draft Bill such an instrument would apparently be negotiable—a very serious result indeed. Again, the definition of a cheque does not require that it should be drawn upon a banker or a person acting as such, nor that it should be payable on demand. These are only a few of what seemed to us the more obvious omissions. We have, therefore, framed definitions which we think will include all the essentials of these instruments.

14. Section 8 defines the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque as a person entitled in his own name to the possession of it and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto. The holder of an instrument at the time of its loss or destruction also comes within the definition. The corresponding provision of the draft Bill seemed to us vague and unsatisfactory in its definition of "holder," and it was not consistently applied in the substantive provisions of the Bill.

15. In section 15 we have modified the definition of indorsement in the draft Bill by providing that it must be made for the purpose of negotiation. We have also included in the definition a like signature upon a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument.

16. We have added a section (17) providing, in accordance with English law, that, when an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall be taken to be that which the holder elects.

17. In section 19 we have supplied an omission in the draft Bill by providing that an instrument in which no time for payment is specified and all cheques are payable on demand.

18. Section 20 provides for the filling up by the holder of blanks in a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, but not completed when issued. The holder may complete the instrument for any amount covered by the stamp. To this section is added as an illustration section 9 of the draft Bill.

19. To the four presumptions as to negotiable instruments contained in the draft Bill and stated in section 27 of the present Bill, we have added presumptions that an accepted bill was accepted within a reasonable time after date and before maturity; that every bill or note receipted on the back was paid by the acceptor or maker, that is, by the party primarily liable to pay; and that a lost instrument was duly stamped.

20. In addition to the provisions of the draft Bill as to bills in sets, we have (section 29) provided for the right of that holder of one of the parts who first acquires title to his part to possession of the other parts. We have also defined an acceptor in section 7 so as to include an acceptor of a set of bills.

21. In sections 30 to 37 (both inclusive) we have substituted the provisions of the recent English Act (39 & 40 Vict., c. 81) for the sections of the draft Bill relating to crossed cheques.

22. Chapter III deals with the parties to negotiable instruments.

23. Section 38, after providing that all persons capable of contracting may be parties to notes, bills and cheques, adds that a minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

24. Section 39 provides for persons binding themselves through their authorized agents, and adds that a general authority is not sufficient for this purpose, and that an authority to draw a bill does not of itself authorize an indorsement.

25. Sections 41 and 42 provide for the liability of partners on notes, bills and cheques; and section 43 applies the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 42, 43 and 45 and chapter XI, to the rights and liabilities of partners created thereby, as well as to joint rights and liabilities.

26. Section 45 defines the liability of the drawee of a bill or cheque.

27. Section 46 extends to the case of the maker of a note, a definition contained in section 60 of the draft Bill of the liability of the acceptor of a bill of exchange.

28. Section 47 adds to the category of persons who (according to section 61 of the draft Bill) can accept a bill, all or some of several joint drawees.

29. Section 49 provides that every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course, that is, to a *bonâ fide* holder for value.

30. Section 50 lays down that the maker of a note or cheque, the drawer of a bill until acceptance, and the acceptor are ordinarily the principal parties to the bill and the other parties their sureties; and section 51 adds that each prior party is a principal as regards the holder, and that the intermediate parties between such prior party and the holder are sureties for him. By section 52 the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 132 to 147 (both inclusive) are rendered applicable to these relations of suretyship.

31. We have added a section (54) estopping the maker of a note, the drawer of a bill or cheque and the acceptor of a bill for the honour of the drawer from denying the original validity of the instrument.

32. Section 55 adopts, with modifications, the provisions of section 117 of the Evidence Act, 1872, and of sections 36 and 62 of the draft Bill, which estop the acceptor from denying

the drawer's signature. The estoppel is, we think, properly confined by this section to suits by holders other than the drawer.

33. Section 56 estops the maker of a note and the acceptor of a bill payable to order from denying the payee's capacity to indorse.

34. Section 57 adds to the estoppel against denying false signatures, contained in section 35 of the draft Bill, an estoppel against denying the capacity to contract of any prior party to a negotiable instrument in suit.

35. Section 58 also carries on the same subject by declaring the acceptor of a bill with a forged indorsement not to be thereby relieved from liability if he knew it to be forged at the time of acceptance; and section 59 declares that the acceptor of a bill drawn in a fictitious name is not thereby relieved from liability to pay upon an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

36. These sections supply some omissions in the draft Bill, and, we think, adequately provide for the due currency of negotiable instruments when once put into circulation and for the protection of their holders.

37. The Bill then goes on to deal with the consideration for negotiable instruments and to protect the holder for value of instruments with respect to which there may have been originally no consideration, or a subsequent failure of consideration, wholly or in part.

38. These sections (60 to 63, both inclusive) are substantially taken from the draft Bill. We have added an illustration to section 62.

39. Chapter IV deals with negotiation.

40. To section 64, which is substantially the same as section 18 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation to the effect that an instrument delivered upon a condition which has not happened is not negotiable except by a holder for value and without notice of such condition.

41. Where the holder of a note or bill payable to or to the order of a specified person delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, we think that (with reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 36 and 37) the transferee should not be required to sue in the name of his transferor. We have framed section 66 accordingly.

42. In section 67 we have, in substantial accordance with section 40 of the draft Bill, dealt with the case of a *bonâ fide* holder for value of a bill transferred without indorsement. In such a case we have declared the holder entitled to a return of the consideration if the bill is, after the transfer, avoided on account of any matter prior to the transfer, provided such return is claimed within a reasonable time.

43. Section 71 describes the parties who may indorse and negotiate negotiable instruments. The draft Bill does not appear to provide with sufficient clearness for this matter.

44. Section 76 embodies section 23 of the draft Bill: but it completes that section by enacting that an indorsement of a negotiable instrument for part of the amount due thereon transfers a right to retain the instrument and to receive and recover such part in the name of the indorser.

45. Section 77 provides that no agreement which is not expressed on the instrument or which is collateral thereto shall be binding upon holders for value or those deriving title from such holders. This section embodies and supplements the corresponding provisions of the draft Bill: of which section 42 provided that the title of an indorsee should not be affected by transactions independent of the instrument; and section 99 that a holder in due course should not be affected by any agreement between two signers as to the order of their liability unless such agreement appeared on the face of the instrument. The section as now drawn extends the draft sections to holders for value and to holders deriving title from holders for value; and also extends section 99 to all agreements not expressed on the instrument.

46. Chapter V deals with presentment for acceptance and presentment for payment.

47. Section 82 states the essentials of presentment for acceptance in the case of bills payable at or after sight, to which the draft Bill, section 56, clause (1), refers as bills payable after demand. We have added a provision that presentment must be made by a person entitled to demand acceptance; and we have provided for the case in which the drawee cannot after reasonable search be found, and also for the case of a bill directed to the drawee at a particular place.

48. Section 83 provides for presentment for sight of a promissory note payable at a certain period after sight—a matter unnoticed by the draft Bill.

49. Section 84 alters section 56, clause (3), of the draft Bill by restricting the time allowed to the drawee for deliberation to the departure of the next post, if that should happen within the twenty-four hours otherwise allowed. This is the English rule upon the subject.

50. Sections 85 and 86 lay down the general rule for presentment for payment, which is not distinctly laid down in the draft Bill.

51. Section 87, as to presentment for payment of inland instruments payable after date or sight, embodies section 133 of the draft Bill; but we have excluded cheques from this section; as we have provided (section 19), in accordance with English law, that such instruments are only payable on demand.

52. Section 88 provides for presentment for payment of an inland note payable by instalments—a matter omitted from the draft Bill.

53. Section 90 modifies sections 139 and 140 of the draft Bill by requiring, in accordance with English law, that an instrument drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must,

in order to charge the maker or drawer, be presented for payment at that place. The draft Bill allows presentment to be made in such cases at the place of business or residence of the maker or acceptor.

54. Section 91 embodies the general rule as to the place of presentment.

55. Section 92 extends the rule in section 141 of the draft Bill as to personal presentment to the case of presentment for acceptance.

56. Section 93 taken together with section 105 embodies section 101 of the draft Bill, with the modification that the presentment of a cheque must be made before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer, or the drawer will be discharged from liability. The draft Bill discharges the drawer only to the extent of his actual loss; but, according to the English cases, he is discharged altogether by such delay, the payee of the cheque being considered as having, by such delay, treated the cheque as payment, and as thereby electing to look to the drawee alone (see *Hopkins* v. *Ware*, L. R. 4 Ex. 268).

57. Section 96 is new. It provides that presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to a duly authorized agent, or the representative of a deceased party or the assignee of an insolvent party.

58. Section 98 states the cases in which presentment for payment is excused. It embodies sections 89 and 91 of the draft Bill; and adds the case in which the drawer could not suffer damage by want of presentment; in which case presentment is by English law not necessary as against him.

59. Chapter VI treats of payment and interest. Section 100 declares that payment should be made to the holder, for payment to any other party does not of itself discharge the maker or acceptor. The next two sections, 101 and 102, provide for interest upon notes, bills and cheques, and section 103 for indemnity to the payer of an instrument lost or which cannot be produced.

60. Chapter VII deals with discharge from liability on notes, bills and cheques.

61. Section 104 provides for the discharge of a maker, acceptor or indorser, not only when the holder cancels the acceptor's or indorser's name, and when the maker, acceptor or indorser pays the amount due (sections 38, 85, 87, and 88 of the draft Bill), but also where the holder releases or otherwise discharges the maker, acceptor or indorser.

62. Section 107 adopts the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict., c. 59, section 19 by which the drawer of a cheque payable to order and purporting to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee is discharged by payment in due course.

63. To section 110, which embodies sections 109 and 110 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation showing what are material alterations in a negotiable instrument.

64. Section 111 is new, and provides that in special cases, such as that of a blank stamped instrument, an uncrossed cheque and an instrument endorsed in blank, a material alteration made by an indorsee discharges his indorser from liability to him in respect of the consideration as well as of the instrument.

65. Section 113 embodies section 115 of the draft Bill and section 11 of 39 & 40 Vict., c. 81, relating to crossed cheques.

66. Chapter VIII treats of notice of dishonour.

67. Section 116 substantially agrees with sections 125, 127 and 131 of the draft Bill; but we have altered the description of the parties to whom notice of dishonour by non-acceptance or non-payment must be given: the description now adopted is that those parties must include all whom the holder seeks to make severally liable on the instrument, and some one of any parties jointly liable; but notice to the maker, drawee or acceptor is unnecessary.

68. Section 117 collects into one section a number of provisions as to the form of notice and the mode of giving it. These provisions are scattered over sections 126, 127, 128 and 130 of the draft Bill. We have already pointed out that this section differs from the draft Bill in requiring notice to the party addressed that he will be held liable.

69. Section 119 adds to section 132 of the draft Bill the provision that a party receiving notice of dishonour through his agent for presentment is entitled to the same period after such receipt for the purpose of giving notice as the holder has for giving notice.

70. Section 121 describes the cases in which no notice of dishonour is necessary. These cases include, besides those of dispensation by the party entitled to notice and of inability to give the notice (which are provided for in sections 66, 67, 68, 92 and 93 of the draft Bill), the case of the drawer countermanding payment; the case where the party charged could not suffer from want of such notice; the case of an acceptor who is also a drawer; the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable, and the case in which the party knowing the facts unconditionally promises to pay the amount due on the instrument.

71. Chapter IX contains the rules for noting and protest.

72. Section 122 substantially corresponds with section 119 of the draft Bill; but it allows the noting to be made either upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each. And the rules as to noting and protest are confined to bills and notes, whereas the draft Bill extended them to cheques—an extension for which there is apparently no authority.

73. We have inserted in sections 123 and 124 provisions regarding protest for better security.

74. In section 126 we have reproduced the provisions of Act VI of 1840, section 4, and of 2 & 3 Wm. 4, c. 98, as to protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

75. Chapter X contains rules for calculating the reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting. We have added in section 129 a provision that, in the case of notice of dishonour, when the parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

76. Chapter XI deals with acceptance and payment for honour. We provide (section 131) for the case of protest for better security. In accordance with a recent case (*In re Overend, Gurney and Company*, L. R. 6 Eq. 344), we have declared (section 136) that the payer for honour shall have all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment.

77. Chapter XII, which treats of compensation, retains (section 137) the provisions of the draft Bill (section 65) substantially unaltered.

78. Chapter XIII treats of foreign bills and restricts to foreign bills the section (73) of the draft Bill, which deals with the dishonour of a bill naming a drawee in case of need.

79. The provisions of chapter XIV as to international law are substantially those of the draft Bill.

80. In conclusion, we desire to express our obligations to the following honourable and learned Judges, namely, Messrs. Turner, Kennedy, West and Nánábhái Haridás: to the Madras Chamber of Commerce: to Mr. Stewart Gladstone, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Dickson (late Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal), and Mr. Scrymgeour, the Calcutta Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation. We recommend that the Bill as now altered be republished in the *Gazette of India* and the local Gazettes, that the opinions of the Local Governments, the High Courts and the mercantile community be invited thereon, and that its further consideration be stayed till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

SIMLA;
The 4th October 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.
E. C. BAYLEY.
F. R. COCKERELL.

APPENDIX.

From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2833, dated 3rd December 1867.

„ Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 22nd October 1867.

„ Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, No. 2541, dated 22nd November 1867.

Remarks by Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

From Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 4601, dated 30th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ First Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No. 47, dated 12th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, No. 3, dated 14th January 1868.

„ Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, No. 388, dated 9th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 214—221, dated 21st January 1868, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 284, dated 18th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 767, dated 13th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Commissioner, Mysore, No. 7036—233, dated 11th March 1868, and enclosures.

„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1089, dated 9th July 1868, and enclosures.

Note by Edward Gay, Esq., dated 16th December 1867.

From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 4396, dated 10th October 1868, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1518, dated 20th November 1868, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1582, dated 8th December 1868, and enclosure.

„ Bábu Piyári Chand Mittra, dated 6th January 1869.

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 398, dated 4th February 1869, and enclosures.

„ Agents and Managers of certain Banks in Calcutta.

„ Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1198, dated 22nd July 1869, and enclosures.

„ Managers and Agents of certain Joint Stock Banks, Bombay, dated 21st October 1869.

No. II.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1877:"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing in this Act applies to hundis;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1878.

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 thereof.

Interpretation-clause. **3.** In this Act—

"Banker." "Banker" includes persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and

"Notary Public." "Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

Promissory Note. **4.** A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such undertaking is made, or to the bearer of the instrument.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms:—

(*a*) "I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500."

(*b*) "I promise to account with B or order for Rs. 500 value received by me."

(*c*) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received."

(*d*) "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."

The instruments respectively marked (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are promissory notes. The instrument marked (*d*) is not a promissory note.

Bill of exchange. **5.** A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing (not being a cheque) containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given or to the bearer of the instrument.

Cheque. **6.** A cheque is an instrument in writing, containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a specified banker to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given, or to the bearer thereof.

"Drawer." "Drawee." **7.** The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee."

"Drawee in case of need." When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need."

"Acceptor." After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or

given notice of such signing, to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

"Acceptor for honour." When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour."

"Payee." The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee."

"Holder." **8.** The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

"Holder in due course." **9.** "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for valuable consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having reason to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

"Payment in due course." **10.** "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that such person is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned.

Inland instrument. **11.** A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument.

Foreign instrument. **12.** Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument.

"Negotiable instrument." **13.** A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to " or order," or to the bearer thereof.

Negotiation. **14.** When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

Indorsement. **15.** When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser."

Indorsement "in blank" and "in full." **16.** If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the whole or any part of the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument.

"Indorsee."

Ambiguous instruments. **17.** Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly.

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words. **18.** If the amount promised or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount promised or ordered to be paid.

Instruments payable on demand. **19.** A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand.

Blank stamped instruments. **20.** Where a stamped paper, which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein, and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon.

Illustration.

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to " or order:" the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person.

Subscribing to alternative liability. **21.** Where a promissory note is signed by two persons, and it appears on the face of it that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability, such one is not liable on the note as maker, but is liable as guaranteeing its payment by the maker.

"Maturity." **22.** The maturity of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is the date at which it is payable.

"At sight." "After sight." **23.** In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expression "at sight" means on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance.

Date on which bill or note payable so many months after date or sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity. **24.** In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument

is dated or presented for acceptance or sight or the event happens. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A negotiable instrument dated 1st February is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 1st of March.

(*b*) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1877 is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 28th February 1877.

(*c*) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1877 is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877.

(*d*) A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August 1877, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877.

25. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event, is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

Date on which bill or note payable so many days after date or sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity.

26. When the day on which a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is at maturity is not a business day, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day; but if the day of maturity is a public holiday, then on the next succeeding business day.

When day of maturity is a holiday.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday within the meaning of this Act.

27. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made:—

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments;

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made, drawn, accepted, indorsed, negotiated and transferred for valuable consideration:

of valuable consideration;

(*b*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity:

as to time of acceptance;

(*c*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity:

as to time of transfer;

(*d*) that every promissory note or bill of exchange receipted on the back was paid by the maker or acceptor thereof respectively:

as to payment;

(*e*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course:

that holder is a holder in due course;

(*f*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon:

as to order of indorsements;

(*g*) that a lost bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque was duly stamped.

as to stamp.

Bills in Sets.

28. Bill of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a condition that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Set of bills.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill.

29. That holder of one of the parts, who first acquired title to his part, is entitled to the other parts of the same set.

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all.

Crossed Cheques.

30. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

Cheque crossed generally.

31. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

Cheque crossed specially.

32. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

Crossing after issue.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent for collection.

33. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Payment of cheque crossed generally.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed specially.

34. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once.

35. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all

Payment in due course of crossed cheque.

respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

36. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same shall be crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course.

37. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

Cheque bearing "not negotiable."

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

38. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

Capacity to make, &c., promissory notes, &c.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

Minor.

39. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as in the last preceding section mentioned, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name.

Agency.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

40. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who know that he signed as agent, or that he had no such intention.

Liability of agent signing.

41. Where there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none or them can accept it for another without his authority.

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

42. When it is within the scope of the business of a partnership to make, draw, accept, indorse or negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange or cheques, any partner may bind his firm by making, drawing, accepting, indorsing or negotiating such instruments in the name of his firm, but not otherwise.

When partnership bound by promissory notes, &c.

Exception.—A partner may bind his firm by accepting in his own name, for partnership purposes, a bill drawn upon the firm.

43. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 42, 43 and 45, and those of chapter XI of the same Act shall respectively apply to all joint rights and liabilities created by promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, and to the rights and liabilities thereon of partners.

Partnership and joint rights and liabilities.

44. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

Liability of drawer.

45. The drawee of a bill of exchange or cheque, having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such bill or cheque, must accept the bill or pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such acceptance or payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

Liability of drawee.

46. Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 79, 85, 89, 90, 104 and 109, and in the absence of a contract to the contrary,—

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

(*a*) the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange, are bound to pay the amount thereof according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and

(*b*) the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party thereto for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default.

47. No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several joint drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

48. Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 75, 76, 79, 82, 83, 85, 89, 93, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110 and 121, clause (*a*), and in the absence of a contract to the contrary, every person who indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or

Liability of indorser.

damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

49. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course.

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course.

50. The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, as between themselves and any other parties thereto, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between themselves and such parties, liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for them.

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

51. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is, as between himself and the holder thereof, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between himself and the holder, liable thereon as a principal debtor, and the parties thereto, subsequent to him and prior to such holder, are liable to the holder as sureties for such prior party.

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

52. The provisions of sections 132 to 147, both inclusive, of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall apply to the relations of suretyship between parties to negotiable instruments.

Suretyship.

53. The indorser of a negotiable instrument is not discharged from his liability thereupon by the holder having merely forborne to sue a prior party; but where the holder, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Discharge of indorser's liability.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank:—

First indorsement, "John De Souza."
Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."
Third indorsement, "Wright and Co."
Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

54. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument.

55. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall, in a suit thereon by a holder other than the drawer, be permitted to deny that the bill was drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Estoppel against denying drawer's signature.

56. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the capacity of the payee thereof to indorse the same.

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse.

57. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party.

58. An acceptor of a bill of exchange is not relieved from liability, by reason that an indorsement thereon is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe such indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

Acceptor bound although indorsement forged.

59. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name.

60. If at any time there has been valuable consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, except as provided in sections 38, 62, 63, 75, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90, 93, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, and in the absence of any contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is a holder for consideration.

Party receiving consideration liable to subsequent parties.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A indorses a bill of exchange to B, at the request of C, for C's account with B. B is a holder of the bill for consideration, and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration.

(*b*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument, indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done. B, for consideration, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration.

(*c*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done. B, for consideration proceeding from C, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D, D strikes out C's indorsement. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration.

61. When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through such party, unless valuable consideration moved from the claimant or from some party through whom he derives title. But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due thereon.

Party not liable to one from whom no consideration moved.

62. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Partial absence or failure of money-consideration.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

63. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is readily ascertainable in money, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him, is proportionally reduced.

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

64. Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Negotiation by delivery.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(*b.*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B. The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

65. Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to, or to the order of, a specified person is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Negotiation by indorsement.

66. If the holder of such an instrument as in the last preceding section mentioned, delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, the transferee acquires by such delivery all the rights which the transferor had as holder except the right of negotiation, and he may sue upon the instrument in his own name.

Transfer without indorsement.

67. If such transfer, as in the last preceding section mentioned, is made for valuable consideration to a person having no reason to believe in the existence of any matter affecting the validity of the instrument or of the transfer thereof, and the instrument is thereafter avoided as against any party on account of matters prior to such transfer, the transferor is bound to return to the transferee the consideration received, provided that such return is claimed within a reasonable time.

Liability of transferor without indorsement.

68. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

69. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, be restrained to a transfer of the property without such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Effect of indorsement.

70. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, restrict or exclude the right of the indorsee to negotiate the instrument, although the instrument was, at the time of such words being written, payable to the bearer thereof.

Negotiability may be restricted or excluded.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments:—

(*a*) "Pay the contents to C only."

(*b*) "Pay C for my use."

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(*e*) "Pay C."

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

71. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as in the last preceding section mentioned, indorse and negotiate the same.

Who may negotiate.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order," or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

72. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse to me."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(*b.*) A, the payee and holder of a bill of exchange, indorses it to B, and B to C. C then indorses it back to A, each of these indorsements being in due course. A is reinstated in his former rights upon the instrument, but has not acquired any rights against B or C.

(*c.*) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

73. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course.

74. A negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

Instrument indorsed in blank.

75. If a negotiable instrument after having been indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

76. Where a negotiable instrument is indorsed for part of the sum due thereon to the indorser, the indorsement transfers only a right to retain the instrument, and to receive or sue for such part in the name of the indorser.

Indorsement for part of sum due.

77. No agreement between any parties to a negotiable instrument which is not expressed thereon, or which is collateral thereto, is binding upon any other holder thereof for valuable consideration, or upon any holder deriving title from a holder for valuable consideration.

Collateral agreements.

Illustration.

A person who is a creditor of A signs, as acceptor, a bill of exchange in A's favour for 3,000 rupees. A being the holder indorses it for value to B, who is aware that the acceptor was a creditor of A. A's debt to the acceptor cannot be set off against B's claim on the bill.

78. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased.

79. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, no possessor or indorsee, who claims through the person who so obtained the instrument, is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for illegal consideration.

80. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only the rights thereon of his transferor:

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue.

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for valuable consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Accommodation note or bill.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

81. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

82. A bill of exchange payable at or after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

Presentment for acceptance.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he has absconded, the bill is dishonoured.

83. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment

Presentment of promissory note for sight.

no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

84. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may retain the same until the end of twenty-four hours, or until the next post to the holder, whichever first happens, to consider whether he will accept it.

Drawee's time for deliberation.

Explanation.—In calculating the twenty-four hours mentioned in this section, days which are not business days shall be excluded.

85. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Presentment for payment.

Exception.—No presentment is necessary of a promissory note payable on demand in order to charge the maker thereof.

86. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

Hours for presentment.

87. An inland promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment within three days after the end of such period.

Presentment for payment of inland instrument payable after date or sight.

88. An inland promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment within three days after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

Presentment for payment of inland promissory note payable by instalments.

89. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party, thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere.

90. A promissory note or bill of exchange made drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

Instrument payable at specified place.

91. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as in the last two preceding sections mentioned, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

Presentment where no exclusive place specified.

92. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

Presentment when maker, &c., has no known place of business or residence.

93. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn within a reasonable time after it was first received from the drawer, or before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer.

94. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after receipt thereof from such person.

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person.

95. A negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

Presentment of instrument payable on demand.

96. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where he has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased, or assignee of insolvent.

97. When the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, and the maker, acceptor o, drawee reside in differenr places, the instrument may be forwarded by post for the purpose of being presented for payment. In such case, when there is a daily post, the instrument must be posted at some time not later than the last post on the day following that on which the holder has received such instrument; and the person receiving such instrument by the post must present it not later than the day following its receipt; where there is not a daily post, the instrument must be forwarded and presented within a reasonable time.

Posting instruments to be presented.

98. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases:—

When presentment unnecessary.

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor closes his place of business,

or cannot after reasonable search be found,

or intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument,

or access to him cannot be obtained during business hours;

(*b*) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(*c*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

99. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently keeps,

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for acceptance.

deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

100. Subject to the provisions of section 104, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

To whom payment should be made.

101. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon.

Interest when rate specified.

102. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon.

Interest when no rate specified.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

103. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

104. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

Discharge from liability;

(*a*) to a holder thereof cancelling such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder;

by cancellation;

(*b*) to a holder thereof otherwise discharging such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

by release;

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, and such maker, acceptor or indorser pays in due course the amount due thereon.

by payment.

105. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

106. When a cheque has not been duly presented for payment, and the drawer thereof has thereby sustained loss or damage, he is discharged from liability to the holder making default in presentment.

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

107. Where a cheque, payable to order, purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course.

Cheque payable to order.

108. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which is not signed by all the drawees (not being partners), all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him.

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited acceptance.

109. Alterations made in a promissory note or bill of exchange by a person not a party to such note or bill have no effect upon the liability of a party who signed the instrument as maker or acceptor before such alterations were made.

Alterations by stranger in note or bill.

110. Save as provided in sections 20, 32, 68 and 108, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any party thereto at the time, and not consenting to such alteration, unless such alteration was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties.

Effect of material alteration.

Explanation.—The following are material alterations within the meaning of this section, namely: an alteration of date, amount, or of time or place of payment; the insertion in the body of the instrument of words authorising the transfer thereof, or stating the value thereof to have been received on a particular account; the addition of a name as that of a maker or drawer; obliteration of, addition to, or alteration of, the crossing of a cheque.

111. Save as last aforesaid, any such alteration as in the last preceding section mentioned, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the instrument or the consideration thereof.

Alteration by indorsee.

112. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

113. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered, or where a cheque has been crossed but does not appear to have been crossed, payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker so paying from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered or the cheque crossed.

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

114. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill.

Dishonour by non-acceptance.

115. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

Dishonour by non-payment.

116. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

By and to whom notice should be given.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

117. Notice of dishonour may be given by or to a duly authorised agent of the person by or to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence, of the party for whom it is intended.

Mode in which notice may be given.

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

118. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to charge any prior party, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 116.

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour.

119. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

Agent for presentment.

120. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When party to whom notice given is dead.

121. No notice of dishonour is necessary—

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary.

(*a*) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(*b*) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(*c*) when the party charged could not suffer damage from want of notice;

(*d*) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(*e*) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(*f*) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable;

(*g*) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

122. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Noting.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if not expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats the instrument as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

123. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such fact to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest and shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, in a suit upon the instrument, be deemed evidence of the fact of dishonour.

Protest.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

Protest for better security.

124. A protest under section 123 must contain—

Contents of protest.

(*a*) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(*b*) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(*c*) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(*d*) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal;

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

125. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

Notice of protest.

126. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before maturity.

Protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

127. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and in calculating such time, days which are not business days shall be excluded.

Reasonable time.

128. Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 82, 93, 94 and 95, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque in different places.

Reasonable time for presentment.

Illustration.

A draws on B, resident at Calcutta, a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight, and sends it to C at Benares. C, the day after he receives it, indorses it to D, and despatches it to D at Calcutta. D, the day after he receives the bill, presents it for payment. The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable.

129. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

Reasonable time for giving notice of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

130. A party receiving notice of dishonour transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR.

131. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

Acceptance for honour.

132. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made.

133. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and such party, and all prior parties, are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

Liability of acceptor for honour.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

134. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

When acceptor for honour may be charged.

135. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

Payment for honour.

136. Any person so paying, as in the last preceding section provided, is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment.

Right of payer for honour.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

137. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules:—

Rules as to compensation.

(*a*) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it;

(*b*) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*c*) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment;

(*d*) When the person charged and the indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*e*) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF FOREIGN BILLS.

138. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee.

Drawee in case of need.

139. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

Protest of foreign bills.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

140. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument: the liability of the acceptor, by the law of the place where he accepted the instrument: the liability of the indorser, by the law of the place where he indorsed the instrument.

Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

141. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Law of place of payment governs dishonour.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

142. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India.

Instrument made, &c., out of British India, but in accordance with its law.

143. Until the contrary is proved, the law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India.

Presumption as to foreign law.

SCHEDULE.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1840 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
V of 1866 ...	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.	Sections 11, 12 and 13.
I of 1872 ...	Indian Evidence Act.	Section 117 so far as relates to bills of exchange.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws local extent ...	So much of the first Schedule as relates to Act VI of 1840 and to Act V of 1866, ss. 11, 12 and 13.

A. PHILLIPS,

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 17th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

Preamble. For the purpose of amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act XIX of 1873, s. 29. 1. To section 29 of the same Act the following clause shall be added :—

"EXPLANATION.—Charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps shall be deemed to be charges within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s. 194. 2. In section 194 of the said Act, for the words "otherwise rendered" the words "declared by the Local Government" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s. 199. 3. To section 199 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely):—

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill, which has been recommended by the Local Government, is to deprive persons whose estates are under the management of the Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates. The opportunity has been taken to make a slight improvement in the wording of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, and to remove a doubt as to the power of applying the patwárí-fund raised under section 29 to defray the cost of preparing those village-maps, on which the correctness of the Patwárí's records mainly depends.

SIMLA; *The 13th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Second publication.]

The following Report of the 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 17th October 1877 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest produce and to the duty leviable on timber was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin.

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1139, dated 21st October 1876.
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3779, dated 16th November 1876.
" Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 3822, dated 1st December 1876, and enclosures.
" the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1341, dated 15th December 1876, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{4738}{322}$, dated 16th December 1876, and enclosures.
" the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1392, dated 30th December 1876, and enclosures.
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 50, dated 14th December 1876.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 695—1, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosure.
" Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{184}{2}$, dated 19th January 1877, and enclosure.
" Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 39 F, dated 31st January 1877, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 54 F, dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 967, dated 15th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, No. 40 F, dated 19th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 756—2, dated 17th February 1877, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 35—31, dated 2nd February 1877, and enclosures.
" Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2149, dated 23rd December 1876, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 138 F, dated 5th April 1877, and enclosure.
" Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, No. 892, dated 7th April 1877,
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 231 S, dated 18th July 1877, and enclosures.
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 41, dated 5th July 1877.
From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1264 F, dated 6th October 1877, and enclosure.
Note by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 9th October 1877.

2. As Act VII of 1865 has never been extended to Madras or Bombay, and much confusion and uncertainty might be created by its continuing in force in so far as not superseded by the present Bill, we have provided (section 1) for its repeal, as also that of Acts VII of 1869 and XIII of 1873, in any territories to which the present Bill may be extended.

We have also provided that such extension shall be of the whole Bill, and not of parts only since it will always remain optional with Local Governments to exercise or not the powers which any chapter or section confers.

3. We have improved the definitions of "Forest-officer" and "Forest-produce," and have assimilated that of "cattle" to the definition in the Cattle Trespass Act.

4. In order to avoid the delay and expense of an elaborate preliminary demarcation, which was objected to in many quarters, we have provided (section 4) that the notification of the proposal to constitute a Reserved Forest may be in general terms, but have indicated more clearly (section 19) that the final demarcation must be precise.

5. We have made more clear (section 4) the intention that the Forest Settlement Officer should not, except under very exceptional circumstances, be a Forest-officer. But, in deference to representations from British Burma and the North-West Provinces, we have provided an option of entrusting the forest settlement to two or three officers instead of one.

6. In order to meet the case of the wild tribes and illiterate persons who will in many instances be the possessors of rights over forest lands, we have allowed (section 6) claims to be preferred orally to the Forest Settlement Officer and made it obligatory on him to take such statements down in writing.

7. With the same view we have required (section 7) the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into the existence of rights, by searching the Government records and taking evidence, even though the people themselves, through ignorance or neglect, may not appear to claim them.

8. We have also provided (section 9) for the hearing of claims not preferred within the time prescribed by section 6, whenever claimants can shew sufficient cause for their delay.

9. In section 10 we have made more clear the alternative courses which may be pursued in the case of claims to or over land, and have also provided for compensation being given wholly or partly in land where the parties prefer land to money.

10. From section 12 the provisions contained in section 10 of the Bill as introduced for the rejection of rights which were not habitually exercised by the claimants at the time of the notification under section 4, or which were not required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same, have been omitted.

11. Sections 16 and 17 express more clearly than section 15 of the Bill as introduced the intention of the latter as to the authorities by whom and the manner in which appeals are to be heard.

12. We have made a new provision (section 21) for the revision by the Local Government, at any time not exceeding five years from the date of the Notification under section 19, of any settlement effected under section 14 which experience has shewn to be unworkable.

13. We have provided (section 24) that rights appendant to any land or house may be freely alienated therewith.

14. Section 28 has been amended in phraseology, so as to admit of forests, the use of which is essential to village communities, or in which such communities have rights jointly with Government, being assigned to such communities, under suitable precautions against waste or misappropriation.

15. In section 32 of the Bill as introduced it was provided that the provisions of chapter IV, regarding district or (as we prefer to term them) Protected forests, should be without prejudice to all existing rights of individuals or communities. In order, however, that holders of rights may not be put to the inconvenience and expense of proving them in order to establish their immunity from the restrictions of the chapter, we have provided (section 29) that no land shall be constituted a Protected Forest unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and other persons in it have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement or in some other sufficient manner. At the same time it has been left open to any person to dispute the correctness of such record.

16. In section 30 we have inserted a provision to permit of the closing of portions of a Protected Forest for a limited period, provided the remainder of the forest be sufficient and convenient for the exercise of rights thus temporarily suspended in the portion closed. This provision is in accordance with the rules in the North-West Provinces made under the existing law, and is generally considered necessary for purposes of renovation.

17. In section 32 we have given power to make rules to regulate the exercise of recorded rights, so as to prevent, in the interest of the community, waste and injury to the forest.

18. In order to preclude hardship to the owners of private forests from the operation of chapter V, we have enabled such owners (section 37) to require the Government to acquire the and for public purposes.

19. We have added a section (38) to enable Government, at the request of owners of land, either to administer such land as a Reserved or Protected Forest, or to apply to it all or any of the provisions of the Bill. This improvement has been made at the suggestion of the Panjáb Government, with special reference to sacred and other private forests in that province; but we have reason to believe that the option of obtaining for their forest property the same legal protection, and also (if desired) the same skilled administration, as the Government provides for its own, is likely to be welcomed by the owners of rent-free estates and other private property in many parts of India.

20. We have restricted (section 39) the power of levying a duty on timber produced in British India to timber in respect of which the Government has any rights. The holders of lands under lákhiráj, inámi or other tenures in which forest rights are included will thus not be interfered with. We have likewise validated the levy of such duties now existing, which are numerous in certain parts of India.

21. In section 45 we have empowered the Local Government to exempt any particular class of timber from the operation of the section, partly in order not to interfere with the collection of drift wood for fuel, which is common among the poorer classes in certain localities.

22. We have recast the earlier sections of chapter IX, so as to bring them into closer conformity with similar provisions in other special laws.

23. In section 63 we have inserted a provision that no person shall be arrested for any act which is an offence under chapter IV, excepting for a violation of a prohibition under clause (*c*) of section 30.

24. In section 67 we have restricted the power of Forest-officers, as regards compounding, to the receipt of compensation for damage committed.

25. We have enlarged section 73 by empowering the Local Government to make rules regarding the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations, and for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government but grown on lands belonging to, or in the occupation of, private persons.

26. We have inserted a new section (77) to enable the Government to enforce service in cases where persons are entitled to a share in the produce of forests on the condition of duly performing service in connection with such forests.

27. We have carefully considered the objections made by the Government of Madras to the original draft of the Bill which was circulated previous to its introduction into the Council. We are of opinion that the improvements which have now been made in both the language and matter of the Bill are so material as substantially to meet these objections, some of which were based on a misapprehension of what was intended. It appears to us that the Bill, especially considering the latitude for meeting local peculiarities which the power of making rules affords, is now not unsuitable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, and is such as might be accepted by the Local Government. At the same time, being permissiye in its application, it contains nothing to prevent separate local legislation, if that course should be eventually preferred.

28. The publication ordered by the Council has taken place; but we consider republication to be desirable.

29. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed.

SIMLA;
The 17th October 1877.

T. C. HOPE.
R. E. EGERTON.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

No. II.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877:"

Short title.

It shall come into force at once;

Commencement.

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

Extension.

The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed shall be repealed in the territories comprised in such notification.

Repeal of Acts.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or any officer empowered in that behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act, or anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer:

"Forest-officer."

"Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

"Tree."

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not:

"Timber."

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

"Forest-produce."

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, skins, tusks, bones and horns:

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act:

"Forest-offence."

"Cattle" means cattle as defined in the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871:

"Cattle."

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

"River."

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may, from time to time, constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Power to reserve forests.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

Notification by Local Government.

(*a*) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a Reserved Forest;

(*b*) specifying the limits of such forest;

(*c*) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of clause (*b*) of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

Explanation 2.—The officer appointed under clause (*c*) of this section shall ordinarily not be a Forest-officer.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a Forest-officer, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.

5. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the land comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

6. When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation:—

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) specifying the limits of the proposed forest;

(*b*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(*c*) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7. The Forest Settlement Officer shall—

(*a*) take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into—

Enquiry by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*b*) all claims duly preferred under section six, and

(*c*) the existence of any rights as aforesaid, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

8. For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:—

Powers of Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

9. The following rights shall be extinguished:—

Extinction of rights.

(*a*) rights in respect of which no such claim has been so preferred, if the person claiming them fails, before the notification under section nineteen is published, to satisfy the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within such period; and

(*b*) rights of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, clause (*c*).

10. In the case of a claim to a right to or over any land, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest; or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(*a*) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(*b*) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(*c*) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(*d*) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land or partly in land and partly in money.

11. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Order on claims.

12. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable,

Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right,

(*b*) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the designation and position of all buildings in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

13. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered.

Record where he admits claim.

14. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose the Forest Settlement Officer may—

Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

(*a*) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(*b*) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants; or

(*c*) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

15. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

Commutation of rights.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to—

Appeal from order passed under section 10, 11, 14 or 15.

(*a*) such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy

Commissioner, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders, or

(*b*) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government to hear appeals from such orders.

Appeal under section 16.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it to the authority competent to hear the same.

If the appeal be to the officer appointed under section sixteen, clause (*a*), it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government.

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

18. The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate officer or Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

19. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

(*a*) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(*b*) such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court; and

(*c*) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette specifying definitely, according to boundary marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

20. The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

Power to revise arrangement made by Forest Settlement Officer under section 14.

21. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made by the Forest Settlement Officer under section fourteen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under that section, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen.

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

22. Every forest constituted a Reserved Forest, whether under the designation of Government Forest or otherwise, previous to the date on which this Act is extended to the territory in which such forest is situated shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act: and the Local Government shall, within twelve months from such date, declare, by notification in the official Gazette, what forests shall be deemed to have been so constituted.

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, and such claims have not already been enquired into and settled, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

23. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

Rights not to be alienated without sanction.

24. No right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government: provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

25. The Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

26. Any person who—

(*a*) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same;

or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest officer may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(*c*) trespasses or grazes cattle or permits cattle to trespass;

(*d*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(*e*) sells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips-off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;

(*f*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes therefrom, any forest-produce;

(*g*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(*h*) hunts, shoots, fishes, kills or catches elephants, poisons water, or sets traps or snares in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe;

(*i*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-three.

Whenever fire is caused wilfully, or by gross negligence, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights to pasture or forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

27. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Formation of village-forests.

28. The Local Government may, from time to time, assign to any village community the rights of Government to or over any land which is, or which under this Act might be constituted, a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests.

The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROTECTED FORESTS.

"Protected Forest" defined.

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled.

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "Protected Forest."

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient.

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Power to issue notification—

30. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,—

reserving trees,

(*a*) declare any class of trees in a protected forest, or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

closing forest,

(*b*) declare from time to time a portion of such forest to be closed, for such term not exceeding ten years as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons over such portion shall be suspended during such term, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed;

prohibiting collection of forest-produce,

(*c*) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid,

the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest-produce, in any such forest, and

and breaking up or clearing of land.

the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest; and

(*d*) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood.

31. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section thirty to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of protected forests.

32. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manu-

facture and removal of forest-produce from protected forests;

(*b*) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(*c*) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(*d*) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce;

(*e*) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests;

(*g*) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests;

(*h*) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section thirty;

(*i*) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests;

(*j*) hunting, shooting, killing or catching elephants, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests;

(*k*) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section thirty;

(*l*) the exercise of rights recorded under section twenty-nine.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30.

33. Any person who commits any of the following offences:—

(*a*) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section thirty, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;

(*b*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;

(*c*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any protected forest;

(*d*) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section thirty, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;

(*e*) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber;

(*f*) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;

(*g*) permits cattle to damage any such tree;

(*h*) infringes any rule made under section thirty-two;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

34. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-two, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section thirty) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-nine.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Protection of forests for special purposes.

35. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land—

(*a*) the breaking up of land for cultivation;

(*b*) the grazing of cattle;

(*c*) the firing or clearing of the vegetation;

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:—

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods, and avalanches;

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health;

and may alter or cancel such notification.

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any such forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit.

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to shew cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government.

Power to assume management of such forests.

36. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor

Expropriation of forests in certain cases.

37. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly.

Protection of forests at request of owners.

38. The owner of any land or, if there be more than one person interested therein, any such persons interested in the aggregate in not less than two-thirds of the area thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(*a*) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest-officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or

(*b*) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

39. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates as it may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber

(*a*) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right;

(*b*) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

All such duties, which, at the time when this chapter is extended to any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act.

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money.

40. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest-produce.

41. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts, to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt;

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(*g*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same;

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

42. The Local Government may by such rules prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or both. Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41.

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depôt.

44. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

45. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk; and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise,

Certain kinds of timber to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

46. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending orders from any such Court for its disposal.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section.

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section forty-five; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

51. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely):—

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposal of such timber;

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Application for confiscation.

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

Procedure thereupon.

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same.

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found.

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Appeal from such order.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances.

Property when to vest in Government.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two.

Saving of power to release property seized.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Power to arrest without warrant.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section thirty, clause (*c*).

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any Forest-offence.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

65. The Magistrate of the district, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Power to try offences summarily.

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

67. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and may release any property which has been seized on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

Power to compound offences.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt him from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

68. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved

Presumption that timber belongs to Government.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

69. Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

70. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

For each elephant	ten rupees.
For each buffalo or camel	two „
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer...	one rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	eight annas.

D.—Miscellaneous.

71. Every person who exercises any right in a Protected Forest, or in a Reserved Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officers.

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

72. The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(*c*) power to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*d*) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Any evidence recorded under clause (*d*) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

73. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(*a*) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act;

(*c*) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

74. The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

75. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall, thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Rules when to have force of law.

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-eight, thirty-two, or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may, from time to time, either

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes, under clause (*a*) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

77. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed: Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Enforcement of service for which a share in produce of Government forest is enjoyed.

78. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of money due to Government.

79. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

Power to sell such produce.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

80. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

81. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

82. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

Forest-officers not to trade.

83. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purpose of this Act such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title.
VII of 1865 ...	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.
VII of 1869 ...	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma.
XIII of 1873...	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

For the purpose of amending the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s. 5.

1. For section 5 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"5. In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

Decisions in certain cases to be according to Native law.

(*a*) any custom applicable to the parties concerned, which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been, by this or any other enactment, altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority:

(*b*) the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law, in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to."

Substitution of new sections for Act IV of 1872, ss. 9 to 18.

2. For sections 9 to 18 (both inclusive) of the same Act, the following shall be substituted:—

"9. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons. It arises in respect of sales (whether under a decree or otherwise) of immoveable property and of foreclosures of rights to redeem such property.

Right of pre-emption.

"10. Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

Presumption as to its existence.

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands.

"11. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any subdivision thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Its existence in towns to be proved.

"12. If the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is situate within, or is a share of, a village, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is situate within a village.

(*a*) first, to co-sharers in the village, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor;

(*b*) secondly, if no relation of the vendor or mortgagor claims to exercise such right, to the landowners of the pattí or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situate, jointly;

(*c*) thirdly, to any member of the village-community; and

(*d*) fourthly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village:

Provided that when the property is land, to the trees standing on which the Government is entitled, such right belongs to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in preference to all other persons.

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot.

"12 A. When the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land, such right belongs to the co-sharers.

Right when property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land.

"13. When any person proposes to sell any property, or to foreclose the right to redeem any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of the mortgage, as the case may be.

Notice to pre-emptors.

Such notice shall be given through the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the chaupál or other public place of the village, town or city in which the property is situate.

"14. Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell.

Loss of right of pre-emption.

"15. When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of the right to redeem any property, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section thirteen, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

Right of pre-emptor on foreclosure.

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

"16. Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely):—

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

(*a*) that no due notice was given as required by section thirteen;

(*b*) that tender was made under section fourteen or section fifteen and refused;

(*c*) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith;

(*d*) in the case of a foreclosure, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged.

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold.

If, in the case of a foreclosure, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

"17. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid.

Decree to fix time for payment.

"18. If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or foreclosure, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates."

Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

3. For section 35 of the same Act the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s. 35.

"35. The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of, and administer, the estates of all disqualified persons, that is to say:—

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates,

(*b*) persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years,

(*c*) idiots,

(*d*) lunatics,

(*e*) persons declared by the Local Government, incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, to manage their own estates,

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character from managing their estates,

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates:

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer the estate of any person of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section, unless he has inherited a beneficial interest in an estate for which a settlement was made with his ancestor, or in respect of which he would have been entitled to be settled with, if he had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or unless he is entitled by inheritance to an assignment of land-revenue:

Proviso.

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer any beneficial interest in, an estate in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards."

Further proviso.

4. To section 38 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely):—

Amendment of Act IV of 1872, section 38.

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of this Bill are four: first, to make some necessary amendments in the drafting of the Panjáb Laws Act, section 5: secondly, to make like amendments in the sections of that Act relating to pre-emption and to give the Lieutenant-Governor a right of pre-emption in respect of land on which trees belonging to Government are standing: thirdly, to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards to the estates of three classes of proprietors, namely, those incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, of managing their own estates; those convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified by vice or bad character from managing their estates; and those declared, on their own application, to be so disqualified. The fourth and last object of the Bill is to render all persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards incompetent to charge such property without the sanction of the Court.

SIMLA; *The 18th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 20 OF 1877.

A Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices.

Preamble.

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, section 16, it is enacted that the Board of Trade may, in manner therein mentioned, and in the name of Her Majesty, sue for and recover the wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, the distressed seamen and apprentices in the said sections mentioned; And whereas it is expedient to empower such persons as the Governor General in Council may think fit to sue for and recover in British India in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, such wages and expenses, when the same are charged upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, found in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to appoint persons to sue.

1. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, any wages or expenses recoverable under the said sections of the said Acts in cases where such wages and expenses are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India. Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Suits, &c., to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. All suits and proceedings under this Act shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and 18 & 19 Vict., c. 91, section 16, provision is made for the recovery by the Board of Trade of wages due to, and expenses incurred in relieving, distressed seamen and apprentices in foreign and colonial ports. These distressed seamen are in many cases Natives of India, and belong to ships which are either registered in or trade to India, and which are seldom, if ever, found within the ports of the United Kingdom. In such cases the Board of Trade has considerable difficulty in recovering the sums expended. When the distressed seamen are Natives of this country, these expenses are charged to the Indian revenue. It is therefore desirable that the Government of India should be enabled to empower some person here to sue, in case the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country. The Bill effects this object by providing that such suits may be brought in the name of the Secretary of State in Council by such persons as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, generally or specially authorize in that behalf. The Bill will also enable persons so authorized to sue in all cases in which the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country, even though the Indian revenue may not be concerned.

SIMLA; *The 9th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877:—

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin.

From Financial Department, No. 1354, dated 18th June 1870, and enclosures.
„ ditto No. 1813, dated 5th July 1870, and enclosures.
„ ditto No. 2150, dated 23rd July 1870, and enclosures.
„ ditto No. 2998, dated 12th November 1870, and enclosures.
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5623, dated 15th November 1870, and enclosures.
„ Financial Department, No. 291, dated 16th January 1871, and enclosures.
„ ditto No. 1745, dated 24th July 1876, and enclosure.
Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated 5th September 1876.
From Secretary, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, dated 13th December 1876.
„ Officiating Secretary, Government of Bengal, No. 92, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosures.
„ Commissioner of Orissa, No. 1161, dated 18th January 1877.
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 845, dated 16th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 304, dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. $\frac{158}{17}$, dated 3rd February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 69B, dated 1st February 1877.
„ Chairman, Trades Association, Madras, dated 7th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1084, dated 20th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1021, dated 10th March 1877, and enclosures.
Demi-official letter from L. Reid, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, dated 24th March 1877, and enclosures.
Memorandum by Officiating Secretary to Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 600 B, dated 25th August 1877, and enclosures.
Note by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 4th October 1877.

2. In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, the definition of "Customs-port" has been made (section 3, clauses (*d*) and (*e*)) to include, and that of "Foreign Port" to exclude, ports not in British India which are entitled to be treated as British Customs-ports.

3. The existing Act limits the privileges of coasting vessels to vessels which do not touch at any intermediate foreign port. But this has been found difficult of application, especially on the Western Coast, where foreign ports are numerous, and the limitation is illegally waived in the case of coasting steamers. But the Bombay Committee point out that all craft ought to be treated alike, and we think that, where there is danger of smuggling, special restrictions may be imposed on particular classes of goods under the powers of chapter XIII. The definition (section 3, clause (*g*)) has therefore been expanded.

4. We have also enlarged the definition of "Master" (section 3, clause (*kj*)) so as to include a ship's agent appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf, when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector.

5. In consequence of representations received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma of the expediency of legalising coasting trade with petty ports which it would not pay to constitute Customs-ports, a provision has been inserted in section 11, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, enabling the Local Government to recognize such ports for the purposes of the coasting trade only.

6. In accordance with a recommendation of the Bombay Committee, a clause framed on the model of the English Customs Act of 1876, section 153, has been added to section 17 of the Bill, prohibiting the importation or exportation of articles of foreign manufacture bearing names, marks or brands being, or purporting to be, those of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India.

7. By a little condensation, the whole of chapter X of the Bill as introduced has been dispensed with. The privilege of transhipment has been extended to sailing vessels.

8. By section 38, an owner not having sufficient information regarding any goods has been allowed, as suggested by the Bengal Board of Revenue, to deposit them temporarily in a warehouse.

The term "real value" has also been defined, as the want of a definition has been much felt. The obligation to declare real value has likewise, for statistical purposes, been extended to all goods, whether dutiable or not.

9. The third clause of section 39, by which it is provided that undervalued goods retained for the use of Government shall be sold by public auction, has given rise to some difference of opinion, some authorities advocating the substitution of a general power to dispose of the goods for the benefit of Government, in accordance with the English Customs Act of 1853. We have reserved this question for further consideration after enquiry as to the alleged rarity of cases in which difficulty or loss to Government is occasioned by the present provision.

10. Sections 45 and 46 (33 and 34 of the Bill as introduced) have also elicited wide differences of opinion between different mercantile and Custom-house authorities. The former section is identical in principle with the existing English law: section 20 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, runs as follows:—

"In the event of any increase, decrease, or repeal of duties of customs chargeable upon any goods or commodities after the making of any contract or agreement for the sale or delivery of such goods duty paid, it shall be lawful for the seller, in case such increase shall accrue before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse of such goods at such increased

duty, and after payment thereof, to add so much money to the contract-price as will be equivalent to such increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover the same; and it shall be lawful for the purchaser under any such contract or agreement, in case such decrease or repeal shall take effect before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse at such decreased duty, or free of duty, as the case may be, to deduct so much money from the contract-price as will be equivalent to such decrease of duty or repealed duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction."

The latter section is in harmony with Mr. Wilson's financial statement of February 18th, 1860, and the consequent section 2 of Act X of 1860, as also with the notification of the Government of India, No. 3180, dated 3rd September 1875. Both sections originated in the memorials and representations which the Government of India is in the habit of receiving whenever a change of tariff takes place. We have added another illustration to section 45, to express its scope more fully; but we have left the general question of the retention of both sections open for discussion in Calcutta.

11. We have omitted from section 50 (121 of the Bill as introduced) the last clause, which followed the existing law, as it has been justly pointed out by Mr. Lane, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, that it is unreasonable to refuse drawback on ships' stores, and both inconsistent with the permission to export from bond (section 30) and at variance with the English Act.

12. In deference to the unanimous opinion expressed in the reports, the rate of drawback has been re-entered in section 50 at the existing rate of seven-eighths, instead of three-fourths, to which it was raised in the Bill as introduced.

13. In accordance with representations received from the Bombay Committee and other quarters, we have, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, extended to the Indian Marine and Marine Survey (section 56) the privileges with regard to wine, provisions and stores which have hitherto been confined to officers and ships of Her Majesty's Navy. The privilege has likewise been extended in all cases to spirits.

14. In order to meet the case of the foreign ports of Native States on the Western Coast, which are not surrounded by customs preventive lines, the existing practice of refusing drawback on exports to such ports has been legalised (section 57) in the form of empowering the Governor General in Council to prohibit drawback in the case of any particular port. This is in accordance with the Bombay Committee's suggestion.

15. In accordance with the existing practice at Bombay, which originated in section 35 of Act I of 1852, the Customs-collector has been empowered (section 58) to reject, if he sees fit, any claim for drawback amounting to less than ten rupees. The Bombay Municipal Act provides similarly regarding petty refunds of town-duty.

16. Section 44 of the Bill as introduced was inserted in consequence of a long correspondence which arose in Bombay with the Chamber of Commerce out of the practice prevailing there of masters entering in the manifest the names of the ships' agents as consignees of the cargo, and the true consignees complaining of delay in receiving their goods and of the departure of the vessel in the interim. The Bombay Committee, however, now find that the section will not meet the case, and, though it is not objected to by Bengal and Madras (chiefly, it would seem, owing to difference of circumstances), we think it better to omit it, and to obviate the difficulty partly by an addition to section 71, permitting port-clearance to be refused except on security for the clearance of the import-manifest, and partly by new provisions in chapter IX, which will be explained hereafter.

17. *Section 64* is new, to adapt the law to actual circumstances, under which the manifest sometimes arrives by overland mail before the vessel itself, in which case the saving of time by commencing the preliminaries for her discharge is desirable.

18. *Section 71.*—The Madras Committee recommend the addition of a clause authorising the refusal of port-clearance to any vessel the master or agents of which have not made all reasonable endeavours to land all the cargo for the port. Formerly, they say, they could stop a vessel through the High Court, or bring an action for overcarrying their goods; but now canal-steamers protect themselves by a clause in the bill of lading. The Madras Trades Association support this recommendation by a letter (Paper No. 9) giving details of packages actually overcarried. On the other hand, overcarrying is defended on the grounds, 1st, that boats are scarce at Madras; 2nd, that boatwork is there prohibited after sundown; 3rd, that mail-contracts prevent steamers making long delays. We have reserved this question for discussion at Calcutta.

19. *Section 75.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta Committee and the Bengal Board, the periods of unloading and loading have been combined; but the aggregate of 30 days has been reduced to 20. The additional periods for loading and unloading have also each been reduced to one day for every 100 tons instead of every 50. This will still leave a vessel of 1,200 tons, for instance, 32 days, which is ample. Sections 50 and 108 of the Bill as introduced have been consolidated into this section, and words have been inserted to prevent more than one officer at a time being claimed as of right when, from smallness of establishment or press of work, extra officers may not be available.

20. *Sections 76 and 77.*—Special provision has been made in the concluding clauses for goods being water-borne from places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of customs, as also without boat-notes, in order to meet the circumstances of Calcutta, as represented by the Board of Revenue. In section 77, the suggestions from Burma have also been attended to, and sections 61 and 125 of Act VI of 1863 (Bill I, sections 53, 58 and 111) have been amalgamated.

21. *Sections 97 and 98.*—These are the new sections inserted, and referred to above in paragraph 16, in order to permit the prompt discharge of cargo where there is urgent

necessity, or there are special facilities, for it. We are disposed to consider that a provision of this nature is the best for meeting the difficulties now felt and reconciling the conflicting interests of ship-owners and owners or consignees of goods. The latter are protected from double charges for agency. The sections, however, are tentative, and may require amendment after they have been scrutinized by the Trade and the Customs Departments at Bombay and Calcutta.

22. Adverting to section 106, we have altered the form of the bond, in accordance with a suggestion from Madras, so as to allow of enforcement in a District Court instead of in the High Court, though this was really not indispensable, since any of the forms may, even under the existing Act, be modified by the Chief Customs Authority.

23. *Section 107.*—In accordance with a suggestion from British Burma, arising out of an opinion by the Advocate General, a clause has been added to make it clear that a fresh bond is not indispensable on every fresh removal of the goods while in warehouse.

24. *Section 116.*—Permission to bottle off wines and spirits has been added, in conformity with the English Act and suggestions from Bengal.

25. *Section 132.*—This section has been modified in accordance with suggestions from Bengal, so as to place recovery of rent on the same footing as recovery of duty.

26. *Section 137* has been modified to suit Calcutta, in the same way as sections 76 and 77 (*vide* supra, paragraph 20).

27. *Section 140.*—In order to obtain correct statistics of imports and exports, it has been made compulsory on the owner of goods short-shipped or re-landed to give information of the fact to the Custom-house. This is in accordance with recommendations received and with the English law regarding short shipments.

28. Chapter XVIII of the Bill as introduced, which was entitled "Offences and Penalties," has elicited some differences of opinion as to what was the best position in the Act for such matters. We have now, in the first place, transferred to a separate chapter everything relating to procedure. With regard to the offences and penalties themselves, we are of opinion that the chief thing to be considered is the convenience of the mercantile and nautical public rather than that of adjudicating officers. Anybody who wishes honestly to know what the law requires him to do, will find his study of the existing Act perpetually interrupted by the long offence and penalty clauses, the terrors of which it cannot be indispensable to place in close juxtaposition with every injunction or obligation.

We have now recast the chapter (XIV) in tabular form, shewing in three columns the offence, the section to which it has reference, and the penalty, and trust that this will meet the views of all parties. To the adjudicating officer it will, we believe, not be inconvenient; to the public it will be a relief not to have every section burdened with unnecessary matter, while Custom-house officials may, if they wish, have the chapter printed separately to hand to every master on arrival, or to frame and post up in conspicuous places at the Custom-house and wharves.

29. We have made numerous changes in the phraseology of the Bill throughout, to secure both clearness and brevity. Considerable alterations have also been made in the arrangement of chapters and sections, with the view both of condensation and of bringing analogous provisions together and securing a practical sequence. The chapters now stand as follows:—

Chapter I.—Preliminary.
" II.—Appointment of officers in the Department of Customs.
" III.—Appointment of ports, wharves, custom-houses, warehouses and boarding and landing-stations.
" IV.—Restrictions and prohibitions of importation and exportation.
" V.—Levy of, and exemption from, customs-duties.
" VI.—Drawback.
" VII.—Arrival and departure of vessels.
" VIII.—General provisions affecting vessels in port, &c.
" IX.—Importation or discharge.
" X.—Warehousing.
" XI.—Exportation or shipment, and re-landing.
" XII.—Spirits.
" XIII.—Coasting trade.
" XIV.—Offences and penalties.
" XV.—Procedure relating to offences, appeals, &c.
" XVI.—Miscellaneous.

30. We propose to consider the Bill further in Calcutta, and recommend that it be in the meantime published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

SIMLA;
The 20th October 1877.

T. C. HOPE.
WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

No. II.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &c.

4. Local Government to appoint necessary officers.
Suspension and dismissal of such officers.
5. Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4.
Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers.
6. Collector of District to perform duties of Customs-collector, where there is no separate Customs-collector.
7. Making and publishing of rules.
8. Appeals how and by whom to be decided.
9. Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded.
10. Customs-officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

11. Power to appoint Ports, Wharves, Custom-houses, Warehouses and Boarding and Landing-stations.
12. Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs-port for certain purposes.
13. Power to declare Warehousing Ports.
14. Appointment of public Warehouses.
15. Power to license private Warehouses.
Revocation of license.
Form of application for license.
16. Stations for Customs-officers to board and also land from ship.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

17. Prohibitions and restrictions.
18. Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited.
Proviso.
19. Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods.
20. Importation and exportation.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

21. Import-duties.
22. Export-duties.
23. No duties on goods carried from one Customs-port to another.
Proviso.

SECTIONS.

24. Power to fix values of dutiable goods.
25. Power to exempt from Customs-duties.
Power to authorize, in special cases, exemption from payment of duty.
26. Baggage in actual use.
27. Reimported articles of country-produce dutiable in certain cases
Proviso.
28. Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases.
29. Duty on opium re-exported by sea.
30. Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty-free on certain conditions.

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31. Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.
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32. Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment.
33. Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2.
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34. Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty.
35. Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment.
36. Levy of transhipment-fee.
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45. Contracts for sale of goods, duty on which is raised or lowered before performance.
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62. Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed.
63. Description of manifest.
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64. Agent may deliver manifest.
65. Duty of person receiving manifest.
66. Bulk not to be broken until manifest, &c., delivered, and ship entered at Custom-house.
67. Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading, &c., to Customs-collector.
68. No vessel to depart without port-clearance.
69. No Pilot to take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea without production of port-clearance.
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75. Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo.
Consequence of exceeding same.
Allowance for period during which vessel is laid up.
76. Goods not to be landed, shipped, or water-borne on Sundays, holidays, &c., without permission, nor except within fixed hours, &c.
77. Boat-note.
78. Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.
79. Goods not to be landed elsewhere than at appointed wharf or place.

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80. Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.
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81. Customs-collector may require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing.
82. Customs-officer may open package and examine goods shipped.
83. Customs-collector may take samples of goods.
84. Owner to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom-house rules.
Fee for landing baggage.
85. No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act.
86. Rates of wharfage-fees.
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89. Agents must be duly authorized.
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95. Goods may be landed at any time after arrival, with consent.
96. Notice regarding unclaimed packages.
97. Procedure in case of non-payment of duties within four months after entry of vessel.
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106. Bond for duty on goods sought to be warehoused. Form of bond.
107. Terms of bond to be executed.

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Form of warrant.
113. Access of Customs-officer to private warehouse.
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115. Access of owners to warehoused goods.
116. Goods in warehouse may be sorted, repacked, &c., by owner, &c.
117. Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed;
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118. Import-duty to be on quantity or value registered at time of importation.
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119. Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c., lodged in private warehouse.
120. Public warehouse-keeper, or licensee of private warehouse, answerable for weight or gauge.
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121. Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port.
122. Bonded goods may be removed from one Port to another.
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123. Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to officers at Port of destination.
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124. Remover may enter into a general bond.
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127. Goods not to be removed from warehouse, except after application to Customs-collector.
128. Form of application for removal of goods.
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129. On goods being removed improperly or otherwise than for export, &c., full duty to be paid.
130. Procedure on failure to pay duty.
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138. On entry outwards, bond to be given for shipping and landing.
139. Additional charge on goods passed for shipment after port-clearance has been granted.
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146. Duty to be recovered on any deficiency in spirits under bond.
147. Drawback of excise-duty on spirits manufactured after English method.
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149. Duty on spirits exported under bond from one Indian Port to another, how adjusted.
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2. For landing or shipping goods at unauthorized Port, &c.
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5. For Masters of tug-steamers or pilot-vessels receiving or discharging any goods without due authority.
6. For not bringing-to at boarding-station.
7. For vessel removing from place of mooring, or unlading, without due authority.
8. Goods imported or exported contrary to prohibition liable to confiscation, and persons concerned to penalty.
9. For infringing rules or orders regarding transhipment.
10. For unauthorized declaration as to value of goods.
11. Wine not laden, or unladen without permission, liable to confiscation.
12. Confiscation of goods entered for drawback, which are less in value than the amount of drawback claimed.
13. Drawback goods, if not exported, or if re-landed, liable to confiscation, and parties concerned to penalty.
14. For proceeding inward beyond fixed place before delivery of manifest.
For omitting to deliver manifest when vessel anchors below reporting-station.
15. For like omission when reporting-station has not been fixed.
16. For Master delivering unsigned or untrue manifest.
17. For Pilot, &c., not receiving manifest.
18. For breaking bulk without permission.
19. For false entry, fraudulent alteration, &c.
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21. For departing without port-clearance.
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23. For refusing to receive officer of Customs on board.
24. For disobeying section 73.
25. For Masters resisting search, &c.
26. For lading in absence of Customs-officer.
27. For removing goods contrary to section 76.
28. For sending goods without or in excess of boat-note.
29. For non-receipt or non-delivery or non-signing of boat-note.
30. For not landing goods in accordance with section 78, or for landing, &c., goods contrary to section 79.
31. Goods found in unlicensed cargo-boats may be confiscated.
32. For non-delivery of duplicate bill of entry, &c.
33. For acting as agent without authority.
34. For not being able to account for missing or deficient package, &c.
35. For discharging goods not duly entered in manifest.
36. Goods found concealed liable to confiscation.
37. Goods not agreeing in description and quantity with entry in manifest liable to confiscation or extra duty.
38. For removing goods after landing and before due entry.
39. Goods brought to be passed through Custom-house liable to confiscation in case of discrepancy, misdescription, &c.
40. For misdescription of goods.
41. For taking or passing goods without entry.
42. Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed in baggage.
43. For improper carrying into warehouse.
44. For withholding or removing before examination goods entered to be warehoused.
45. For warehousing goods improperly.
46. For refusing to open private warehouse when duly required.
47. For neglecting to stow goods properly in warehouse.
48. For importer or owner of warehoused goods clandestinely gaining access.
49. For altering warehoused goods.
50. For deficiencies in a private warehouse.
51. For neglecting to produce goods when required.
52. Goods entered to be warehoused, if not duly warehoused, or if concealed or removed, liable to be confiscated.
53. For excess, in private warehouse, over registered quantity.
54. For removing warehoused goods improperly.
55. For taking goods out of warehouse without paying duty.
56. For shipping goods before entry outwards.
57. For shipping goods not in manifest, &c.

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58. Certain goods if entered in manifest and not shipped, or if relanded without notice, liable to confiscation.
59. For landing at place other than that for which goods have been cleared.
60. For deficiency in goods on which drawback has been paid on board vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.
61. For contravening rules relating to spirits.
62. For irregularly re-landing spirituous liquors.
63. For contravention of rules as to coasting trade.
64. For signing false account.
65. For failure to produce certificate.
66. For failure of Master of coasting vessel to deliver pass.
67. For breach of rules as to cargo-book.
68. For failure to keep cargo-book correctly, &c.
69. For breach of rules under section 134.
70. For breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unlading.
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72. For making false declaration, refusing to answer questions, &c.
73. For possession of smuggled goods.
74. For searching persons on insufficient grounds.
75. Customs-officers, if guilty of breach of duty, how punishable.
76. Customs-officers committing or conniving at frauds, how punishable.
77. For neglect of Police-officer to give notice.
78. Punishment for obstruction to Customs-officers.

165. Tackle, &c., included in confiscation of vessels.
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Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

CHAPTER XV.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

166. Persons may be searched on reasonable suspicion.
167. Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate, &c.
168. Officers of Customs may stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.
169. Magistrate may issue search-warrant on application.
170. Persons reasonably suspected may be detained.
171. Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.
172. Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail.

SECTIONS.

173. Person escaping may be afterwards detained.
174. Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when detained, to be secured on board until warrant procured.
175. Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained.
176. Vessels and goods seized how dealt with.
177. Procedure in respect of goods seized on suspicion.
178. When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing.
179. Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.
180. Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs.
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181. Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.
182. On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty.
183. Levy of penalty for failure to bring-to when required under section 16.
184. Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law.
185. Offences not especially provided for how adjudicated.
186. Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs-Authority.
187. Penalty adjudged by Magistrate, &c., may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs-Authority.
188. Goods on which penalty incurred not to be removed till payment.
Goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained.
189. Enforcement of payment of penalty.
190. Periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits.
191. Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine.
192. Or of proportional part of fine.

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193. Rules to be notified.
194. Notifications made may be cancelled.
195. Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases.
196. Appropriation of penalties, &c., and grant of rewards.
197. Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners' and Bombay Port Trust Acts.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—ACTS REPEALED.
PART II.—FORMS.
A. Form of Bond for Import-duty.
B. Form of Bonded Warehouse-warrant.
C. Form of Bond for removal of Spirits from licensed Distillery.
D. Form of Coasting-pass.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties; It is enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Sea Customs Act, 1877:" Short title.
And shall come into force on the passing thereof. Commencement.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein, except as to any act done, offence committed or liability incurred. Repeal of enactments.

All references to any of the said Acts, in Acts passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

All appointments and notifications made, and licenses issued, under Act No. VI of 1863, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made and issued under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation.

(*a*) "Chief Customs-Authority" denotes the person authorized to exercise, subject to the Local Government, the chief control in matters connected with Sea-customs in any place to which this Act applies: "Chief Customs-Authority."

(*b*) "Chief Customs-Officer" denotes the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for any Port to which this Act applies: "Chief Customs-Officer."

(*c*) "Customs-collector" includes every officer of Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Custom-house, or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge: "Customs-collector."

(*d*) "Customs-port" denotes any Port in British India at which Sea Customs-duties are leviable, and any Foreign Port which has been declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port: "Customs-port."

(*e*) "Foreign Port" includes Aden and any port or place in India not situated in British India, and not declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port: "Foreign Port."

(*f*) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: "Vessel."

(*g*) "Coasting vessel" denotes any vessel proceeding from one Customs-port to another Customs-port, whether touching at any intermediate Foreign Port or not: "Coasting vessel."

(*h*) "Master" includes every person, except a Pilot, having command or charge of any vessel: and also a ship's agent, appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector: "Master."

(*i*) "Warehouse" denotes any place appointed or licensed under this Act for the keeping and securing of goods entered to be warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof: "Warehouse."

(*j*) "Owner" includes importer, exporter and consignee, and an agent of any of them duly appointed and authorized under this Act. "Owner."

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &c.

4. The Local Government of every place in which duties of Sea-customs are leviable, shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers. Local Government to appoint necessary officers.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him. Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

5. The Local Government may delegate to any officer of Customs all or any of the powers vested in it by section four. Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4.

Every person appointed in exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him. Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers.

6. At any place at which there is no Customs-collector, the Collector of the District and the officers subordinate to him may perform all duties required by this Act to be performed by a Customs-collector and other officers of Customs. Collector of District to perform duties of Customs-collector, where there is no separate Customs-collector.

7. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the practice and proceedings of, and the delegation of their duties by, officers of Customs. Making and publishing of rules.

8. If any dispute arises between any officer of Customs and any Master of a vessel, or owner of goods, or other person, in respect to any matter (not specially provided for by any law for the time being in force) relating

to the importation, exportation or warehousing of any goods,

or to the proper rate of duty payable in respect thereof,

or to the levy of any duty or penalty thereon, or to any seizure or forfeiture thereof,

the Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of Customs as the said Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall decide such dispute, subject to an appeal to the Local Government. Appeals how and by whom to be decided.

9. Where the dispute relates to the duty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if dissatisfied with such decision, shall deposit in the hands of the Customs-collector at the Port of importation or exportation, respectively, the amount of duty demanded by the deciding officer, pending the settlement of the matter on appeal. Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded.

Upon payment of such deposit and compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the entry or shipment of such goods, the Customs-

collector shall cause the goods to be delivered to such owner for importation or exportation, as the case may be.

Customs-officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors.

10. No Chief Customs-Authority or Chief Customs-Officer, and no other officer of Customs whom such Chief Authority or Chief Officer deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or as an assessor.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

Power to appoint Ports, Wharves, Custom-houses, warehouses and boarding and landing-stations.

11. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare the places which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods;

(*b*) declare the limits of such Ports;

(*c*) appoint proper places therein to be Wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, and for the landing or shipping of particular classes of goods;

(*d*) declare the limits of any such Wharf;

(*e*) alter the name of any such Port or Wharf.

Every such Port, except Aden, shall be a Customs-port within the meaning of this Act.

The Local Government may also from time to time in like manner declare

(*f*) places to be Ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs-ports, or with any specified Customs-ports, and for no other purpose;

(*g*) what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Custom-house, and the limits thereof.

Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs-port for certain purposes.

12. The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that any Foreign Port shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as he thinks fit, be a Customs-port for the purposes of this Act, in so far as the same is capable of being applied to such Port.

Power to declare Warehousing Ports.

13. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that any Customs-port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of this Act.

Appointment of public Warehouses.

14. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint public Warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

Power to license private warehouses.

15. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Officer may from time to time license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

Revocation of license.

Every license for a private warehouse so granted may, unless it be otherwise provided in the license, be revoked after one month's notice by the Chief Customs-Officer, and may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Act relating to warehouses.

Form of application for license.

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Stations for Customs-officers to board and also land from ship.

16. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint, in any Customs-port, stations or places at which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port shall bring-to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may, unless separate provision therefor has been made under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, direct at what particular place in any such Port vessels, not brought into Port by pilots, shall be required to anchor or moor.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

Prohibitions and restrictions.

17. The importation into, or exportation from, British India of the goods enumerated in the following clauses, is prohibited:—

(*a*) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, has given to the Chief Customs-Authority a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire:

(*b*) counterfeit coin:

(*c*) any indecent or obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure or article:

(*d*) articles of foreign manufacture bearing any names, brands or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India.

Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited.

18. The importation into British India of arms or ammunition, except under a license from the Governor General in Council, or from some officer authorized in that behalf by the said Governor General in Council, or otherwise in accordance with any law for the time being in force, is prohibited.

Proviso.

Nothing in this section shall apply to rifles, guns, pistols, and sporting powder, *bonâ fide* imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods.

19. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of goods.

Importation and exportation.

20. It shall be lawful to import into, or to export from, any place declared under section 11 to be a Port for the shipment and landing of goods, any goods the importation or exportation of which is not prohibited or restricted by any law, or by any notification of the Governor General in Council, for the time being in force.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

Import-duties.

21. Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

Export-duties.

22. Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods exported by sea from any Customs-port to any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

No duties on goods carried from one Customs-port to another.

23. No Customs-duties shall be levied on goods carried by sea from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply

to opium, salt or spirits; or

to goods brought from any Foreign Port to any Customs-port, and there transhipped for, or thence carried to, any other Customs-port without payment of duty; or

to goods removed in bond.

Power to fix values of dutiable goods.

24. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, the tariff-value of any goods exported or imported by sea on which Customs-duties are by law imposed.

Power to exempt from Customs-duties.

25. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, British India, or into or from any specified Port or place therein, from the whole or any part of the Customs-duties leviable thereon under any law for the time being in force.

Power to authorize, in special cases, exemption from payment of duty.

The Chief Customs-Authority may, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under stated circumstances of an exceptional nature, any goods on which Customs-duties are leviable by any law for the time being in force.

Baggage in actual use.

26. The Customs-collector may, subject to any general rules relating to the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom-house, which may be made under section 7, pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty.

Re-imported articles of country-produce dutiable in certain cases.

27. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions, if any, to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty.

Goods imported, for which any drawback of excise has been received on exportation, shall be subjected to payment of duty, unless the Chief Customs-Authority in any particular case otherwise directs by special order.

Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases.

28. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into any Customs-port, shall at all times be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are subject on importation at such Port, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any place, from which they are entitled to be admitted duty-free.

Duty on opium re-exported by sea.

29. Opium imported by sea into any Customs-port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same Port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such Port.

Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty-free on certain conditions.

30. Provisions and other ship's stores warehoused at the time of importation may be exported without payment of duty for use on board of any vessel proceeding directly to a Foreign Port, whether such Port be or be not the Port of ultimate destination.

Articles of Indian produce or manufacture, including rum, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port, may also be exported free of duty, whether of customs or excise, in such quantities as the Customs-collector determines with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart:

Provided that no such rum shall be so shipped on any vessel not going to a Foreign Port, or going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

Transhipment.

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.

31. In the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kárwár, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, Chittagong, and such other Customs-ports as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf, the Chief Customs-Officer may, on application of the owner of any goods imported into such Port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at the Port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the Port of destination.

In any Customs-port other than a Port in which the preceding clause may from time to time be in force, the Customs-collector may, on

application of such owner, grant leave for transhipment without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at such Port; provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable, and are to be removed to some other Customs-port, the owner shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as such Customs-collector directs:

Proviso.

Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other Customs or Foreign Port.

Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment.

32. The power conferred by section 31 shall be exercised, and the transhipment shall be performed, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Local Government.

Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2.

33. All goods transhipped under the second clause of section 31 for removal to a Customs-port shall thereupon be treated in all respects as warehoused goods, and shall on their arrival at such Port be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods:

Proviso.

Provided that, if on the arrival of the said goods at such Port, the owner desires forthwith to export the same by sea to some Foreign Port, or to pay duty thereon for home-consumption, without actually warehousing them, the Customs-collector at such Port may, after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing have been duly performed, permit the goods to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for home-consumption, upon payment of the duty thereon, in like manner as if such goods had been actually warehoused. All goods so exported, or on which duty has been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse.

Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty.

34. If two or more vessels belonging wholly or in greater part to the same owner be at any Customs-port at the same time, any provisions and other ship's stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import-duty.

Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment.

35. An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel.

Levy of transhipment-fee.

36. A transhipment-fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such rules as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to prohibit transhipment.

37. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified Port, or at all Ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Owner, &c., to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance, and, if necessary, to produce invoice, &c.

38. On the importation into or exportation from, any Customs-port of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping-bill, state their real value to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such value at the foot of such bill.

In case of doubt, the Customs-collector may require any such owner or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to the value of such goods which it is in his power to furnish. And thereupon such person shall produce any such document or furnish any such information so required by such officer:

Provided that, if the owner makes a declaration before the Customs-collector to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then the Customs-collector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in presence of an officer of Customs, or (2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse, pending production of such information.

No re-valuation of goods assessed for duty on the declared value thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the Custom-house.

For the purposes of this section the real value shall be deemed to be—

(*a*) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation respectively, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the duties payable on the importation thereof amount to: or,

(*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the estimated cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be laid down at such place.

Nothing in this section applies to opium, salt or spirits.

Under-valued goods how dealt with.

39. If, upon the examination of any goods chargeable with duty upon the value thereof, but for which a specific value is not fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, it appears to an officer of Customs that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill of entry or shipping-bill, such officer may detain such goods.

In every such case the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention, and of the value thereof as estimated by him; and the Customs-collector shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment of duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Government.

If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Customs-collector shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall then cause them to be sold by public auction after due notice in the official Gazette, or some mercantile newspaper circulating in the place.

If the proceeds arising from such sale shall exceed the sum paid to the owner, together with the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties, or on such other terms as he may determine.

Duties on goods retained under section 39 for use of Government.

40. When goods are retained under section 39 for the use of Government, the duties payable thereon shall in no case be levied from the owner.

Claims to abatement of duty on account of damage how to be treated.

41. No claim for any abatement or refund of duty on account of damage alleged to have been sustained before delivery of the bill of entry, shall be allowed in respect of any goods imported into any Customs-port, unless such claim be made in writing, and the damaged condition of such goods be ascertained and certified, on the first examination thereof, by a Custom-house Appraiser, or by such other person as the Customs-collector appoints for the purpose.

Disposal of damaged goods and levy of duty thereon.

42. Goods, the damaged condition of which is ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, may, after notice in the official Gazette, or some local newspaper, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill of entry), and at such place, as the Customs-collector appoints.

The duty on such goods shall be adjusted on the gross amount realized by their *bonâ fide* sale, as proved by the original account-sales, without any abatement or deduction, except of so much as represents the duties payable on the importation thereof.

On goods the value of which has been fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, no abatement of duties shall be allowed, unless they have deteriorated to the extent of one-fifth of their value.

No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirits or beer, or on any other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

Date of importation how determined.

43. If, upon the first levying, repealing, enhancement or reduction of any duty,

or upon any change of any valuation for duty,

or upon the first permitting, prohibiting or restricting of any importation,

it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an importation of goods had effect,

such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered for home-consumption at the Custom-house.

For the purposes of this section goods shall be deemed to be entered when the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs-collector.

Date of exportation how determined.

44. If, in like manner, it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an exportation of goods had effect, such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered outwards at the Custom-house.

Contracts for sale of goods, duty on which is raised or lowered before performance.

45. When a contract is entered into for the sale of any dutiable goods at a fixed price, including the duty leviable in British India at the date of the contract, and subsequently thereto, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty on such goods is raised or lowered, and levied accordingly, the amount to be paid to, or received by, the parties to the contract shall be increased or diminished, as the case may be, by the amount by which such duty is raised or lowered.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a merchant in Calcutta, contracts with B, a merchant in Liverpool, to sell him 100 maunds of indigo at Rs. 200 per maund, including the export-duty at the rate of 3 rupees per maund. Before the contract is fully performed, the duty on indigo is reduced to 1 rupee per maund. B is entitled to deduct from the price agreed on Rs. 200, being Rs. 2 per maund.

(*b*). A, a wine merchant in Madras, contracts with B, a resident there, to procure and deliver to him within one year a thousand gallons of champagne at Rs. 25 per gallon, duty paid. Subsequently, and before the contract is performed, the duty is raised from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per gallon. A is entitled to be paid at Rs. 26 per gallon instead of Rs. 25.

(*c*). A, a wine merchant in Bombay, contracts with B, a merchant in Bordeaux, for a thousand gallons of claret at Rs. 5 per gallon, including the import-duty of 1 rupee per gallon. Subsequently, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty is raised to Rs. 2 per gallon and levied at that rate. B is entitled to be paid at the rate of Rs. 6 per gallon.

Duty leviable on seaborne goods, duty on which has been altered during transit.

46. When during the transit by sea to British India of any dutiable goods, the duty on such goods is raised, the duty leviable on such goods on arrival in British India shall be the duty which was in force in respect of such goods when such transit commenced, and when the duty on such goods is reduced, the duty leviable thereon shall be such reduced duty. Transit shall be deemed to have commenced on the grant of port-clearance.

Payment of duties short-levied or erroneously refunded.

47. When Customs-duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error or misconstruction on the part of the officers of Customs,

or when duty, after having been levied, has been erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund;

and the Customs-collector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid.

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid, unless application made within three months.

48. No Customs-duties or charges which have been paid, and of which repayment, wholly or in part, is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid under an erroneous construction of law or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

Dutiable goods may be passed on security for duty.

49. No dutiable goods shall be passed for home-consumption unless the owner previously either pays the customs-duties leviable thereon, or furnishes security, to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, for the payment of the same.

CHAPTER VI.

DRAWBACK.

Amount of drawback allowable on re-export.

50. Upon the re-export by sea to any Foreign Port, of any goods, except salt or opium, capable of being easily identified, imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, seven-eighths of such duty shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, be repaid as drawback:

Conditions for grant of drawback.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector at such Customs-port, and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom-house, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs-Authority, on sufficient cause being shown, in any case determines.

Drawback to be allowed on goods exported to Customs-port and thence to Foreign Port.

Drawback shall be allowed upon goods which, after having been charged with duty at one Customs-port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea to a Foreign Port:

Proviso.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date of first importation into British India.

Drawback on exportation of spirit.

51. A drawback of the whole of the duties paid under Act No. XXIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XXI of 1856, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkárí Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section one, on spirit manufactured at distilleries worked according to the English method and exported by sea in manner prescribed by Act No. XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkárí Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) to any Foreign Port shall be allowed at the Port of exportation:

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of the payment of duty under the said Act No. XXIII of 1860, and that the spirit, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

Drawback of duties on wine and spirits allowed for officers of Navy.

52. A drawback of the whole of the Customs-duties shall be allowed on wine and spirits intended for the consumption of any officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine and spirits have been warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof.

The quantity of wine and spirits on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the use of such officers shall not exceed the quantities hereinafter allowed for each such officer respectively; that is to say—

		Gals.
For every Admiral	...	1,260
Vice-Admiral ...	...	1,050
Rear-Admiral ...	...	840
Captain of 1st and 2nd rate	...	630
Captain of 3rd, 4th and 5th rate		420
Captain of an inferior rate	...	240
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, and for every Marine-officer, Master, Purser or Surgeon	... ...	105

Persons entering such wine or spirits for drawback to declare name and rank of officer claiming same.

53. Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine or spirits, as provided in section 52, shall state in the entry the name of the officer for whose use such wine or spirits is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed.

All such wine and spirits shall be delivered into the charge of the officers of Customs deputed on this behalf at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care; and when the officer commanding the ship has certified the receipt of such wine and spirits into his charge, and any such officer of Customs has certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

Transfer of wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another, &c.

54. The Customs-collector may permit the transfer of any such wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another Naval officer on board of the same, or of any other such vessel, as part of his authorized quantity;

or may permit the transhipment of any such wine or spirits from one vessel to another for the use of the same Naval officer;

or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine or spirits for future re-shipment.

The Customs-collector may also receive back the duties for any such wine or spirits, and allow the same to be cleared for home-consumption.

Provisions and stores for Her Majesty's Navy exempt from duty.

55. Provisions and other ship's stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy may, in like manner, be transferred, transhipped or relanded and warehoused, free of duty;

and where duties have been paid on such provisions and stores, drawback of such duties, whether

of customs or excise, shall be allowed on receipt of an application in writing from the officer commanding the ship for which they are intended, or from some other officer duly authorized to make such application.

Privilege extends to Indian Marine and Marine-survey.

56. Sections 52, 53 and 54 apply to officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine and Marine-survey on board of any of the ships of such Marine or Survey proceeding to any port out of India, and section 55 applies to provisions and stores for the use of such Marine or Survey.

Governor General in Council may declare what goods are identifiable, and may prohibit drawback in case of specified Foreign Port.

57. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) declare what goods shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified;

(*b*) prohibit repayment as drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified Foreign Port.

No drawback to be allowed in certain cases.

58. No drawback shall be allowed—

(*a*) upon goods not included in the export-manifest, or

(*b*) upon goods exported from one Customs-port to another, or

(*c*) where the goods to be exported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(*d*) where the claim is for drawback amounting to less then ten rupees, and the Customs-collector thinks fit to reject it.

Time to claim and demand payment of drawback.

59. No drawback shall be allowed upon any goods re-exported from any Customs-port unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export, nor unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea.

Declaration to be made by parties claiming drawback.

60. Every person, or his duly authorized agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs-port; and that such person was at the time of entry and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Power to fix places beyond which inward-bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered.

61. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix a place in any river or Port, beyond which no vessel, whether laden or in ballast, arriving from any Foreign Port, shall pass until the Master thereof has delivered to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest as described in section 63.

Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors below reporting station.

If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the Local Government under this section, the Master of any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver such manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.

Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed.

62. If any vessel, coming from any Foreign Port, arrives at any Customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after anchoring, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same.

Description of manifest.

63. Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, and shall contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel, comprising such particulars, and made out in such form, as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.

Amendment of errors in manifest.

The Customs-collector may permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission resulting from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest.

But the receiving of such amended or supplementary document shall be discretionary with such Customs-collector; and, if he decide to receive any such amended or supplementary manifest, he may levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs.

Agent may deliver manifest.

64. Nothing contained in section 61, 62 or 63 shall prevent the delivery of the manifest, previous to the arrival of the vessel, by an agent duly appointed and approved, as defined in section 3, clause (*h*), of this Act.

Duty of person receiving manifest.

65. The Pilot, officer or other person so receiving the manifest shall countersign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs in this behalf.

Bulk not to be broken until manifest, &c., delivered, and ship entered at Custom-house.

66. No vessel arriving in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry inwards, has been presented to the Customs-collector, and an order has been given thereon by such officer for the discharge of the cargo.

The Customs-collector may refuse to give such order, until any port-clearance, cockett or other paper, which he knows or has reason to believe had been granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise have been delivered to him.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Customs-collector from granting, prior to receipt of the original manifest, and prior to the entry of the vessel at the Custom-house, a special pass, permitting bulk to be broken. The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

67. The Master of every vessel arriving from any Foreign Port shall, at the time of applying for entry inwards at any Customs-port, deliver to the Customs-collector, if required so to do, the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew, and voyage as are put to him by such officer.

Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading, &c., to Customs-collector.

68. No vessel, whether laden, partially laden or in ballast, shall depart from any Customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Customs-collector or other officer duly authorized to grant the same.

No vessel to depart without port-clearance.

Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel; and every Master of a vessel so applying for port-clearance shall answer to the proper officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as are demanded of him.

69. No Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance.

No Pilot to take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea without production of port-clearance.

70. The Master of every vessel intending to leave any Customs-port shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance, deliver to the Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate according to such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, containing a true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel and signed by the Master;

Master on applying for port-clearance to deliver manifest and certificates.

and shall also so deliver such certificates as the Customs-collector acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs-Authority, requires.

The Customs-collector when satisfied with the said certificates, and as to the correctness of the manifest, shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the proper officer of Customs.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Customs-collector from granting (subject to such rules as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time prescribe) a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes sufficient security for duly delivering, within three days from the date of grant, the manifest and certificates aforesaid.

71. The Customs-collector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until

Port-clearance may be refused unless certain conditions are fulfilled.

(*a*) the required manifest and certificates are produced;

(*b*) all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate as such Customs-collector directs;

(*c*) a bond and security for the clearance of the import manifest within a reasonable period have been given by a duly appointed and accepted agent for the Master, the amount of such security and the length of such period being fixed in each case by such Customs-collector.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT, &c.

72. The Customs-collector at any Customs-port may at any time depute at his discretion one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel arriving at such Port.

Power to depute officer of Customs to board ships.

Every officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night unless or until the Customs-collector shall otherwise order:

Provided that the Customs-collector may, on such conditions as he sees fit to impose, permit the discharge of cargo without the presence of an officer of Customs.

Proviso.

73. Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer, and one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board.

Servant to be received with officer.

Accommodation of officer and servant.

74. Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part thereof, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and mark any goods before landing, and lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such vessel.

Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of ship, and may seal and secure goods.

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the key be withheld, such officer shall report the same to the Customs-collector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search.

Customs-collector may authorize search and opening of locks.

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any place, box or closed receptacle in such vessel be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same.

75. A period of twenty working days, or such further period as the Customs-collector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import-cargo and the shipment of export-cargo on board of every vessel not exceeding six hundred tons.

Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo.

One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred.

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days.

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of twenty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under the second clause of this section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs at a rate not

Consequence of exceeding same.

exceeding five rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this section, due deduction shall be made for any period during which a vessel after the completion of the discharge of import-cargo, and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs upon application from the Master.

Allowance for period during which vessel is laid up.

76. Except with the written permission of the Customs-collector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall be discharged from any vessel arriving at any Customs-port, or be shipped or water-borne for exportation or for carriage coastwise—

Goods not to be landed, shipped, or water-borne on Sundays, holidays, &c., without permission, nor except within fixed hours, &c.

(*a*) on any Sunday or on any holiday or day on which the discharge of cargo is prohibited by the Chief Customs-Authority;

(*b*) on any day, except between such hours as such Authority from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette;

(*c*) without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs:

nor, in the case of goods so shipped or water-borne,

(*d*) from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose;

(*e*) before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel and of the goods;

(*f*) before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Customs-Authority from giving, by notification in the official Gazette, general permission for goods to be so shipped or water-borne in any Customs-port from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs.

77. When any goods are water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof.

Boat-note.

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same.

Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and, if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it.

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend the operation of this section in any Customs-port or part thereof, and may cancel such suspension.

78. All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed and warehoused, or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, shall be so landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay.

Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.

79. No goods discharged from any vessel under the authority of an officer of Customs shall be landed, except at a wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods.

Goods not to be landed elsewhere than at appointed wharf or place.

No such goods discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be subsequently transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs.

80. The Local Government may declare with regard to any Customs-port, by notification in the official Gazette, that after a stated date no boat not duly licensed and registered will be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port.

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.

In any Port with regard to which such notification has been issued, the Chief Officer of Customs or other officer whom the Local Government appoints in this behalf, may issue licenses for, and make registration of, cargo-boats, under such rules and on payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Issue of licenses.

81. The Customs-collector, whenever he sees fit, may require that goods stowed in bulk, and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

Customs-collector may require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing.

82. Any officer of Customs may open any package, and fully examine any goods brought by sea, or shipped or brought for shipment at any Customs-port.

Customs-officer may open package and examine goods shipped.

83. The Customs-collector may, on the entry or clearance of any goods, or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom-house, take samples of such goods, for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof, on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose.

Customs-collector may take samples of goods.

Every such sample shall, if the owner so desire, and if it be possible, be restored to him; otherwise it shall be disposed of and accounted for to him as the Customs-collector directs.

84. The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods,

and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

Owner to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom-house rules.

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods.

Fee for landing baggage.

When any goods, baggage or parcels are made over to an officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom-house.

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act.

85. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom-house, or on any Custom-house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the neglect or wilful act of an officer of Customs.

Rates of wharfage-fees.

86. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time fix the period after the expiration of which goods left on any Custom-house wharf or other authorized landing place, or part of the Custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees.

Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee.

87. A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other Custom-house document may, on payment of a fee not exceeding ten rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, if he is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended.

Such officer may also authorize any amendment to be made in any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom-house, upon payment of a like fee for every document so amended.

Owner to deliver duplicate of bill of entry or shipping-bill, if required.

88. Upon the entry or clearance of any goods for importation or exportation, the owner shall, if the Customs-collector so requires, deliver to such officer a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof.

Agents must be duly authorized.

89. No person shall act in any Custom-house as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, goods or baggage, unless authorized so to do by the Customs-collector.

Such officer may require any person so authorized to give a bond with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for his faithful behaviour as regards the Custom-house regulations and officers.

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour, suspend or withdraw such authorization, but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Chief Customs-Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Agent to produce authority if required.

90. When any person makes application to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse such permission.

The clerk or servant, or known agent, of any person, or of any mercantile firm, may transact business at the Custom-house on account of such person or firm, if such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the Customs-collector as empowered to transact his or their business, and deposits with such officer an authority in writing duly signed, authorising such clerk, servant or agent to receive all drawbacks, refunds and other moneys or transact other business on behalf of such person or firm.

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTATION OR DISCHARGE.

Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.

91. Whenever an order or a special pass, permitting any vessel which has arrived in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port to break bulk, has been duly issued under section 66, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with.

Portion of import-cargo intended for another Port, ship's stores, &c., may be kept on board free of duty.

92. Any portion of an import-cargo intended for another Port, or any ship's stores intended for consumption in Port or on the home-ward voyage, may be declared by the Master of any vessel as not to be landed, and may thereupon, with the special sanction of the Customs-collector, be retained on board, and such cargo or ship's stores so retained shall not be subject to the payment of duty:

Provided that all such cargo and ship's stores, excepting any ship's stores which may be duly transferred to another ship under section 34, 54 or 55, shall be entered in the export-manifest of the vessel as cargo or ship's stores not landed, and on which no duty has been paid.

The Customs-collector, or any officer deputed by him under section 72, may seal up, or otherwise secure, if he see reason for so doing, any portion of such cargo or ship's stores during the vessel's stay in Port.

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.

93. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, unless they be duly entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplementary manifest duly received under section 63.

Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed.

94. If the owner of any goods (except such as have been declared by the Master as not to be landed), does not land such goods within such number of working days, not exceeding fifteen, after the entry of the vessel importing the same, as the Local Government from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette, or within such longer period as the bill of lading of such vessel specifies; or

Effect of not discharging cargo in any less period specified in bill of lading.

if any period less than the number of working days so appointed is specified in the bill of lading of such vessel for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and if the owner of such cargo, or part

thereof, does not land the same within such specified period; or

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so appointed or specified, as the case may be,—

the Master of such vessel, or a duly authorized officer of Customs, on his application, may then carry such goods to the Custom-house.

The Customs-collector shall thereupon take charge of and grant receipts for such goods;

and if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, he shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges are paid.

Goods may be landed at any time after arrival, with consent.

95. At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Customs-collector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry, in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel.

Notice regarding unclaimed packages.

96. If any package or parcel carried to the Custom-house under section 95 remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may give such notice as is provided in section 94, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in the said section.

Procedure in case of non-payment of duties within four months after entry of vessel.

97. If the duties chargeable upon any goods carried to the Custom-house under section 94 or 95, together with the freight, primage, charges of landing and removal, rent and other charges to which such goods are liable, are not paid within four months from the date of entry of the vessel;

or if such goods are not duly warehoused within such period;

such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied—first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average; next, to the payment of duties; and then, to the payment of other charges.

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made.

If any such goods be of a perishable nature, the Customs-collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner.

Nothing in this section shall authorize the passing for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of duties of Customs thereon.

Immediate discharge permitted in certain cases.

98. Nothing in sections 93 to 97 inclusive shall prevent the Customs-collector in any Customs-port to which the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, declares this section to be applicable, from permitting the Master of any vessel immediately on receipt, under section 66, of an order or special pass, to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof—

(*a*) at the Custom-house or any specified landing-place or wharf;

(*b*) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to any Port Commissioners, Port Trust or other duly constituted and responsible public body or company;

(*c*) into the custody of responsible and authorized agents of the ship, if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith at the Custom-house or any such landing-place or wharf.

The Customs-collector shall take charge of all goods or cargo so landed, and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in the said sections.

Any such ship's agent so receiving any goods or cargo shall be responsible to pay all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like claimed by any agent or consignee previously constituted by the owner.

Goods not cleared within two months from date of landing to be sold.

99. If any goods be not cleared for home-consumption or for warehouse within two months from the date of landing thereof, or within such further period as the Customs-collector directs, such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of duties and other charges to which the same were liable.

Disposal of overplus.

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made:

Proviso.

Provided also that, where such goods are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India), and in such manner, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Entry for home-consumption.

100. The owner of any dutiable goods intended to be delivered for home-consumption on the landing thereof from the importing ship, shall make entry of such goods by delivering to the Customs-collector a bill of entry thereof in such form and containing such particulars as may from time to time be directed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the manifest of the ship.

The delivery of such bill shall be deemed to have taken place on the date of the first presentation of such bill to an officer of customs duly authorized to receive the same.

The passing of such bill by an officer of customs duly authorized in that behalf shall be sufficient authority for the removal of the goods by the owner.

CHAPTER X.

WAREHOUSING.

101. Any person who has imported any dutiable goods into any warehousing port may deposit such goods, without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act.

Deposit of goods in warehouse without payment of duty.

102. Every public warehouse appointed under section 14 shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs.

Warehouse-keeper.

The warehouse-keeper shall, to the extent provided in sections 105 and 117 and not otherwise, be responsible for the charge of all goods deposited in his warehouse, and for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom.

Responsibility of keeper.

103. The Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, may from time to time determine in what division of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on what terms, including rates of rent, any goods and what sort of goods may be deposited.

Chief Customs-Authority to decide where any goods may be deposited in public warehouse, and on what terms.

A table of the rates of rent so fixed for every public warehouse shall be placed in a conspicuous part thereof.

Table of rates of rent.

104. Every application for the admission of goods into any warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Form of application for admission of goods into warehouse.

105. No goods shall be warehoused unless they have been assessed for Customs-duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home-consumption.

No goods to be warehoused unless assessed for Customs-duty.

Nothing in this section shall

(*a*) preclude the temporary deposit of goods in a public warehouse under section 38; or

Saving of re-assessment of warehoused goods on clearance for home-consumption.

(*b*) interfere with the re-assessment for duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home-consumption, should an alteration of any duty or of any valuation for duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of section 43.

106. When an application has been made for the warehousing of any goods, and when such goods have been assessed for duty as directed in section 105, the owner shall execute a bond for the amount of such duty in the Form marked A hereto annexed, or when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

Bond for duty on goods sought to be warehoused. Form of bond.

Every such bond shall relate to the duties chargeable on the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

107. Every bond shall be for twice the amount of duty assessed on the goods to which it relates, and shall stipulate for the payment, on demand, of any sum due on account of any such goods, together with interest on such sum from the date of demand, at such rate, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as is fixed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

Terms of bond to be executed.

Every person executing any such bond shall be bound thereby for the payment of all duties, interest and charges claimable on account of the goods, and of penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Act in respect to the same.

Every such bond shall, unless the Chief Officer of Customs in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding their subsequent removal to another warehouse or warehousing port.

108. When any such bond has been executed, in respect of any goods, such goods shall be allowed to be warehoused for a period not exceeding three years, without being liable to import-duty:

Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond.

Provided that if the license for any private warehouse be withdrawn, every bond executed for duty chargeable on goods deposited in such warehouse shall become due, and may be put in suit for the levy of such duties and other demands of customs, after seven days have passed from the date on which the Customs-collector has given notice of such withdrawal, unless the owner of the goods has in the interval obtained permission for their removal to another warehouse.

When bond for duty on goods in private warehouse may be sued on.

109. When the provisions of sections 104 to 107 (inclusive) have been complied with in respect to any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited.

Procedure in respect of goods to be warehoused.

A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the importing vessel and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited.

On receipt of the goods into the warehouse, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the Customs-collector. If the pass be found to be correct, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that effect thereon, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed.

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated on importation, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed.

110. No package, butt, cask or hogshead shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in the pass for its admission.

Packages, &c., to be marked and numbered before admission into warehouse.

111. All goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported, except as provided in section 116.

Goods how warehoused.

112. Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse-keeper, or, in the case of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods.

Warrant to be given every time goods are warehoused.

Such warrant shall be in the Form B hereto annexed, and shall be transferable by endorsement; and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same.

Form of warrant.

Nothing in this section shall, if the Local Government so direct, apply to salt.

113. The Customs-collector or any officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act.

Access of Customs-officer to private warehouse.

114. The Customs-collector may at any time by order in writing direct any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse to be opened, weighed or otherwise examined; and after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit.

Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined.

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the Customs-collector; and when any such goods are opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before.

115. Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse under this Act, shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Customs-collector, be deputed to accompany such owner.

Access of owners to warehoused goods.

When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to meet the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner to the Customs-collector, and may be required by the Customs-collector to be paid in advance.

116. With the sanction of the Customs-collector, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes, any owner of goods may, either before or after warehousing,—

Goods in warehouse may be sorted, repacked, &c., by owner, &c.

(*a*) sort, separate, pack and repack any goods, and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof (such goods to be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages as the Customs-collector permits);

(*b*) fill up any casks of wine, spirits or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse;

(*c*) mix any wines of the same sort secured in the same warehouse, erasing from the cask all import-brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand;

(*d*) bottle off wine or spirits from any casks;

(*e*) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Customs-collector with or without entry, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity;

and after such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Customs-collector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon.

117. If any goods warehoused, or entered to be warehoused, or delivered from a warehouse, are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay either on board of any vessel, or in landing, or during receipt into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, the Chief Customs-Authority may remit the duties due thereon, or return them if paid:

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed;

Provided that, if any goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Customs-collector within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction.

If goods lodged in a warehouse receive damage through unavoidable accident, they shall be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same shall be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

and if goods are damaged, duty to be levied on actual value.

118. The import-duty on all goods warehoused or to be warehoused shall, subject to section 105, clause 3, be assessed on the quantity or value thereof, as the case may be, registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatever:

Import-duty to be on quantity or value registered at time of importation.

Provided that, if it appear at the time of clearing any wines, spirits, beer or salt from any warehouse that a deficiency not otherwise accounted for exists, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or in such table as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette:

Proviso as to wines, spirits, beer or salt.

Rates of ullage or wastage in respect to wines, spirits and beer in cask.

For any time not exceeding	6 months	...	2½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12 „	...	5 „
Exceeding 12 months and not exceeding	18 „	...	7½ „
Exceeding 18 months and not exceeding	2 years	...	10 „
Exceeding 2 years and not exceeding	3 „	...	12½ „

When salt is warehoused in a Government gola or store-house under charge of a Government officer, duty of Customs shall be chargeable only on the amount actually cleared.

The rate of wastage to be allowed in adjusting the duties on salt warehoused in a private gola or store-house shall be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

119. When any wines, spirits, beer or salt lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and if

Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c., lodged in private warehouse.

such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Chief Customs-Authority may direct, in respect to any such article and for the purpose of exemption from the penalty to which the licensee of such warehouse would otherwise be liable under section 164, No. 50, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in section 118.

120. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom-house officer who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in sections 118 and 119.

Public warehouse-keeper or licensee of private warehouse answerable for weight or gauge.

No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Customs-collector, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs.

Compensation for loss or injury not admissible, except in case of proved wilful neglect, &c.

121. Any owner of goods warehoused under this Act, may, with the permission of the Chief Customs-Officer, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port.

Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port.

When any person desires so to remove any goods, he shall make application in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

122. Goods warehoused at any warehousing Port may from time to time be removed by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing Port.

Bonded goods may be removed from one port to another.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods, he shall apply to the Chief Customs-Officer, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other information, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Procedure.

123. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port to another under section 122, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the Port of removal to the proper officer of the Port of destination; and the owner requiring the removal shall enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and re-warehousing thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Customs-Authority directs.

Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to officers at Port of destination.

Owner to execute bond for due arrival, &c.

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the Port of removal or at the Port of destination, as best suits the residence or convenience of the owner.

If such bond is taken at the Port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such Port, shall, at the time of the entering of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the Port of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer; nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid.

124. The Chief Customs-Authority may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as the Chief Customs-Authority approves, for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port of destination within such time as such Authority directs.

Remover may enter into a general bond.

125. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods.

Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation.

126. When any warehoused goods are removed from any warehouse, the Customs-collector shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond.

Removal of goods to be noted on the bond, with particulars.

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the export-pass under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea, or of the import-pass or order if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any).

127. No goods shall be removed from any warehouse, except after application to the Customs-collector for permission to pass the goods

Goods not to be removed from warehouse, except after application to Customs-collector.

(*a*) for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port; or

(*b*) for home-consumption, in like manner as is prescribed by section 98 for goods entered for home-consumption on the landing thereof; or

(*c*) for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124 inclusive;

and after grant of such permission.

128. Application to remove goods from any warehouse shall be made in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Form of application for removal of goods.

Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Customs-collector twenty-four hours before it is intended so to remove such goods.

Twenty-four hours' notice to be given.

129. If any goods lodged in a warehouse are removed from the warehouse otherwise than for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port;

On goods being removed improperly or otherwise than for export, &c., full duty to be paid.

or if any goods have not been cleared from the warehouse and so exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse,

the Customs-collector shall thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty which is chargeable on account of such goods, together with all charges or penalties due on account of them.

But if any goods so warehoused are, before the expiration of the time last-mentioned, removed or taken from the warehouse for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port, no duty shall be then so demanded.

130. If any owner fails to pay on demand any duty or penalty that falls due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, the Customs-collector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed by such owner, or cause such portion as to him seems fit of the warehoused goods on account of which the duty or penalty is due, to be detained in satisfaction thereof;

Procedure on failure to pay duty.

and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold by public auction in satisfaction of the demand, after due notice in the official Gazette.

The proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, less the charges of the sale; and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid over to the owner of the goods: Provided that application for the same be made within one year from the sale, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made.

No transfer or assignment of goods shall prevent the Customs-collector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any Customs-duties or penalty due thereon.

131. The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a warehouse shall, if paid by the Customs-collector or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in like manner as Customs-duties.

Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owners.

132. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall further pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Customs-collector or other officer deputed by him in that behalf, the rent and warehouse-dues.

Payment of rent and warehouse-dues.

If any such bill for rent or warehouse-dues be not discharged on demand, the Customs-collector may forthwith proceed to recover the amount in the manner provided in section 130, in the case of failure to pay duty.

In case of failure, goods may be sold, &c.

133. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs-duties on warehoused goods, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars specified in section 126.

A register of bonds to be kept.

When the register shows that the entire quantity of the goods covered by any bond has been withdrawn from a warehouse, or otherwise duly accounted for, and when all charges and penalties which have been incurred on account of such goods have been paid, the Customs-collector shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it.

When bonds are to be cancelled and returned to obligee.

134. In no case shall the settlement of duty on warehoused goods be delayed beyond three years from the date of the first warehousing of the goods.

Duty on warehoused goods to be settled within three years.

135. All the provisions of this Act, relating to private warehouses, shall be applicable to the warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association receives bonded goods.

Provisions relating to private warehouses applicable to Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

CHAPTER XI.

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT, AND RE-LANDING.

136. No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on board any part of her export-cargo, until a written application has been duly made to the Customs-collector by the Master of such vessel, nor until an order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry or shipment of cargo.

Permission for entry outwards to be obtained before export-cargo is shipped.

Every application made under this section shall specify the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped.

137. Unless the Chief Customs-Authority shall, in the case of any Customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by notification in the official Gazette, no goods, except

Exporter to deliver shipping-bill before shipping any goods.

passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or waterborne to be shipped for exportation, until the owner has filled in and delivered to the Customs-collector, or other proper officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

138. Before any warehoused goods or goods subject to excise-duties, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Customs-collector directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer.

On entry outwards, bond to be given for shipping and landing.

139. When goods are passed through the Custom-house for shipment on an application presented after port-clearance has been granted, two per cent. upon the market-value of any such goods not liable to duty, or liable to specific duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duty according to value, and upon the tariff-value of goods so passed which are liable to duties on fixed tariff-valuations, shall in every case be levied, in addition to any duty to which such goods are ordinarily liable.

Additional charge on goods passed for shipment after port-clearance has been granted.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any shipment of treasure or opium.

140. If any goods mentioned in a shipping-bill be not shipped, or be shipped and afterwards re-landed, the owner shall give information of such short-shipment or re-landing to the officer in charge of the Custom-house before the expiration of three clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, has left the Port. Upon an application being made to the Customs-collector, any duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, shall be returned to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid: Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless information has been given as above required.

Notice of non-shipment or re-landing, and return of duty thereon.

Proviso.

141. If any vessel, after having cleared from any Customs-port shall, without having discharged her cargo, return to such Port, or put into any other Customs-port, any owner of goods in such vessel, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may make application to the Customs-collector.

Goods re-landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.

Such officer, if he grant the application, shall thereupon send an officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transhipment.

Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless they are lodged and remain under charge of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Customs-collector until the time of re-export, or are transhipped direct under such charge.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner.

142. In either of the cases mentioned in section 141, the Master of the vessel or any owner of goods therein, may enter such vessel and land such goods under the rules for the importation of goods.

Vessel returning to Port may enter and land goods under import-rules.

In every such case any export-duty levied shall be refunded to, and any amount paid in drawback shall be recovered from, such owner.

CHAPTER XII.

SPIRITS.

143. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of excise-duty.

Rules for removal of spirits from distillery without payment of duty, and for exportation thereof.

The person so removing any such spirits shall execute a bond with one or more sureties, in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as the said Authority from time to time prescribes, conditioned that duty shall be paid on any portion of such spirits not exported within four months from the date of the bond, or any portion thereof exported to a Port in British India not being a Customs-port, the landing and payment of Customs-duty in respect of which at the Port of destination is not proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer within six months from the date of the bond.

The Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of exportation may extend for a further term not exceeding four months, on sufficient cause shown, the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirits, or for the production of such proof that duty has been paid.

144. Spirits for exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom-house, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Spirits for export to be taken direct from distillery to Custom-house under pass.

145. Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation by sea shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an officer of Customs.

Rules to be observed in exportation of spirits.

Any drawback to be allowed for spirits on which duty has been paid shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

146. Duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits passed from a distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom-house, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as are from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

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

147. A drawback of excise-duty paid on spirits manufactured in British India after the English method, and exported to any Foreign Port under the provisions of section 138, shall be allowed by the Customs-collector at the Port of exportation:

Drawback of excise-duty on spirits manufactured after English method.

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such excise-duty, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

148. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port.

No drawback allowed on spirits exported from one Customs-port to another, but such spirits may be exported under bond.

But spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may, on the conditions and under the rules from time to time prescribed under section 138, be exported from any such Port to any other such Port, under bond for the excise-duty.

Every such bond shall be cancelled on the production by the owner of a certificate from the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of importation, testifying to the due entry at such Port of the full quantity of such spirits so exported, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at the rates from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

149. Spirits manufactured in British India after the English method and exported under bond for the excise-duty from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port, shall be chargeable at the Port of importation with Customs-duties at the ordinary rate fixed for duties on spirits of the like kind and strength imported into such Port.

Duty on spirits exported under bond from one Indian Port to another, how adjusted.

150. Rum-shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery shall be charged with duty according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such surveyor or officer.

Rum-shrub, &c., how to be charged with duty.

The provisions of this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor.

May be exported under same rules as spirits.

When any such liquor is removed for exportation without payment of excise-duty, the bond to be executed by the person removing it shall be in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

151. Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty may, on payment of such duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption.

Credit for every such payment shall be given in discharge of the bond to which it relates.

152. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirits on which duty has been paid, nor shall the duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits are shipped from the Custom-house, and in a vessel whereon an officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export-cargo.

Conditions of drawback and remission of duty on spirits.

Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a special pass from an officer of Excise, in addition to the usual order of the Customs-collector.

Re-land of spirits shipped.

153. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption, so as to be subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. or other duty for the time being in force, and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officers, before the Customs-duties leviable thereon are levied, and at the expense of the person importing it.

Power to make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption.

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the Chief Customs-Officer shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said *ad valorem* duty, and such decision shall be final.

Decision where no rules, or their applicability disputed.

CHAPTER XIII.

COASTING TRADE.

154. Nothing in chapters VII, IX, X, XI and XII of this Act affects coasting vessels:

Application of Act to coasting vessels.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare coasting vessels to be affected by the whole, or any specified portions, of the said chapters, or not to be affected by any such portions of the remainder of this Act.

155. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be—

Power to regulate carriage of goods coastwise.

(*a*) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a Foreign Port or at a Customs-port to be so carried;

(*b*) shipped in a coasting vessel before all goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port have been unladen;

and may prohibit the conveyance of any specified class of goods generally, or to or between specified Ports.

Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain port-clearance before leaving Port of lading.

156. Before any coasting vessel departs from the Port of lading, an account, with a duplicate thereof, in the Form marked D hereto annexed, with such additional particulars (if any) as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, shall be filled in and signed by the Master and delivered to the Customs-collector.

Such officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original account dated and signed by him; and such account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the pass for the goods expressed therein.

Power to require bond before port-clearance is granted.

157. The Customs-collector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port-clearance to any vessel declared to be bound to, or about to touch at, any Customs-port, unless the owner or Master gives a bond with sufficient security for the production to the Customs-collector of a certificate from an officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the officer requiring the bond.

Time for delivery of pass.

158. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at the Port of discharge, and before any goods are unladen therefrom, the pass, with the name of the place or wharf where the cargo is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to an officer of Customs duly authorized to receive the same, and he shall note thereon the date of delivery.

Goods on coasting vessel, if excisable, not to be unladen without permission.

159. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise-duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise.

Grant and revocation of general pass.

160. The Chief Customs-Authority may, on cause being shown, permit a general pass to be given, on any conditions which may be deemed expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers.

Such pass shall be valid throughout India, or for such Ports only as may be specified therein.

Any such general pass may be revoked by notice in writing under the hand of such authority, delivered to the Master or to the owner of such steam-vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

Rules respecting cargo-book to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels.

161. The Master of every coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound.

At every Port of lading such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him.

At every Port of discharge of any such goods such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel.

The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered.

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein.

Power to prescribe rules for Masters of other coasting vessels.

162. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for the guidance of the Masters of all other coasting vessels, as to the matters mentioned in section 161.

Power to board and examine any coasting vessel.

163. Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and may demand the production of any document, which ought to be on board of any such vessel.

The Customs-collector may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection.

CHAPTER XIV.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Punishments for offences.

164. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same with reference to such offences respectively:

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
1.—Contravening any rule made by the Chief Customs-Authority.	7	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2.—If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, for the purpose of being landed or shipped at any port or place which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, has not been declared to be, or does not exist, as a Port for the landing and shipment of goods,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, together with any ship, boat, carriage or other means of conveyance engaged in such landing or shipment, or attempt to land or ship, or bringing for the purpose of landing or shipment.
3.—If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed, or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation under clause 2, while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea which has not been declared to be, and is not existing as, a port for the landing or shipment of goods,	11	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4.—If any vessel which has been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any Port, bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the Port in British India where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo,	11	such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.
5.—If any goods are put, without the authority of the officers of Customs, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel from any sea-going vessel inward-bound; or if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such outward-bound vessel; or if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being re-landed,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such tug-steamer, pilot-vessel or sea-going vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
6—If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any Customs-port from any Foreign Port fails, when so required under section 16, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the boarding of vessels by an officer of Customs,	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
7.—If any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port at any Customs-port shall, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unlading, remove from such place, except with the authority of the Conservator, obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or other lawful authority, directly to some other place of mooring or unlading, or if any small vessel be not anchored or moored in accordance with any direction of the Chief Customs-Authority under section 16,	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.
8.—If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction; or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or if any such goods, or any goods subject to a duty or restriction in respect of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India; or if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,	19	such goods, together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them, shall be liable to confiscation; and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
9.—Contravening any rule regarding the process of transhipment made by the Local Government, or	32	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
any order relating to transhipment notified by the Governor General in Council,	37	
10.—If any person subscribes or attests any declaration of the real value of any goods upon an application to pass such goods through the Custom-house, not being the owner of such goods, or not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner,	38	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
11.—If any wine, spirits or ship's stores be not laden on board of the ship for which they were intended, or be unladen from such ship without the permission of the proper officer of Customs,	52 to 56	such wine, spirits or ship's stores shall be liable to confiscation.
12.—If any goods be entered for drawback, which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed,	58	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13.—If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported to a Foreign Port, or are unshipped or relanded at any Customs-port (not having been duly relanded or discharged as short-shipped under the care of an officer of customs, or under section 140 or section 141),	60	such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation; and the Master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
14.—If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed under section 61 by the Local Government, the Master of any vessel arriving from a Foreign Port wilfully omits, before passing beyond such place, to deliver to the pilot, officer of customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest; or if the Master of any vessel so arriving which remains outside or below any such fixed place, wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, so to deliver a manifest,	61	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
15.—If, after any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port has entered any Customs-port in which a place has not been fixed under section 61, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by that section,	62	ditto ditto.
16.—If the manifest delivered by any Master of a vessel under section 61, 62 or 70 be not signed by such Master and in the form and containing the particulars duly required under section 68, in so far as they are applicable to his ship, cargo and voyage; or if any manifest so delivered does not contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel,	63 & 70	ditto ditto.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
17.—If any pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in section 65,	65	such pilot, officer of Customs or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
18.—If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant of an order or special pass by the Customs-collector, permitting bulk to be broken,	66	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
19.—If any bill of lading or copy required under section 67 is false; or has been altered with fraudulent intent; or if the goods mentioned in any such bill of lading, or in any bill of lading of which a copy is so produced, have not been *bonâ fide* shipped on board of such vessel; or if any such bill of lading delivered under the same section, or any bill of lading of which a copy is so delivered, by any such Master, has not been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods expressed in such bill of lading were shipped; or if any part of the cargo has been staved, destroyed or thrown overboard; or if any package be opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,	67	the Master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
20.—If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance,	68	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
21.—If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance,	68	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
22.—If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance,	69	such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
23.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed as provided in section 72,	72	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which such officer is not received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid.
24.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board,	73	such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
25.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or	74 & 92	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods, and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully opened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission,		
26.—If the Master of any vessel laid up under section 75 by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall, before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever,	75	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and, if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.
27.—If any Master of a vessel causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped, or water-borne contrary to any of the provisions of section 76,	76	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and all goods so discharged, shipped, or water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.
28.—If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, be found without the boat-note required by section 77; or if any goods are found on board any boat in excess of the bote-note or Custom-house pass, whether such goods are intended to be landed from, or to be shipped on board of, any vessel,	77	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty leviable on the said goods.
29.—If any Master or officer of a vessel refuses to receive, or fails to sign, or to note the prescribed particulars upon, any boat-note, in accordance with section 77, or receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition,	77	such Master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
30.—If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped for importation, are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay; or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house; or if any goods are landed or transhipped contrary to the provisions of section 79,	78 & 79	such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in conveying them, shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are water-borne, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty leviable on such goods.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
31.—If, after the issue of a notification under section 80 with regard to any Port, any goods are found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered,	80	such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner or the person in charge of the boat, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
32.—If any owner of goods, upon the entry or clearance thereof, wilfully fails to deliver, if duly required, a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof,	88	such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
33.—If any person, not being authorized under section 89, acts as an agent for the transaction of business as therein mentioned,	89	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
34.—If any goods entered in the manifest of a vessel are not found on board of the vessel; or if the quantity so found is short, and if such deficiency is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	93	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be capable of being assessed therewith; or if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.
35.—If any Master of a vessel discharges or suffers to be discharged any goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel,	93	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
36.—If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
37.—If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the chief officer of Customs directs.
38.—If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom-house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue,	100	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty, if the goods be capable of being assessed therewith; or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.
39.—If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a Custom-house, either for importation or exportation, that the packages in which	100 & 38	such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
they are contained differ widely from the description given in the entry or application for passing them; or that the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such entry or application as regards the denominations, characters or circumstances according to which such goods are chargeable with duty, or are being imported or exported; or that the contents of such packages have been wilfully mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, quantity or value; or that goods not stated in the entry or application have been fraudulently concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have been packed to deceive the officers of Customs,		any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
40.—If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered,	100 & 109	the owner of such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house that the variance was accidental.
41.—If, without entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any Custom-house or wharf,	100	the person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
42.—If any prohibited or dutiable goods are found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage,	100	such goods, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation.
43.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority, or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct,	109	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
44.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer,	109	such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused, and shall be liable to confiscation.
45.—If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with section 110 or 111,	110 & 111	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
46.—If the licensee of any private warehouse licensed under this Act does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled by law to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any	113	such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
such officer at any time within the hours of business at the Port, refuses access to any such officer,		
47.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, neglects to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof,	113	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.
48.—If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper officer of Customs, gains access to his goods,	115	such owner or person shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
49.—If any alteration be made in goods duly warehoused, or in the packing thereof, except as provided in section 116,	116	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
50.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom,	120	the licensee of such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient.
51.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, fails, on the requisition of any officer of Customs, to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse, and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom,	120	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable, not only to pay the duties due on such goods, but also to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.
52.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are, after being duly warehoused, fraudulently concealed in, or removed from, the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees.
53.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity,	127	such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon.
54.—If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence, or with the sanction, of the proper officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
55.—If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists, or is concerned therein,	127	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
56.—If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any Customs-port before she has been entered outwards at such Port, in accordance with section 136,	136	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
57.—If any goods not enumerated in the manifest, or in a duly passed shipping-bill, are taken on board of any vessel,	137	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every package of such goods.
58.—If any goods, whether liable to duty on importation, or taken from a warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, or otherwise, which are enumerated in the manifest of any vessel, or in any shipping-bill, are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are relanded; and notice of such short shipment or relanding be not given as required in section 140,	140	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
59.—If any goods duly shipped on board of any such vessel be landed, except under section 141, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared,	141	the Master of such vessel shall, unless the circumstance be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.
60.—If any goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in section 141,	141	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house.
61.—If any person wilfully contravenes any rule relating to spirits made under section 143 or 153,	143 & 153	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
62.—If any person, without a special pass from an officer of excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirituous liquor shipped for exportation,	152	such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all such liquor, together with every cask or other article containing the same, and every boat, cart or animal employed in conveying it, shall be liable to confiscation.
63.—If, in contravention of any rules made under section 155, any goods are taken into, or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel; or if, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any Foreign Port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master of any coasting vessel which has touched at a Foreign Port fails to declare the same in writing to the Customs-collector at the Customs-port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives,	155	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to pay double duty upon all goods landed or shipped at such Foreign Port, in addition to the ordinary duty, which shall in every case be levied on such goods.
64.—If any account required by section 156 be false,	156	the Master filling in or signing the same shall be liable to a

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
		penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
65.—If failure to produce the certificate mentioned in section 157, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production take place,	157	the parties to the bond therein mentioned shall be bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of Customs-duties which would have been chargeable on the export-cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.
66.—If any Master of a coasting vessel arriving at the Port of discharge fails, within twenty-four hours after arrival, to deliver a pass as required by section 158,	158	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
67.—If upon examination, any package entered in the cargo-book required by section 161, as containing dutiable goods, is found not to contain such goods; or	161	such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation.
if any package is found to contain dutiable goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book,	161	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
68.—If the Master of any coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam fails correctly to keep, or to cause to be kept, a cargo-book, or to produce the same on demand; or	161	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or		
if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board,		
69.—If the Master of any coasting vessel which is not square-rigged or propelled by steam violates any rule made under section 162,	162	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
70.—If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any Customs-port and carried coastwise; or	Chapter XIII.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
if any goods which have been brought coastwise are unladen in any such Port; or		
if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the clearance thereof,		
71.—If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Customs-collector when so required under section 163,	163	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
72.—If any person makes or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular; or	General	shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
counterfeits, falsifies or fraudulently		

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
alters or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark, made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or		
being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document; or		
being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question,		
73.—If any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Customs-port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any such officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, affirms that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, discovered to be, or to have been, upon the person, or in the possession, of such person,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.
74.—If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, or has been guilty of an offence relating to the Customs,	166	such officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
75.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.
76.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs-revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.
77.—If any Police-officer, whose duty it is, under section 177, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom-house, neglects so to do,	177	such Police-officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
78.—If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such officer or person,	General	such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.

The numbers in the third column of the above schedule are intended merely as general references to the parts of this Act to which the offences have general relation, but are not part of the definitions of those offences.

165. The confiscation of any vessel shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Tackle, &c., included in confiscation of vessels.

The confiscation of any goods shall be deemed to include any package in which they are found, and all the contents thereof.

Packages and contents, included in confiscation of goods.

Every boat, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

CHAPTER XV.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

166. Any officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Port in British India, or any person who has landed from any vessel or boat:

Persons may be searched on reasonable suspicion.

Provided that such officer has reasonable ground to suppose that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person.

167. When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 166, such person may require the said officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate, &c.

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

The Magistrate or Customs-collector before whom any person is so brought shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made.

A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

168. Any duly empowered officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, for smuggled goods; provided that he has reasonable ground to suppose that smuggled goods are contained therein.

Officers of Customs may stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.

169. Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place in such district or division, issue a warrant to search for such goods.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant on application.

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

170. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Persons reasonably suspected may be detained.

171. Every person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate or Customs-collector.

Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

172. When any person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, is taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he see reasonable cause, order him to be detained in gaol or in the custody of the Police for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the officers of Customs:

Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail.

Provided that any person so detained shall be liberated on giving recognizance or security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints for his appearance.

173. If any person liable to be detained under this Act, is not detained at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or after detention, makes his escape, he shall at any time afterwards be liable to be detained and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence.

Person escaping may be afterwards detained.

174. When any person employed on the crew of any of Her Majesty's ships is detained under this Act, the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commanding officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the detaining officer has obtained a warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law.

Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when detained, to be secured on board until warrant procured.

The Magistrate shall duly grant a warrant upon complaint made to him by the detaining officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

175. Any vessel or goods liable to confiscation may be seized in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained.

176. Every vessel and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the officer appointed to receive the same.

Vessels and goods seized how dealt with.

If there be no such officer at hand, all goods so seized shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom-house nearest to the place of seizure.

If there be no Custom-house within a convenient distance, such goods shall be deposited at the nearest place appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the deposit of goods so seized.

177. When any goods liable to confiscation under this Act are seized by any Police-officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, such officer may carry such goods to any Police-station or Court at which a complaint or information connected with the stealing or receiving of such goods has been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such goods until the dismissal of such complaint or information, or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting.

Procedure in respect of goods seized on suspicion.

In every such case the Police-officer seizing the goods shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom-house; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or information, or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, the said Police-officer shall cause such goods to be conveyed to, and deposited at, the nearest Custom-house, to be there proceeded against according to law.

178. When any vessel or goods is or are seized, or any person is detained, under this Act, the officer or other person making such seizure or detention shall, on demand of the person in charge of the vessel or goods so seized, or of the person so detained, give to such person a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or detention.

When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing.

179. In every case in which, under this Act, any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, or any horse or other animal, is liable to confiscation;

Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.

or any goods are liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty;

or any person in charge of or owning a vessel, or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the Custom-house, is liable to a penalty,

a Customs-collector, or if there be no such officer at the place where the confiscation or penalty or increased rates is or are incurred, such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, may, unless it be otherwise provided in this Act, adjudge such confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty.

180. In cases cognizable under section 179 by the Customs-collector, the Local Government may empower any officer of Customs by name, or as holding an office, in like manner to adjudge any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty:

Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs.

Provided that the power to adjudge confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to goods of a greater value than one thousand rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to goods of a greater value than two hundred rupees; and that the power to adjudge a penalty shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to a sum exceeding one hundred rupees.

Proviso.

181. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the officer thinks fit.

Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.

182. When the confiscation of any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, horse or other animal, or any goods, is adjudged under section 179 or section 180, the property in such vessel, means of conveyance, animal or goods shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty.

On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty.

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the same, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

183. If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance, or after failing to bring-to when required at any station appointed under section 16, the penalty to which the Master of such vessel is liable may be adjudged by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Customs-port in British India to which such vessel proceeds, or in which she is, or in the case of Aden by such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council appoints in this behalf.

Levy of penalty for failure to bring-to when required under section 16.

A certificate of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the fact so certified.

184. The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty under this Act by an officer of Customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law.

Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law.

185. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under section 179 by a Customs-collector, may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

Offences not specially provided for how adjudicated.

186. In any case adjudicated by an officer of Customs, any party aggrieved by the award may, within three months from the date of the award, appeal to the Chief Customs-Authority, or, in such cases as the Local Government directs, to any other superior officer of Customs empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs-Authority.

Such authority or superior officer may thereupon make such further enquiry and pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the original award:

Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater

confiscation, penalty or rates of duty than has or have been adjudged against him in the original award.

Penalty adjudged by Magistrate, &c., may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs-Authority.

187. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act by an officer of Customs or by a Magistrate, the Chief Customs-Authority is of opinion that such penalty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may commute any order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods ordered to be confiscated.

Goods on which penalty incurred not to be removed till payment.

188. When any penalty is incurred under this Act, the goods in respect of which such penalty is incurred shall not be removed until the penalty is paid.

Goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained.

If any person passing goods through the Custom-house has become liable to any fine or penalty, the Customs-collector may detain such goods until the fine or penalty is discharged.

Enforcement of payment of penalty.

189. When a penalty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any officer of Customs, such officer, if the penalty be not paid, may levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs.

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty against any person under this Act fails to realize the unpaid amount of such penalty from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to him may be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty unrecovered; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if the penalty had been adjudged by himself.

Periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits.

190. When a penalty or fine is adjudged against any person under this Act by a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall, at the same time, fix, within the following limits, a period of imprisonment in default of payment of such penalty or fine:—

If the penalty or fine does not exceed fifty rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed one month.

If the penalty or fine does not exceed one hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed two months.

If the penalty or fine does not exceed five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed four months.

When the penalty or fine exceeds five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment may extend to six months.

The Magistrate may at any time enforce payment of any penalty or fine, or of any portion thereof, by distress and sale of the defaulter's goods.

Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine,

191. The imprisonment imposed in default of payment of fine or penalty under this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall terminate whenever that fine or penalty is either paid or levied by process of law.

or of proportional part of fine.

192. If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine or penalty is paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine or penalty still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules to be notified.

193. All rules made under this Act shall be notified in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Notifications made may be cancelled.

194. Any notification in the *Gazette of India* or in the official Gazette made by any authority under powers conferred by this Act, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority.

Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases.

195. If in any case relating to the removal of goods without payment of duty, the person offending be an officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty, and be prosecuted to conviction by the owner of such goods, no duty shall be payable in respect of such goods. For any damage so occasioned by such officer, the Customs-collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-Authority, make due compensation to such owner.

Appropriation of penalties, &c., and grant of rewards.

196. The proceeds of all confiscations and penalties imposed under this Act shall, after deducting therefrom all Government demands, be paid into a general Fund, out of which the Chief Customs-Authority may grant a reward to any person by whose information, assistance or instrumentality, any seizure has been made or any offence punished.

Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners' and Bombay Port Trust Acts.

197. Nothing in this Act shall affect Bengal Acts V of 1870, VII of 1871 and III of 1872, or Bombay Act I of 1873, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay respectively.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1838 ...	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association Act ...	Section twenty-eight.
XXI of 1856 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section eight. Sections ten to sixteen, both inclusive.
VI of 1863 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.	The whole.
X of 1868 ...	An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
XVII of 1869 ...	An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo ...	The whole.
XIV of 1871 ...	An Act for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
VI of 1873 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the Transhipment of goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XVI of 1875 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes.	Sections six, seven and twelve.

PART II.

FORMS.

A.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY.

(*See sections* 106 *and* 107).

BOND.

No. 18

We, *A. B.*,

now of

; and *C. D.*,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives; and

we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*)

The above bounden having applied to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse for a period of the following goods, that is to say— imported by sea from on board of the ship and entered in the Custom-house Books as No. of the Register of Goods imported by Sea ;

The condition of this Bond is, that ;

If the their heirs or representatives, shall observe all the rules prescribed in The Consolidated Customs Act, 1877, to be observed by owners, importers or consignees of goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof ;

And if the said their heirs or representatives, shall pay to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of all dues, whether of Customs, warehouse-dues, or lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within

from the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs-Authority of shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said officer in charge of the Custom-house ;

And if, within the term so fixed or enlarged, the said goods, or any portion thereof, having been removed from the said warehouse for home-consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, lawful charges and penalties demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods ;

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force.

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*) ( )

B.

FORM OF BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT.

(*See section* 112).

I do hereby certify that have deposited in the Warehouse of the undermentioned goods , which goods, the engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues or customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said or their assigns, or to the holder of this warrant to whom it may be transferred by endorsement.

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRITS FROM LICENSED DISTILLERY.

(*See sections* 143 *and* 150).

We,

are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives ; and we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of 18

(*Signed*)

( )

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees being the amount of duty payable at the rate of rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of (*or* for gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles *or* gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed schedule) manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of The Consolidated Customs' Act, 1877, without having paid such duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above bounden their heirs or representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State duty at the rate of rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirits for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumption on payment of duty, then this bond shall be void ; otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Place

Date

If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under section 150, *add*—

Schedule.

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.
1	2	3

D.

FORM OF COASTING PASS—*(see section 156).*

Port of

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry.	Master's name.	Whither bound.	Foreign goods, duty paid.	Warehoused goods, removed in bond.	Country-goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duty of Excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Cleared the day of 18

(Signed) (*Officer in charge of Custom-house.*)

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

(Signed) (*Name of Master.*)

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. { Register No. 53.

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 17th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 18 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873.

Preamble. For the purpose of amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to Act XIX of 1873, s. 29. **1.** To section 29 of the same Act the following clause shall be added:—

"EXPLANATION.—Charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps shall be deemed to be charges within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s. 194. **2.** In section 194 of the said Act, for the words "otherwise rendered" the words "declared by the Local Government" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s. 199. **3.** To section 199 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely):—

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill, which has been recommended by the Local Government, is to deprive persons whose estates are under the management of the Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates. The opportunity has been taken to make a slight improvement in the wording of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, and to remove a doubt as to the power of applying the patwárí-fund raised under section 29 to defray the cost of preparing those village-maps, on which the correctness of the Patwárí's records mainly depends.

SIMLA; *The 13th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of the 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 17th October 1877 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest produce and to the duty leviable on timber was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin.

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1139, dated 21st October 1876.
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3779, dated 16th November 1876.
„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 3822, dated 1st December 1876, and enclosures.
„ the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1341, dated 15th December 1876, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{4738}{222}$, dated 16th December 1876, and enclosures.
„ the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1392, dated 30th December 1876, and enclosures.
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 50, dated 14th December 1876.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 695—1, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{184}{2}$, dated 19th January 1877, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 39 F, dated 31st January 1877, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 54 F, dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 967, dated 15th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, No. 40 F, dated 19th February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 756—2, dated 17th February 1877, and enclosure.
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioiner, British Burma, No. 35—31, dated 2nd February 1877, and enclosures.
„ Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2149, dated 23rd December 1876, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 138 F, dated 5th April 1877, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, No. 892, dated 7th April 1877,
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 231 S, dated 18th July 1877, and enclosures.
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 41, dated 5th July 1877.
From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1264 F, dated 6th October 1877, and enclosure.
Note by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 9th October 1877.

2. As Act VII of 1865 has never been extended to Madras or Bombay, and much confusion and uncertainty might be created by its continuing in force in so far as not superseded by the present Bill, we have provided (section 1) for its repeal, as also that of Acts VII of 1869 and XIII of 1873, in any territories to which the present Bill may be extended.

We have also provided that such extension shall be of the whole Bill, and not of parts only since it will always remain optional with Local Governments to exercise or not the powers which any chapter or section confers.

3. We have improved the definitions of "Forest-officer" and "Forest-produce," and have assimilated that of "cattle" to the definition in the Cattle Trespass Act.

4. In order to avoid the delay and expense of an elaborate preliminary demarcation, which was objected to in many quarters, we have provided (section 4) that the notification of the proposal to constitute a Reserved Forest may be in general terms, but have indicated more clearly (section 19) that the final demarcation must be precise.

5. We have made more clear (section 4) the intention that the Forest Settlement Officer should not, except under very exceptional circumstances, be a Forest-officer. But, in deference to representations from British Burma and the North-West Provinces, we have provided an option of entrusting the forest settlement to two or three officers instead of one.

6. In order to meet the case of the wild tribes and illiterate persons who will in many instances be the possessors of rights over forest lands, we have allowed (section 6) claims to be preferred orally to the Forest Settlement Officer and made it obligatory on him to take such statements down in writing.

7. With the same view we have required (section 7) the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into the existence of rights, by searching the Government records and taking evidence, even though the people themselves, through ignorance or neglect, may not appear to claim them.

8. We have also provided (section 9) for the hearing of claims not preferred within the time prescribed by section 6, whenever claimants can shew sufficient cause for their delay.

9. In section 10 we have made more clear the alternative courses which may be pursued in the case of claims to or over land, and have also provided for compensation being given wholly or partly in land where the parties prefer land to money.

10. From section 12 the provisions contained in section 10 of the Bill as introduced for the rejection of rights which were not habitually exercised by the claimants at the time of the notification under section 4, or which were not required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same, have been omitted.

11. Sections 16 and 17 express more clearly than section 15 of the Bill as introduced the intention of the latter as to the authorities by whom and the manner in which appeals are to be heard.

12. We have made a new provision (section 21) for the revision by the Local Government, at any time not exceeding five years from the date of the Notification under section 19, of any settlement effected under section 14 which experience has shewn to be unworkable.

13. We have provided (section 24) that rights appendant to any land or house may be freely alienated therewith.

14. Section 28 has been amended in phraseology, so as to admit of forests, the use of which is essential to village communities, or in which such communities have rights jointly with Government, being assigned to such communities, under suitable precautions against waste or misappropriation.

15. In section 32 of the Bill as introduced it was provided that the provisions of chapter IV, regarding district or (as we prefer to term them) Protected forests, should be without prejudice to all existing rights of individuals or communities. In order, however, that holders of rights may not be put to the inconvenience and expense of proving them in order to establish their immunity from the restrictions of the chapter, we have provided (section 29) that no land shall be constituted a Protected Forest unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and other persons in it have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement or in some other sufficient manner. At the same time it has been left open to any person to dispute the correctness of such record.

16. In section 30 we have inserted a provision to permit of the closing of portions of a Protected Forest for a limited period, provided the remainder of the forest be sufficient and convenient for the exercise of rights thus temporarily suspended in the portion closed. This provision is in accordance with the rules in the North-West Provinces made under the existing law, and is generally considered necessary for purposes of renovation.

17. In section 32 we have given power to make rules to regulate the exercise of recorded rights, so as to prevent, in the interest of the community, waste and injury to the forest.

18. In order to preclude hardship to the owners of private forests from the operation of chapter V, we have enabled such owners (section 37) to require the Government to acquire the and for public purposes.

19. We have added a section (38) to enable Government, at the request of owners of land, either to administer such land as a Reserved or Protected Forest, or to apply to it all or any of the provisions of the Bill. This improvement has been made at the suggestion of the Panjáb Government, with special reference to sacred and other private forests in that province; but we have reason to believe that the option of obtaining for their forest property the same legal protection, and also (if desired) the same skilled administration, as the Government provides for its own, is likely to be welcomed by the owners of rent-free estates and other private property in many parts of India.

20. We have restricted (section 39) the power of levying a duty on timber produced in British India to timber in respect of which the Government has any rights. The holders of lands under lákhiráj, inámi or other tenures in which forest rights are included will thus not be interfered with. We have likewise validated the levy of such duties now existing, which are numerous in certain parts of India.

21. In section 45 we have empowered the Local Government to exempt any particular class of timber from the operation of the section, partly in order not to interfere with the collection of drift wood for fuel, which is common among the poorer classes in certain localities.

22. We have recast the earlier sections of chapter IX, so as to bring them into closer conformity with similar provisions in other special laws.

23. In section 63 we have inserted a provision that no person shall be arrested for any act which is an offence under chapter IV, excepting for a violation of a prohibition under clause (*c*) of section 30.

24. In section 67 we have restricted the power of Forest-officers, as regards compounding, to the receipt of compensation for damage committed.

25. We have enlarged section 73 by empowering the Local Government to make rules regarding the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations, and for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government but grown on lands belonging to, or in the occupation of, private persons.

26. We have inserted a new section (77) to enable the Government to enforce service in cases where persons are entitled to a share in the produce of forests on the condition of duly performing service in connection with such forests.

27. We have carefully considered the objections made by the Government of Madras to the original draft of the Bill which was circulated previous to its introduction into the Council. We are of opinion that the improvements which have now been made in both the language and matter of the Bill are so material as substantially to meet these objections, some of which were based on a misapprehension of what was intended: It appears to us that the Bill, especially considering the latitude for meeting local peculiarities which the power of making rules affords, is now not unsuitable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, and is such as might be accepted by the Local Government. At the same time, being permissive in its application, it contains nothing to prevent separate local legislation, if that course should be eventually preferred.

28. The publication ordered by the Council has taken place; but we consider republication to be desirable.

29. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed.

SIMLA;
The 17th October 1877.

T. C. HOPE.
R. E. EGERTON.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

No. II.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877:"

Short title.

It shall come into force at once;

Commencement.

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

Extension.

The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed shall be repealed in the territories comprised in such notification.

Repeal of Acts.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or any officer empowered in that behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act, or anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer:

"Forest-officer."

"Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

"Tree."

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not:

"Timber."

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

"Forest-produce."

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, skins, tusks, bones and horns:

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act:

"Forest-offence."

"Cattle" means cattle as defined in the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871:

"Cattle."

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

"River."

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may, from time to time, constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Power to reserve forests.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

Notification by Local Government.

(*a*) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a Reserved Forest;

(*b*) specifying the limits of such forest;

(*c*) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of clause (*b*) of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

Explanation 2.—The officer appointed under clause (*c*) of this section shall ordinarily not be a Forest-officer.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a Forest-officer, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.

5. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the land comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

6. When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation:—

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) specifying the limits of the proposed forest;

(*b*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(*c*) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7. The Forest Settlement Officer shall—

(*a*) take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into—

Enquiry by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*b*) all claims duly preferred under section six, and

(*c*) the existence of any rights as aforesaid, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

8. For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:—

Powers of Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

9. The following rights shall be extinguished:—

Extinction of rights.

(*a*) rights in respect of which no such claim has been so preferred, if the person claiming them fails, before the notification under section nineteen is published, to satisfy the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within such period; and

(*b*) rights of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, clause (*c*).

10. In the case of a claim to a right to or over any land, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest; or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(*a*) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(*b*) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(*c*) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(*d*) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land or partly in land and partly in money.

11. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Order on claims.

12. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable,

Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right,

(*b*) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the designation and position of all buildings in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

13. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered.

Record where he admits claim.

14. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose the Forest Settlement Officer may—

Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

(*a*) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(*b*) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants; or

(*c*) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

15. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

Commutation of rights.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to—

Appeal from order passed under section 10, 11, 14 or 15.

(*a*) such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy

Commissioner, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders, or

(*b*) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government to hear appeals from such orders.

Appeal under section 16.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it to the authority competent to hear the same.

If the appeal be to the officer appointed under section sixteen, clause (*a*), it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government.

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

18. The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate officer or Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

19. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

(*a*) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(*b*) such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court; and

(*c*) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette specifying definitely, according to boundary marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

20. The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

Power to revise arrangement made by Forest Settlement Officer under section 14.

21. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made by the Forest Settlement Officer under section fourteen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under that section, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen.

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

22. Every forest constituted a Reserved Forest, whether under the designation of Government Forest or otherwise, previous to the date on which this Act is extended to the territory in which such forest is situated shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act: and the Local Government shall, within twelve months from such date, declare, by notification in the official Gazette, what forests shall be deemed to have been so constituted.

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, and such claims have not already been enquired into and settled, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

23. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government

24. No right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government: provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house.

Rights not to be alienated without sanction.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

25. The Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

26. Any person who—

(*a*) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same;

or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest officer may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(*c*) trespasses or grazes cattle or permits cattle to trespass;

(*d*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(*e*) sells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips-off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;

(*f*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes therefrom, any forest-produce;

(*g*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(*h*) hunts, shoots, fishes, kills or catches elephants, poisons water, or sets traps or snares in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe;

(*i*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-three.

Whenever fire is caused wilfully, or by gross negligence, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights to pasture or forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

27. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Formation of village-forests.

28. The Local Government may, from time to time, assign to any village community the rights of Government to or over any land which is, or which under this Act might be constituted, a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests.

The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROTECTED FORESTS.

"Protected Forest" defined.

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled.

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "Protected Forest."

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient.

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Power to issue notification—

30. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,—

reserving trees,

(*a*) declare any class of trees in a protected forest, or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

closing forest,

(*b*) declare from time to time a portion of such forest to be closed, for such term not exceeding ten years as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons over such portion shall be suspended during such term, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed;

prohibiting collection of forest-produce,

(*c*) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest-produce, in any such forest, and

and breaking up or clearing of land.

the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest; and

(*d*) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood.

31. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section thirty to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of protected forests.

32. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manu-

facture and removal of forest-produce from protected forests;

(*b*) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(*c*) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(*d*) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce;

(*e*) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests;

(*g*) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests;

(*h*) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section thirty;

(*i*) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests;

(*j*) hunting, shooting, killing or catching elephants, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests;

(*k*) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section thirty;

(*l*) the exercise of rights recorded under section twenty-nine.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30.

33. Any person who commits any of the following offences:—

(*a*) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section thirty, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;

(*b*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;

(*c*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any protected forest;

(*d*) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section thirty, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;

(*e*) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber;

(*f*) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;

(*g*) permits cattle to damage any such tree;

(*h*) infringes any rule made under section thirty-two;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

34. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-two, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section thirty) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-nine.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Protection of forests for special purposes.

35. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land—

(*a*) the breaking up of land for cultivation;

(*b*) the grazing of cattle;

(*c*) the firing or clearing of the vegetation;

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:—

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods, and avalanches;

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health;

and may alter or cancel such notification.

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any such forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit.

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to shew cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government.

Power to assume management of such forests.

36. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor

Expropriation of forests in certain cases.

37. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly.

Protection of forests at request of owners.

38. The owner of any land or, if there be more than one person interested therein, any such persons interested in the aggregate in not less than two-thirds of the area thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(*a*) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest-officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or

(*b*) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

39. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates as it may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber

(*a*) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right;

(*b*) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

All such duties, which, at the time when this chapter is extended to any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act.

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money.

40. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest-produce.

41. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts, to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt;

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(*g*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same;

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

42. The Local Government may by such rules prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or both. Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41.

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depôt.

44. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

45. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk; and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise,

Certain kinds of timber to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

46. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending orders from any such Court for its disposal.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section.

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section forty-five; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

51. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely):—

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposal of such timber;

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Application for confiscation.

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report if the circumstances to his official superior.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

Procedure thereupon.

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same.

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found.

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Appeal from such order.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances.

Property when to vest in Government.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two.

Saving of power to release property seized.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Power to arrest without warrant.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section thirty, clause (*c*).

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any Forest-offence.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

65. The Magistrate of the district, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Power to try offences summarily.

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

67. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and may release any property which has been seized on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

Power to compound offences.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt him from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

68. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Presumption that timber belongs to Government.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

69. Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

70. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

For each elephant	ten rupees.
For each buffalo or camel	two „
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer...	one rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	eight annas.

D.—Miscellaneous.

71. Every person who exercises any right in a Protected Forest, or in a Reserved Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officers.

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

72. The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(*c*) power to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*d*) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Any evidence recorded under clause (*d*) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

73. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(*a*) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act;

(*c*) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

74. The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

75. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall, thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Rules when to have force of law.

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-eight, thirty-two, or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may, from time to time, either

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes, under clause (*a*) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

77. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed: Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Enforcement of service for which a share in produce of Government forest is enjoyed.

78. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of money due to Government.

79. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

Power to sell such produce.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

80. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

81. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

82. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

Forest-officers not to trade.

83. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purpose of this Act such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title.
VII of 1865 ...	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.
VII of 1869 ...	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma.
XIII of 1873...	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

For the purpose of amending the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s. 5.

1. For section 5 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"5. In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

Decisions in certain cases to be according to Native law.

(*a*) any custom applicable to the parties concerned, which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been, by this or any other enactment, altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority:

(*b*) the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law, in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to."

Substitution of new sections for Act IV of 1872, ss. 9 to 18.

2. For sections 9 to 18 (both inclusive) of the same Act, the following shall be substituted:—

"9. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons. It arises in respect of sales (whether under a decree or otherwise) of immoveable property and of foreclosures of rights to redeem such property.

Right of pre-emption.

"10. Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

Presumption as to its existence.

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands.

"11. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any subdivision thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Its existence in towns to be proved.

"12. If the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is situate within, or is a share of, a village, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is situate within a village.

(*a*) first, to co-sharers in the village, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor;

(*b*) secondly, if no relation of the vendor or mortgagor claims to exercise such right, to the landowners of the pattí or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situate, jointly;

(*c*) thirdly, to any member of the village-community; and

(*d*) fourthly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village:

Provided that when the property is land, to the trees standing on which the Government is entitled, such right belongs to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in preference to all other persons.

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot.

"12 A. When the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land, such right belongs to the co-sharers.

Right when property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land.

"13. When any person proposes to sell any property, or to foreclose the right to redeem any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of the mortgage, as the case may be.

Notice to pre-emptors.

Such notice shall be given through the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the chaupál or other public place of the village, town or city in which the property is situate.

"14. Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell.

Loss of right of pre-emption.

"15. When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of the right to redeem any property, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section thirteen, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

Right of pre-emptor on foreclosure.

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of

mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

"16. Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely):—

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

(*a*) that no due notice was given as required by section thirteen;

(*b*) that tender was made under section fourteen or section fifteen and refused;

(*c*) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith;

(*d*) in the case of a foreclosure, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged.

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold.

If, in the case of a foreclosure, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

"17. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid.

Decree to fix time for payment.

"18. If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or foreclosure, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates."

Effect of non payment of purchase-money.

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s. 35.

3. For section 35 of the same Act the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"35. The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of, and administer, the estates of all disqualified persons, that is to say:—

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates,

(*b*) persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years,

(*c*) idiots,

(*d*) lunatics,

(*e*) persons declared by the Local Government, incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, to manage their own estates,

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character from managing their estates,

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates:

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer the estate of any person of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section, unless he has inherited a beneficial interest in an estate for which a settlement was made with his ancestor, or in respect of which he would have been entitled to be settled with, if he had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or unless he is entitled by inheritance to an assignment of land-revenue:

Proviso.

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer any beneficial interest in, an estate in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards."

Further proviso.

4. To section 38 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely):—

Amendment of Act IV of 1872, section 38.

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of this Bill are four: first, to make some necessary amendments in the drafting of the Panjáb Laws Act, section 5: secondly, to make like amendments in the sections of that Act relating to pre-emption and to give the Lieutenant-Governor a right of pre-emption in respect of land on which trees belonging to Government are standing: thirdly, to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards to the estates of three classes of proprietors, namely, those incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, of managing their own estates; those convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified by vice or bad character from managing their estates; and those declared, on their own application, to be so disqualified. The fourth and last object of the Bill is to render all persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards incompetent to charge such property without the sanction of the Court.

SIMLA; *The 18th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
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 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 20 of 1877.

A Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices.

Preamble.

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, section 16, it is enacted that the Board of Trade may, in manner therein mentioned, and in the name of Her Majesty, sue for and recover the wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, the distressed seamen and apprentices in the said sections mentioned; And whereas it is expedient to empower such persons as the Governor General in Council may think fit to sue for and recover in British India in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, such wages and expenses, when the same are charged upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, found in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to appoint persons to sue.

1. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, any wages or expenses recoverable under the said sections of the said Acts in cases where such wages and expenses are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India. Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Suits, &c., to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. All suits and proceedings under this Act shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and 18 & 19 Vict., c. 91, section 16, provision is made for the recovery by the Board of Trade of wages due to, and expenses incurred in relieving, distressed seamen and apprentices in foreign and colonial ports. These distressed seamen are in many cases Natives of India, and belong to ships which are either registered in or trade to India, and which are seldom, if ever, found within the ports of the United Kingdom. In such cases the Board of Trade has considerable difficulty in recovering the sums expended. When the distressed seamen are Natives of this country, these expenses are charged to the Indian revenue. It is therefore desirable that the Government of India should be enabled to empower some person here to sue, in case the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country. The Bill effects this object by providing that such suits may be brought in the name of the Secretary of State in Council by such persons as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, generally or specially authorize in that behalf. The Bill will also enable persons so authorized to sue in all cases in which the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country, even though the Indian revenue may not be concerned.

SIMLA; *The 9th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877:—

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin.

From Financial Department, No. 1354, dated 18th June 1870, and enclosures.
" ditto No. 1813, dated 5th July 1870, and enclosures.
" ditto No. 2150, dated 23rd July 1870, and enclosures.
" ditto No. 2998, dated 12th November 1870, and enclosures.
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5623, dated 15th November 1870, and enclosures.
" Financial Department, No. 291, dated 16th January 1871, and enclosures.
" ditto No. 1745, dated 24th July 1876, and enclosure.
Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated 5th September 1876.
From Secretary, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, dated 13th December 1876.
" Officiating Secretary, Government of Bengal, No. 92, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosures.
" Commissioner of Orissa, No. 1161, dated 13th January 1877.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 845, dated 10th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 304, dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. $\frac{158}{17}$, dated 3rd February 1877, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 69B, dated 1st February 1877.
" Chairman, Trades Association, Madras, dated 7th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1084, dated 20th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1021, dated 10th March 1877, and enclosures.
Demi-official letter from L. Reid, Esq, Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, dated 24th March 1877, and enclosures.
Memorandum by Officiating Secretary to Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 600 B, dated 25th August 1877, and enclosures.
Note by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 4th October 1877.

2. In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, the definition of "Customs-port" has been made (section 3, clauses (*d*) and (*e*)) to include, and that of "Foreign Port" to exclude, ports not in British India which are entitled to be treated as British Customs-ports.

3. The existing Act limits the privileges of coasting vessels to vessels which do not touch at any intermediate foreign port. But this has been found difficult of application, especially on the Western Coast, where foreign ports are numerous, and the limitation is illegally waived in the case of coasting steamers. But the Bombay Committee point out that all craft ought to be treated alike, and we think that, where there is danger of smuggling, special restrictions may be imposed on particular classes of goods under the powers of chapter XIII. The definition (section 3, clause (*g*)) has therefore been expanded.

4. We have also enlarged the definition of "Master" (section 3, clause (*k*)) so as to include a ship's agent appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf, when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector.

5. In consequence of representations received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma of the expediency of legalising coasting trade with petty ports which it would not pay to constitute Customs-ports, a provision has been inserted in section 11, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, enabling the Local Government to recognize such ports for the purposes of the coasting trade only.

6. In accordance with a recommendation of the Bombay Committee, a clause framed on the model of the English Customs Act of 1876, section 153, has been added to section 17 of the Bill, prohibiting the importation or exportation of articles of foreign manufacture bearing names, marks or brands being, or purporting to be, those of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India.

7. By a little condensation, the whole of chapter X of the Bill as introduced has been dispensed with. The privilege of transhipment has been extended to sailing vessels.

8. By section 38, an owner not having sufficient information regarding any goods has been allowed, as suggested by the Bengal Board of Revenue, to deposit them temporarily in a warehouse.

The term "real value" has also been defined, as the want of a definition has been much felt. The obligation to declare real value has likewise, for statistical purposes, been extended to all goods, whether dutiable or not.

9. The third clause of section 39, by which it is provided that undervalued goods retained for the use of Government shall be sold by public auction, has given rise to some difference of opinion, some authorities advocating the substitution of a general power to dispose of the goods for the benefit of Government, in accordance with the English Customs Act of 1853. We have reserved this question for further consideration after enquiry as to the alleged rarity of cases in which difficulty or loss to Government is occasioned by the present provision.

10. Sections 45 and 46 (33 and 34 of the Bill as introduced) have also elicited wide differences of opinion between different mercantile and Custom-house authorities. The former section is identical in principle with the existing English law: section 20 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, runs as follows:—

"In the event of any increase, decrease, or repeal of duties of customs chargeable upon any goods or commodities after the making of any contract or agreement for the sale or delivery of such goods duty paid, it shall be lawful for the seller, in case such increase shall accrue before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse of such goods at such increased

duty, and after payment thereof, to add so much money to the contract-price as will be equivalent to such increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover the same; and it shall be lawful for the purchaser under any such contract or agreement, in case such decrease or repeal shall take effect before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse at such decreased duty, or free of duty, as the case may be, to deduct so much money from the contract-price as will be equivalent to such decrease of duty or repealed duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction."

The latter section is in harmony with Mr. Wilson's financial statement of February 18th, 1860, and the consequent section 2 of Act X of 1860, as also with the notification of the Government of India, No. 3180, dated 3rd September 1875. Both sections originated in the memorials and representations which the Government of India is in the habit of receiving whenever a change of tariff takes place. We have added another illustration to section 45, to express its scope more fully; but we have left the general question of the retention of both sections open for discussion in Calcutta.

11. We have omitted from section 50 (121 of the Bill as introduced) the last clause, which followed the existing law, as it has been justly pointed out by Mr. Lane, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, that it is unreasonable to refuse drawback on ships' stores, and both inconsistent with the permission to export from bond (section 30) and at variance with the English Act.

12. In deference to the unanimous opinion expressed in the reports, the rate of drawback has been re-entered in section 50 at the existing rate of seven-eighths, instead of three-fourths, to which it was raised in the Bill as introduced.

13. In accordance with representations received from the Bombay Committee and other quarters, we have, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, extended to the Indian Marine and Marine Survey (section 56) the privileges with regard to wine, provisions and stores which have hitherto been confined to officers and ships of Her Majesty's Navy. The privilege has likewise been extended in all cases to spirits.

14. In order to meet the case of the foreign ports of Native States on the Western Coast, which are not surrounded by customs preventive lines, the existing practice of refusing drawback on exports to such ports has been legalised (section 57) in the form of empowering the Governor General in Council to prohibit drawback in the case of any particular port. This is in accordance with the Bombay Committee's suggestion.

15. In accordance with the existing practice at Bombay, which originated in section 35 of Act I of 1852, the Customs-collector has been empowered (section 58) to reject, if he sees fit, any claim for drawback amounting to less than ten rupees. The Bombay Municipal Act provides similarly regarding petty refunds of town-duty.

16. Section 44 of the Bill as introduced was inserted in consequence of a long correspondence which arose in Bombay with the Chamber of Commerce out of the practice prevailing there of masters entering in the manifest the names of the ships' agents as consignees of the cargo, and the true consignees complaining of delay in receiving their goods and of the departure of the vessel in the interim. The Bombay Committee, however, now find that the section will not meet the case, and, though it is not objected to by Bengal and Madras (chiefly, it would seem, owing to difference of circumstances), we think it better to omit it, and to obviate the difficulty partly by an addition to section 71, permitting port-clearance to be refused except on security for the clearance of the import-manifest, and partly by new provisions in chapter IX, which will be explained hereafter.

17. *Section 64* is new, to adapt the law to actual circumstances, under which the manifest sometimes arrives by overland mail before the vessel itself, in which case the saving of time by commencing the preliminaries for her discharge is desirable.

18. *Section 71.*—The Madras Committee recommend the addition of a clause authorising the refusal of port-clearance to any vessel the master or agents of which have not made all reasonable endeavours to land all the cargo for the port. Formerly, they say, they could stop a vessel through the High Court, or bring an action for overcarrying their goods; but now canal-steamers protect themselves by a clause in the bill of lading. The Madras Trades Association support this recommendation by a letter (Paper No. 9) giving details of packages actually overcarried. On the other hand, overcarrying is defended on the grounds, 1st, that boats are scarce at Madras; 2nd, that boatwork is there prohibited after sundown; 3rd, that mail-contracts prevent steamers making long delays. We have reserved this question for discussion at Calcutta.

19. *Section 75.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta Committee and the Bengal Board, the periods of unloading and loading have been combined; but the aggregate of 30 days has been reduced to 20. The additional periods for loading and unloading have also each been reduced to one day for every 100 tons instead of every 50. This will still leave a vessel of 1,200 tons, for instance, 32 days, which is ample. Sections 50 and 108 of the Bill as introduced have been consolidated into this section, and words have been inserted to prevent more than one officer at a time being claimed as of right when, from smallness of establishment or press of work, extra officers may not be available.

20. *Sections 76 and 77.*—Special provision has been made in the concluding clauses for goods being water-borne from places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of customs, as also without boat-notes, in order to meet the circumstances of Calcutta, as represented by the Board of Revenue. In section 77, the suggestions from Burma have also been attended to, and sections 61 and 125 of Act VI of 1863 (Bill I, sections 53, 58 and 111) have been amalgamated.

21. *Sections 97 and 98.*—These are the new sections inserted, and referred to above in paragraph 16, in order to permit the prompt discharge of cargo where there is urgent necessity, or there are special facilities, for it. We are disposed to consider that a provision of this nature is the best for meeting the difficulties now felt and reconciling the conflicting interests of ship-owners and owners or consignees of goods. The latter are protected from double charges for agency. The sections, however, are tentative, and may require amendment after they have been scrutinized by the Trade and the Customs Departments at Bombay and Calcutta.

22. Adverting to section 106, we have altered the form of the bond, in accordance with a suggestion from Madras, so as to allow of enforcement in a District Court instead of in the High Court, though this was really not indispensable, since any of the forms may, even under the existing Act, be modified by the Chief Customs Authority.

23. *Section 107.*—In accordance with a suggestion from British Burma, arising out of an opinion by the Advocate General, a clause has been added to make it clear that a fresh bond is not indispensable on every fresh removal of the goods while in warehouse.

24. *Section 116.*—Permission to bottle off wines and spirits has been added, in conformity with the English Act and suggestions from Bengal.

25. *Section 132.*—This section has been modified in accordance with suggestions from Bengal, so as to place recovery of rent on the same footing as recovery of duty.

26. *Section 137* has been modified to suit Calcutta, in the same way as sections 76 and 77 (*vide* supra, paragraph 20).

27. *Section 140.*—In order to obtain correct statistics of imports and exports, it has been made compulsory on the owner of goods short-shipped or re-landed to give information of the fact to the Custom-house. This is in accordance with recommendations received and with the English law regarding short shipments.

28. Chapter XVIII of the Bill as introduced, which was entitled "Offences and Penalties," has elicited some differences of opinion as to what was the best position in the Act for such matters. We have now, in the first place, transferred to a separate chapter everything relating to procedure. With regard to the offences and penalties themselves, we are of opinion that the chief thing to be considered is the convenience of the mercantile and nautical public rather than that of adjudicating officers. Anybody who wishes honestly to know what the law requires him to do, will find his study of the existing Act perpetually interrupted by the long offence and penalty clauses, the terrors of which it cannot be indispensable to place in close juxtaposition with every injunction or obligation.

We have now recast the chapter (XIV) in tabular form, shewing in three columns the offence, the section to which it has reference, and the penalty, and trust that this will meet the views of all parties. To the adjudicating officer it will, we believe, not be inconvenient; to the public it will be a relief not to have every section burdened with unnecessary matter, while Custom-house officials may, if they wish, have the chapter printed separately to hand to every master on arrival, or to frame and post up in conspicuous places at the Custom-house and wharves.

29. We have made numerous changes in the phraseology of the Bill throughout, to secure both clearness and brevity. Considerable alterations have also been made in the arrangement of chapters and sections, with the view both of condensation and of bringing analogous provisions together and securing a practical sequence. The chapters now stand as follows:—

Chapter I.—Preliminary.
" II.—Appointment of officers in the Department of Customs.
" III.—Appointment of ports, wharves, custom-houses, warehouses and boarding and landing-stations.
" IV.—Restrictions and prohibitions of importation and exportation.
" V.—Levy of, and exemption from, customs-duties.
" VI.—Drawback.
" VII.—Arrival and departure of vessels.
" VIII.—General provisions affecting vessels in port, &c.
" IX.—Importation or discharge.
" X.—Warehousing.
" XI.—Exportation or shipment, and re-landing.
" XII.—Spirits.
" XIII.—Coasting trade.
" XIV.—Offences and penalties.
" XV.—Procedure relating to offences, appeals, &c.
" XVI.—Miscellaneous.

30. We propose to consider the Bill further in Calcutta, and recommend that it be in the meantime published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

T. C. HOPE.
WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

SIMLA;
The 20th October 1877.

No. II.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &c.

4. Local Government to appoint necessary officers.
Suspension and dismissal of such officers.
5. Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4.
Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers.
6. Collector of District to perform duties of Customs-collector, where there is no separate Customs-collector.
7. Making and publishing of rules.
8. Appeals how and by whom to be decided.
9. Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded.
10. Customs-officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

11. Power to appoint Ports, Wharves, Custom-houses, Warehouses and Boarding and Landing-stations.
12. Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs-port for certain purposes.
13. Power to declare Warehousing Ports.
14. Appointment of public Warehouses.
15. Power to license private Warehouses.
Revocation of license.
Form of application for license.
16. Stations for Customs-officers to board and also land from ship.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

17. Prohibitions and restrictions.
18. Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited.
Proviso.
19. Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods.
20. Importation and exportation.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

21. Import-duties.
22. Export-duties.
23. No duties on goods carried from one Customs-port to another.
Proviso.

SECTIONS.
24. Power to fix values of dutiable goods.
25. Power to exempt from Customs-duties.
Power to authorize, in special cases, exemption from payment of duty.
26. Baggage in actual use.
27. Reimported articles of country-produce dutiable in certain cases
Proviso.
28. Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases.
29. Duty on opium re-exported by sea.
30. Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty-free on certain conditions.

Transhipment.

31. Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.
Proviso.
32. Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment.
33. Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2.
Proviso.
34. Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty.
35. Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment.
36. Levy of transhipment-fee.
37. Power to prohibit transhipment.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

38. Owner, &c., to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance, and, if necessary, to produce invoice, &c.
39. Under-valued goods how dealt with.
40. Duties on goods retained under section 39 for use of Government.
41. Claims to abatement of duty on account of damage how to be treated.
42. Disposal of damaged goods and levy of duty thereon.
43. Date of importation how determined.
44. Date of exportation how determined.
45. Contracts for sale of goods, duty on which is raised or lowered before performance.
46. Duty leviable on sea-borne goods, duty on which has been altered during transit.
47. Payment of duties short-levied or erroneously refunded.
48. No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid, unless application made within three months.
49. Dutiable goods may be passed on security for duty.

CHAPTER VI.

DRAWBACK.

50. Amount of drawback allowable on re-export.
Conditions for grant of drawback.
Drawback to be allowed on goods exported to Customs-port and thence to Foreign Port.
Proviso.
51. Drawback on exportation of spirit.
52. Drawback of duties on wine and spirits allowed for officers of Navy.
53. Persons entering such wine or spirits for drawback to declare name and rank of officer claiming same.

SECTIONS.
54. Transfer of wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another, &c.
55. Provisions and stores for Her Majesty's Navy exempt from duty.
56. Privilege extends to Indian Marine and Marine-survey.
57. Governor General in Council may declare what goods are identifiable, and may prohibit drawback in case of specified Foreign Port.
58. No drawback to be allowed in certain cases.
59. Time to claim and demand payment of drawback.
60. Declaration to be made by parties claiming drawback.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

61. Power to fix places beyond which inward-bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered.
Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors below reporting-station.
62. Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed.
63. Description of manifest.
Amendment of errors in manifest.
64. Agent may deliver manifest.
65. Duty of person receiving manifest.
66. Bulk not to be broken until manifest, &c., delivered, and ship entered at Custom-house.
67. Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading, &c., to Customs-collector.
68. No vessel to depart without port-clearance.
69. No Pilot to take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea without production of port-clearance.
70. Master on applying for port-clearance to deliver manifest and certificates.
71. Port-clearance may be refused unless certain conditions are fulfilled.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT, &c.

72. Power to depute officer of Customs to board ships.
Proviso.
73. Servant to be received with officer.
Accommodation of officer and servant.
74. Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of ship, and may seal and secure goods.
Customs-collector may authorize search and opening of locks.
75. Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo.
Consequence of exceeding same.
Allowance for period during which vessel is laid up.
76. Goods not to be landed, shipped, or water-borne on Sundays, holidays, &c., without permission, nor except within fixed hours, &c.
77. Boat-note.
78. Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.
79. Goods not to be landed elsewhere than at appointed wharf or place.

SECTIONS.
80. Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.
Issue of licenses.
81. Customs-collector may require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing.
82. Customs-officer may open package and examine goods shipped.
83. Customs-collector may take samples of goods.
84. Owner to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom-house rules.
Fee for landing baggage.
85. No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act.
86. Rates of wharfage-fees.
87. Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee.
88. Owner to deliver duplicate of bill of entry or shipping-bill, if required.
89. Agents must be duly authorized.
90. Agent to produce authority if required.

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTATION OR DISCHARGE.

91. Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.
92. Portion of import-cargo intended for another port, ship's stores, &c., may be kept on board free of duty.
93. Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.
94. Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed.
Effect of not discharging cargo in any less period specified in bill of lading.
95. Goods may be landed at any time after arrival, with consent.
96. Notice regarding unclaimed packages.
97. Procedure in case of non-payment of duties within four months after entry of vessel.
98. Immediate discharge permitted in certain cases.
99. Goods not cleared within two months from date of landing to be sold.
Disposal of overplus.
Proviso.
100. Entry for home-consumption.

CHAPTER X.

WAREHOUSING.

101. Deposit of goods in warehouse without payment of duty.
102. Warehouse-keeper.
Responsibility of keeper.
103. Chief Customs-Authority to decide where any goods may be deposited in public warehouse, and on what terms.
Table of rates of rent.
104. Form of application for admission of goods into warehouse.
105. No goods to be warehoused unless assessed for Customs-duty.
Saving of re-assessment of warehoused goods on clearance for home-consumption.
106. Bond for duty on goods sought to be warehoused. Form of bond.
107. Terms of bond to be executed.

SECTIONS.
108. Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond.
When bond for duty on goods in private warehouse may be sued on.
109. Procedure in respect of goods to be warehoused.
110. Packages, &c., to be marked and numbered before admission into warehouse.
111. Goods how warehoused.
112. Warrant to be given every time goods are warehoused.
Form of warrant.
113. Access of Customs-officer to private warehouse.
114. Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined.
115. Access of owners to warehoused goods.
116. Goods in warehouse may be sorted, repacked, &c., by owner, &c.
117. Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed;
and if goods are damaged, duty to be levied on actual value.
118. Import-duty to be on quantity or value registered at time of importation.
Proviso as to wines, spirits, beer or salt.
119. Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c., lodged in private warehouse.
120. Public warehouse-keeper, or licensee of private warehouse, answerable for weight or gauge.
Compensation for loss or injury not admissible, except in case of proved wilful neglect, &c.
121. Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port.
122. Bonded goods may be removed from one Port to another.
Procedure.
123. Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to officers at Port of destination.
Owner to execute bond for due arrival, &c.
124. Remover may enter into a general bond.
125. Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation.
126. Removal of goods to be noted on the bond, with particulars.
127. Goods not to be removed from warehouse, except after application to Customs-collector.
128. Form of application for removal of goods.
Twenty-four hours' notice to be given.
129. On goods being removed improperly or otherwise than for export, &c., full duty to be paid.
130. Procedure on failure to pay duty.
131. Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owners.
132. Payment of rent and warehouse-dues.
In case of failure, goods may be sold, &c.
133. Register of bonds to be kept.
When bonds are to be cancelled and returned to obligee.
134. Duty on warehoused goods to be settled within three years.
135. Provisions relating to private warehouses applicable to Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

CHAPTER XI.

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT AND RE-LANDING.

SECTIONS.
136. Permission for entry outwards to be obtained before export-cargo is shipped.
137. Exporter to deliver shipping-bill before shipping any goods.
138. On entry outwards, bond to be given for shipping and landing.
139. Additional charge on goods passed for shipment after port-clearance has been granted.
140. Notice of non-shipment or re-landing, and return of duty thereon.
Proviso.
141. Goods re-landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.
142. Vessel returning to Port may enter and land goods under import-rules.

CHAPTER XII.

SPIRITS.

143. Rules for removal of spirits from distillery without payment of duty, and for exportation thereof.
144. Spirits for export to be taken direct from distillery to Custom-house under pass.
145. Rules to be observed in exportation of spirits.
146. Duty to be recovered on any deficiency in spirits under bond.
147. Drawback of excise-duty on spirits manufactured after English method.
148. No drawback allowed on spirits exported from one Customs-port to another, but such spirits may be exported under bond.
149. Duty on spirits exported under bond from one Indian Port to another, how adjusted.
150. Rum-shrub, &c., how to be charged with duty.
May be exported under same rules as spirits.
151. Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption.
152. Conditions of drawback and remission of duty on spirits.
Re-land of spirits shipped.
153. Power to make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption.
Decision where no rules or their applicability disputed.

CHAPTER XIII.

COASTING TRADE.

154. Application of Act to coasting vessels.
155. Power to regulate carriage of goods coastwise.
156. Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain port-clearance before leaving Port of lading.
157. Power to require bond before port-clearance is granted.
158. Time for delivery of pass.
159. Goods on coasting vessel, if excisable, not to be unladen without permission.
160. Grant and revocation of general pass.
161. Rules respecting cargo-book to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels.

SECTIONS.
162. Power to prescribe rules for Masters of other coasting vessels.
163. Power to board and examine any coasting vessel.

CHAPTER XIV.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

164. Punishments for offences.
1. For infringing rules made by Chief Customs-Authority.
2. For landing or shipping goods at unauthorized Port, &c.
3. For shipping, landing, concealing, &c., contrary to Act.
4. Vessels in Port with a cargo, and afterwards found in ballast and cargo unaccounted for, liable to confiscation.
5. For Masters of tug-steamers or pilot-vessels receiving or discharging any goods without due authority.
6. For not bringing-to at boarding-station.
7. For vessel removing from place of mooring, or unlading, without due authority.
8. Goods imported or exported contrary to prohibition liable to confiscation, and persons concerned to penalty.
9. For infringing rules or orders regarding transhipment.
10. For unauthorized declaration as to value of goods.
11. Wine not laden, or unladen without permission, liable to confiscation.
12. Confiscation of goods entered for drawback, which are less in value than the amount of drawback claimed.
13. Drawback goods, if not exported, or if re-landed, liable to confiscation, and parties concerned to penalty.
14. For proceeding inward beyond fixed place before delivery of manifest.
For omitting to deliver manifest when vessel anchors below reporting-station.
15. For like omission when reporting-station has not been fixed.
16. For Master delivering unsigned or untrue manifest.
17. For Pilot, &c., not receiving manifest.
18. For breaking bulk without permission.
19. For false entry, fraudulent alteration, &c.
20. For attempting to depart without port-clearance.
21. For departing without port-clearance.
22. On Pilot taking charge of vessel without port-clearance.
23. For refusing to receive officer of Customs on board.
24. For disobeying section 73.
25. For Masters resisting search, &c.
26. For lading in absence of Customs-officer.
27. For removing goods contrary to section 76.
28. For sending goods without or in excess of boat-note.
29. For non-receipt or non-delivery or non-signing of boat-note.
30. For not landing goods in accordance with section 78, or for landing, &c., goods contrary to section 79.
31. Goods found in unlicensed cargo-boats may be confiscated.
32. For non-delivery of duplicate bill of entry, &c.
33. For acting as agent without authority.
34. For not being able to account for missing or deficient package, &c.
35. For discharging goods not duly entered in manifest.
36. Goods found concealed liable to confiscation.
37. Goods not agreeing in description and quantity with entry in manifest liable to confiscation or extra duty.
38. For removing goods after landing and before due entry.
39. Goods brought to be passed through Custom-house liable to confiscation in case of discrepancy, misdescription, &c.
40. For misdescription of goods.
41. For taking or passing goods without entry.
42. Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed in baggage.
43. For improper carrying into warehouse.
44. For withholding or removing before examination goods entered to be warehoused.
45. For warehousing goods improperly.
46. For refusing to open private warehouse when duly required.
47. For neglecting to stow goods properly in warehouse.
48. For importer or owner of warehoused goods clandestinely gaining access.
49. For altering warehoused goods.
50. For deficiencies in a private warehouse.
51. For neglecting to produce goods when required.
52. Goods entered to be warehoused, if not duly warehoused, or if concealed or removed, liable to be confiscated.
53. For excess, in private warehouse, over registered quantity.
54. For removing warehoused goods improperly.
55. For taking goods out of warehouse without paying duty.
56. For shipping goods before entry outwards.
57. For shipping goods not in manifest, &c.

SECTIONS.

58. Certain goods if entered in manifest and not shipped, or if relanded without notice, liable to confiscation.
59. For landing at place other than that for which goods have been cleared.
60. For deficiency in goods on which drawback has been paid on board vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.
61. For contravening rules relating to spirits.
62. For irregularly re-landing spirituous liquors.
63. For contravention of rules as to coasting trade.
64. For signing false account.
65. For failure to produce certificate.
66. For failure of Master of coasting vessel to deliver pass.
67. For breach of rules as to cargo-book.
68. For failure to keep cargo-book correctly, &c.
69. For breach of rules under section 134.
70. For breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unlading.
71. For refusal to produce documents.
72. For making false declaration, refusing to answer questions, &c.
73. For possession of smuggled goods.
74. For searching persons on insufficient grounds.
75. Customs-officers, if guilty of breach of duty, how punishable.
76. Customs-officers committing or conniving at frauds, how punishable.
77. For neglect of Police-officer to give notice.
78. Punishment for obstruction to Customs-officers.

165. Tackle, &c., included in confiscation of vessels.
Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods.
Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

CHAPTER XV.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

166. Persons may be searched on reasonable suspicion.
167. Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate, &c.
168. Officers of Customs may stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.
169. Magistrate may issue search-warrant on application.
170. Persons reasonably suspected may be detained.
171. Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.
172. Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail.

SECTIONS.

173. Person escaping may be afterwards detained.
174. Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when detained, to be secured on board until warrant procured.
175. Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained.
176. Vessels and goods seized how dealt with.
177. Procedure in respect of goods seized on suspicion.
178. When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing.
179. Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.
180. Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs.
Proviso.
181. Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.
182. On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty.
183. Levy of penalty for failure to bring-to when required under section 16.
184. Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law.
185. Offences not especially provided for how adjudicated.
186. Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs-Authority.
187. Penalty adjudged by Magistrate, &c., may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs-Authority.
188. Goods on which penalty incurred not to be removed till payment.
Goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained.
189. Enforcement of payment of penalty.
190. Periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits.
191. Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine.
192. Or of proportional part of fine.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

193. Rules to be notified.
194. Notifications made may be cancelled.
195. Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases.
196. Appropriation of penalties, &c., and grant of rewards.
197. Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners' and Bombay Port Trust Acts.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—ACTS REPEALED.

PART II.—FORMS.

A. Form of Bond for Import-duty.
B. Form of Bonded Warehouse-warrant.
C. Form of Bond for removal of Spirits from licensed Distillery.
D. Form of Coasting-pass.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties; It is enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Sea Customs Act, 1877:" Short title.
And shall come into force on the passing thereof. Commencement.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein, except as to any act done, offence committed or liability incurred. Repeal of enactments.

All references to any of the said Acts, in Acts passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

All appointments and notifications made, and licenses issued, under Act No. VI of 1863, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made and issued under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation.

(*a*) "Chief Customs-Authority" denotes the person authorized to exercise, subject to the Local Government, the chief control in matters connected with Sea-customs in any place to which this Act applies: "Chief Customs-Authority."

(*b*) "Chief Customs-Officer" denotes the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for any Port to which this Act applies: "Chief Customs-Officer."

(*c*) "Customs-collector" includes every officer of Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Custom-house, or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge: "Customs-collector."

(*d*) "Customs-port" denotes any Port in British India at which Sea Customs-duties are leviable, and any Foreign Port which has been declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port: "Customs-port."

(*e*) "Foreign Port" includes Aden and any port or place in India not situated in British India, and not declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port: "Foreign Port."

(*f*) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: "Vessel."

(*g*) "Coasting vessel" denotes any vessel proceeding from one Customs-port to another Customs-port, whether touching at any intermediate Foreign Port or not: "Coasting vessel."

(*h*) "Master" includes every person, except a Pilot, having command or charge of any vessel: and also a ship's agent, appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector: "Master."

(*i*) "Warehouse" denotes any place appointed or licensed under this Act for the keeping and securing of goods entered to be warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof: "Warehouse."

(*j*) "Owner" includes importer, exporter and consignee, and an agent of any of them duly appointed and authorized under this Act. "Owner."

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &c.

4. The Local Government of every place in which duties of Sea-customs are leviable, shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers. Local Government to appoint necessary officers.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him. Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

5. The Local Government may delegate to any officer of Customs all or any of the powers vested in it by section four. Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4.

Every person appointed in exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him. Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers.

6. At any place at which there is no Customs-collector, the Collector of the District and the officers subordinate to him may perform all duties required by this Act to be performed by a Customs-collector and other officers of Customs. Collector of District to perform duties of Customs-collector, where there is no separate Customs-collector.

7. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the practice and proceedings of, and the delegation of their duties by, officers of Customs. Making and publishing of rules.

8. If any dispute arises between any officer of Customs and any Master of a vessel, or owner of goods, or other person, in respect to any matter (not specially provided for by any law for the time being in force) relating Appeals how and by whom to be decided.

to the importation, exportation or warehousing of any goods,

or to the proper rate of duty payable in respect thereof,

or to the levy of any duty or penalty thereon, or to any seizure or forfeiture thereof,

the Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of Customs as the said Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall decide such dispute, subject to an appeal to the Local Government.

9. Where the dispute relates to the duty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if dissatisfied with such decision, shall deposit in the hands of the Customs-collector at the Port of importation or exportation, respectively, the amount of duty demanded by the deciding officer, pending the settlement of the matter on appeal. Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded.

Upon payment of such deposit and compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the entry or shipment of such goods, the Customs-

collector shall cause the goods to be delivered to such owner for importation or exportation, as the case may be.

Customs-officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors.

10. No Chief Customs-Authority or Chief Customs-Officer, and no other officer of Customs whom such Chief Authority or Chief Officer deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or as an assessor.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

Power to appoint Ports, Wharves, Custom-houses, warehouses and boarding and landing-stations.

11. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare the places which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods;

(*b*) declare the limits of such Ports;

(*c*) appoint proper places therein to be Wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, and for the landing or shipping of particular classes of goods;

(*d*) declare the limits of any such Wharf;

(*e*) alter the name of any such Port or Wharf.

Every such Port, except Aden, shall be a Customs-port within the meaning of this Act.

The Local Government may also from time to time in like manner declare

(*f*) places to be Ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs-ports, or with any specified Customs-ports, and for no other purpose;

(*g*) what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Custom-house, and the limits thereof.

Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs-port for certain purposes.

12. The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that any Foreign Port shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as he thinks fit, be a Customs-port for the purposes of this Act, in so far as the same is capable of being applied to such Port.

Power to declare Warehousing Ports.

13. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that any Customs-port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of this Act.

Appointment of public Warehouses.

14. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint public Warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

Power to license private warehouses.

15. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Officer may from time to time license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

Revocation of license.

Every license for a private warehouse so granted may, unless it be otherwise provided in the license, be revoked after one month's notice by the Chief Customs-Officer, and may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Act relating to warehouses.

Form of application for license.

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Stations for Customs-officers to board and also land from ship.

16. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint, in any Customs-port, stations or places at which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port shall bring-to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may, unless separate provision therefor has been made under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, direct at what particular place in any such Port vessels, not brought into Port by pilots, shall be required to anchor or moor.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

Prohibitions and restrictions.

17. The importation into, or exportation from, British India of the goods enumerated in the following clauses, is prohibited:—

(*a*) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, has given to the Chief Customs-Authority a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire:

(*b*) counterfeit coin:

(*c*) any indecent or obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure or article:

(*d*) articles of foreign manufacture bearing any names, brands or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India.

Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited.

18. The importation into British India of arms or ammunition, except under a license from the Governor General in Council, or from some officer authorized in that behalf by the said Governor General in Council, or otherwise in accordance with any law for the time being in force, is prohibited.

Proviso.

Nothing in this section shall apply to rifles, guns, pistols, and sporting powder, *bonâ fide* imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods.

19. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of goods.

Importation and exportation.

20. It shall be lawful to import into, or to export from, any place declared under section 11 to be a Port for the shipment and landing of goods, any goods the importation or exportation of which is not prohibited or restricted by any law, or by any notification of the Governor General in Council, for the time being in force.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

Import-duties.

21. Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

Export-duties.

22. Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods exported by sea from any Customs-port to any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

No duties on goods carried from one Customs-port to another.

23. No Customs-duties shall be levied on goods carried by sea from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply

to opium, salt or spirits; or

to goods brought from any Foreign Port to any Customs-port, and there transhipped for, or thence carried to, any other Customs-port without payment of duty; or

to goods removed in bond.

Power to fix values of dutiable goods.

24. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, the tariff-value of any goods exported or imported by sea on which Customs-duties are by law imposed.

Power to exempt from Customs-duties.

25. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, British India, or into or from any specified Port or place therein, from the whole or any part of the Customs-duties leviable thereon under any law for the time being in force.

Power to authorize, in special cases, exemption from payment of duty.

The Chief Customs-Authority may, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under stated circumstances of an exceptional nature, any goods on which Customs-duties are leviable by any law for the time being in force.

Baggage in actual use.

26. The Customs-collector may, subject to any general rules relating to the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom-house, which may be made under section 7, pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty.

Re-imported articles of country-produce dutiable in certain cases.

27. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions, if any, to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty.

Goods imported, for which any drawback of excise has been received on exportation, shall be subjected to payment of duty, unless the Chief Customs-Authority in any particular case otherwise directs by special order.

Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases.

28. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into any Customs-port, shall at all times be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are subject on importation at such Port, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any place, from which they are entitled to be admitted duty-free.

Duty on opium re-exported by sea.

29. Opium imported by sea into any Customs-port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same Port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such Port.

Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty-free on certain conditions.

30. Provisions and other ship's stores warehoused at the time of importation may be exported without payment of duty for use on board of any vessel proceeding directly to a Foreign Port, whether such Port be or be not the Port of ultimate destination.

Articles of Indian produce or manufacture, including rum, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port, may also be exported free of duty, whether of customs or excise, in such quantities as the Customs-collector determines with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart:

Provided that no such rum shall be so shipped on any vessel not going to a Foreign Port, or going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

Transhipment.

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.

31. In the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kárwár, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, Chittagong, and such other Customs-ports as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf, the Chief Customs-Officer may, on application of the owner of any goods imported into such Port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at the Port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the Port of destination.

In any Customs-port other than a Port in which the preceding clause may from time to time be in force, the Customs-collector may, on

application of such owner, grant leave for transhipment without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at such Port; provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable, and are to be removed to some other Customs-port, the owner shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as such Customs-collector directs:

Proviso.

Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other Customs or Foreign Port.

Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment.

32. The power conferred by section 31 shall be exercised, and the transhipment shall be performed, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Local Government.

Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2.

33. All goods transhipped under the second clause of section 31 for removal to a Customs-port shall thereupon be treated in all respects as warehoused goods, and shall on their arrival at such Port be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods:

Proviso.

Provided that, if on the arrival of the said goods at such Port, the owner desires forthwith to export the same by sea to some Foreign Port, or to pay duty thereon for home-consumption, without actually warehousing them, the Customs-collector at such Port may, after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing have been duly performed, permit the goods to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for home-consumption, upon payment of the duty thereon, in like manner as if such goods had been actually warehoused. All goods so exported, or on which duty has been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse.

Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty.

34. If two or more vessels belonging wholly or in greater part to the same owner be at any Customs-port at the same time, any provisions and other ship's stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import-duty.

Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment.

35. An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel.

Levy of transhipment-fee.

36. A transhipment-fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such rules as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to prohibit transhipment.

37. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified Port, or at all Ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Owner, &c., to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance, and, if necessary, to produce invoice, &c.

38. On the importation into, or exportation from, any Customs-port of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping-bill, state their real value to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such value at the foot of such bill.

In case of doubt, the Customs-collector may require any such owner or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to the value of such goods which it is in his power to furnish. And thereupon such person shall produce any such document or furnish any such information so required by such officer:

Provided that, if the owner makes a declaration before the Customs-collector to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then the Customs-collector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in presence of an officer of Customs, or (2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse, pending production of such information.

No re-valuation of goods assessed for duty on the declared value thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the Custom-house.

For the purposes of this section the real value shall be deemed to be—

(*a*) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation respectively, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the duties payable on the importation thereof amount to: or,

(*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the estimated cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be laid down at such place.

Nothing in this section applies to opium, salt or spirits.

Under-valued goods how dealt with.

39. If, upon the examination of any goods chargeable with duty upon the value thereof, but for which a specific value is not fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, it appears to an officer of Customs that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill of entry or shipping-bill, such officer may detain such goods.

In every such case the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention, and of the value thereof as estimated by him; and the Customs-collector shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment of duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Government.

If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Customs-collector shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall then cause them to be sold by public auction after due notice in the official Gazette, or some mercantile newspaper circulating in the place.

If the proceeds arising from such sale shall exceed the sum paid to the owner, together with the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties, or on such other terms as he may determine.

Duties on goods retained under section 39 for use of Government.

40. When goods are retained under section 39 for the use of Government, the duties payable thereon shall in no case be levied from the owner.

Claims to abatement of duty on account of damage how to be treated.

41. No claim for any abatement or refund of duty on account of damage alleged to have been sustained before delivery of the bill of entry, shall be allowed in respect of any goods imported into any Customs-port, unless such claim be made in writing, and the damaged condition of such goods be ascertained and certified, on the first examination thereof, by a Custom-house Appraiser, or by such other person as the Customs-collector appoints for the purpose.

Disposal of damaged goods and levy of duty thereon.

42. Goods, the damaged condition of which is ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, may, after notice in the official Gazette, or some local newspaper, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill of entry), and at such place, as the Customs-collector appoints.

The duty on such goods shall be adjusted on the gross amount realized by their *bonâ fide* sale, as proved by the original account-sales, without any abatement or deduction, except of so much as represents the duties payable on the importation thereof.

On goods the value of which has been fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, no abatement of duties shall be allowed, unless they have deteriorated to the extent of one-fifth of their value.

No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirits or beer, or on any other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

Date of importation how determined.

43. If, upon the first levying, repealing, enhancement or reduction of any duty,

or upon any change of any valuation for duty,

or upon the first permitting, prohibiting or restricting of any importation,

it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an importation of goods had effect,

such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered for home-consumption at the Custom-house.

For the purposes of this section goods shall be deemed to be entered when the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs-collector.

Date of exportation how determined.

44. If, in like manner, it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an exportation of goods had effect, such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered outwards at the Custom-house.

Contracts for sale of goods, duty on which is raised or lowered before performance.

45. When a contract is entered into for the sale of any dutiable goods at a fixed price, including the duty leviable in British India at the date of the contract, and subsequently thereto, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty on such goods is raised or lowered, and levied accordingly, the amount to be paid to, or received by, the parties to the contract shall be increased or diminished, as the case may be, by the amount by which such duty is raised or lowered.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a merchant in Calcutta, contracts with B, a merchant in Liverpool, to sell him 100 maunds of indigo at Rs. 200 per maund, including the export-duty at the rate of 3 rupees per maund. Before the contract is fully performed, the duty on indigo is reduced to 1 rupee per maund. B is entitled to deduct from the price agreed on Rs. 200, being Rs. 2 per maund.

(*b*). A, a wine merchant in Madras, contracts with B, a resident there, to procure and deliver to him within one year a thousand gallons of champagne at Rs. 25 per gallon, duty paid. Subsequently, and before the contract is performed, the duty is raised from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per gallon. A is entitled to be paid at Rs. 26 per gallon instead of Rs. 25.

(*c*). A, a wine merchant in Bombay, contracts with B, a merchant in Bordeaux, for a thousand gallons of claret at Rs. 5 per gallon, including the import-duty of 1 rupee per gallon. Subsequently, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty is raised to Rs. 2 per gallon and levied at that rate. B is entitled to be paid at the rate of Rs. 6 per gallon.

Duty leviable on sea-borne goods, duty on which has been altered during transit.

46. When during the transit by sea to British India of any dutiable goods, the duty on such goods is raised, the duty leviable on such goods on arrival in British India shall be the duty which was in force in respect of such goods when such transit commenced, and when the duty on such goods is reduced, the duty leviable thereon shall be such reduced duty. Transit shall be deemed to have commenced on the grant of port-clearance.

Payment of duties short-levied or erroneously refunded.

47. When Customs-duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error or misconstruction on the part of the officers of Customs,

or when duty, after having been levied, has been erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund;

and the Customs-collector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid.

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid, unless application made within three months.

48. No Customs-duties or charges which have been paid, and of which repayment, wholly or in part, is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid under an erroneous construction of law or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

Dutiable goods may be passed on security for duty.

49. No dutiable goods shall be passed for home-consumption unless the owner previously either pays the customs-duties leviable thereon, or furnishes security, to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, for the payment of the same.

CHAPTER VI.

DRAWBACK.

Amount of drawback allowable on re-export.

50. Upon the re-export by sea to any Foreign Port, of any goods, except salt or opium, capable of being easily identified, imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, seven-eighths of such duty shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, be repaid as drawback:

Conditions for grant of drawback.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector at such Customs-port, and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom-house, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs-Authority, on sufficient cause being shown, in any case determines.

Drawback to be allowed on goods exported to Customs-port and thence to Foreign Port.

Drawback shall be allowed upon goods which, after having been charged with duty at one Customs-port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea to a Foreign Port:

Proviso.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date of first importation into British India.

Drawback on exportation of spirits.

51. A drawback of the whole of the duties paid under Act No. XXIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XXI of 1856, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkári Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section 20, on spirit manufactured at distilleries worked according to the English method and exported by sea in manner prescribed by Act No. XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkári Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) to any Foreign Port shall be allowed at the Port of exportation:

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of the payment of duty under the said Act No. XXIII of 1860, and that the spirit, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

Drawback of duties on wine and spirits allowed for officers of Navy.

52. A drawback of the whole of the Customs-duties shall be allowed on wine and spirits intended for the consumption of any officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine and spirits have been warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof.

The quantity of wine and spirits on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the use of such officers shall not exceed the quantities hereinafter allowed for each such officer respectively; that is to say—

		Gals.
For every Admiral	...	1,260
Vice-Admiral ...	...	1,050
Rear-Admiral ...	...	840
Captain of 1st and 2nd rate	...	630
Captain of 3rd, 4th and 5th rate		420
Captain of an inferior rate	...	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, and for every Marine-officer, Master, Purser or Surgeon	... ...	105

Persons entering such wine or spirits for drawback to declare name and rank of officer claiming same.

53. Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine or spirits, as provided in section 52, shall state in the entry the name of the officer for whose use such wine or spirits is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed.

All such wine and spirits shall be delivered into the charge of the officers of Customs deputed on this behalf at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care; and when the officer commanding the ship has certified the receipt of such wine and spirits into his charge, and any such officer of Customs has certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

Transfer of wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another, &c.

54. The Customs-collector may permit the transfer of any such wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another Naval officer on board of the same, or of any other such vessel, as part of his authorized quantity;

or may permit the transhipment of any such wine or spirits from one vessel to another for the use of the same Naval officer;

or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine or spirits for future re-shipment.

The Customs-collector may also receive back the duties for any such wine or spirits, and allow the same to be cleared for home-consumption.

Provisions and stores for Her Majesty's Navy exempt from duty.

55. Provisions and other ship's stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy may, in like manner, be transferred, transhipped or relanded and warehoused, free of duty;

and where duties have been paid on such provisions and stores, drawback of such duties, whether

of customs or excise, shall be allowed on receipt of an application in writing from the officer commanding the ship for which they are intended, or from some other officer duly authorized to make such application.

Privilege extends to Indian Marine and Marine-survey.

56. Sections 52, 53 and 54 apply to officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine and Marine-survey on board of any of the ships of such Marine or Survey proceeding to any port out of India, and section 55 applies to provisions and stores for the use of such Marine or Survey.

Governor General in Council may declare what goods are identifiable, and may prohibit drawback in case of specified Foreign Port.

57. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) declare what goods shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified;

(*b*) prohibit repayment as drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified Foreign Port.

No drawback to be allowed in certain cases.

58. No drawback shall be allowed—

(*a*) upon goods not included in the export-manifest, or

(*b*) upon goods exported from one Customs-port to another, or

(*c*) where the goods to be exported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(*d*) where the claim is for drawback amounting to less then ten rupees, and the Customs-collector thinks fit to reject it.

Time to claim and demand payment of drawback.

59. No drawback shall be allowed upon any goods re-exported from any Customs-port unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export, nor unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea.

Declaration to be made by parties claiming drawback.

60. Every person, or his duly authorized agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs-port; and that such person was at the time of entry and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Power to fix places beyond which inward-bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered.

61. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix a place in any river or Port, beyond which no vessel, whether laden or in ballast, arriving from any Foreign Port, shall pass until the Master thereof has delivered to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest as described in section 63.

Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors below reporting station.

If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the Local Government under this section, the Master of any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver such manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.

Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed.

62. If any vessel, coming from any Foreign Port, arrives at any Customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after anchoring, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same.

Description of manifest.

63. Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, and shall contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel, comprising such particulars, and made out in such form, as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.

Amendment of errors in manifest.

The Customs-collector may permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission resulting from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest.

But the receiving of such amended or supplementary document shall be discretionary with such Customs-collector; and, if he decide to receive any such amended or supplementary manifest, he may levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs.

Agent may deliver manifest.

64. Nothing contained in section 61, 62 or 63 shall prevent the delivery of the manifest, previous to the arrival of the vessel, by an agent duly appointed and approved, as defined in section 3, clause (*k*), of this Act.

Duty of person receiving manifest.

65. The Pilot, officer or other person so receiving the manifest shall countersign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs in this behalf.

Bulk not to be broken until manifest, &c., delivered, and ship entered at Custom-house.

66. No vessel arriving in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry inwards, has been presented to the Customs-collector, and an order has been given thereon by such officer for the discharge of the cargo.

The Customs-collector may refuse to give such order, until any port-clearance, cockett or other paper, which he knows or has reason to believe had been granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise have been delivered to him.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Customs-collector from granting, prior to receipt of the original manifest, and prior to the entry of the vessel at the Custom-house, a special pass, permitting bulk to be broken. The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

67. The Master of every vessel arriving from any Foreign Port shall, at the time of applying for entry inwards at any Customs-port, deliver to the Customs-collector, if required so to do, the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew, and voyage as are put to him by such officer.

Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading, &c., to Customs-collector.

68. No vessel, whether laden, partially laden or in ballast, shall depart from any Customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Customs-collector or other officer duly authorized to grant the same.

No vessel to depart without port-clearance

Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel; and every Master of a vessel so applying for port-clearance shall answer to the proper officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as are demanded of him.

69. No Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance.

No Pilot to take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea without production of port-clearance.

70. The Master of every vessel intending to leave any Customs-port shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance, deliver to the Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate according to such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, containing a true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel and signed by the Master;

Master on applying for port-clearance to deliver manifest and certificates.

and shall also so deliver such certificates as the Customs-collector acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs-Authority, requires.

The Customs-collector when satisfied with the said certificates, and as to the correctness of the manifest, shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the proper officer of Customs.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Customs-collector from granting (subject to such rules as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time prescribe) a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes sufficient security for duly delivering, within three days from the date of grant, the manifest and certificates aforesaid.

71. The Customs-collector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until

Port-clearance may be refused unless certain conditions are fulfilled.

(*a*) the required manifest and certificates are produced;

(*b*) all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate as such Customs-collector directs;

(*c*) a bond and security for the clearance of the import manifest within a reasonable period have been given by a duly appointed and accepted agent for the Master, the amount of such security and the length of such period being fixed in each case by such Customs-collector.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT, &c.

72. The Customs-collector at any Customs-port may at any time depute at his discretion one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel arriving at such Port.

Power to depute officer of Customs to board ships.

Every officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night unless or until the Customs-collector shall otherwise order:

Provided that the Customs-collector may, on such conditions as he sees fit to impose, permit the discharge of cargo without the presence of an officer of Customs.

Proviso.

73. Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer, and one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board.

Servant to be received with officer.

Accommodation of officer and servant.

74. Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part thereof, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and mark any goods before landing, and lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such vessel.

Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of ship, and may seal and secure goods.

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the key be withheld, such officer shall report the same to the Customs-collector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search.

Customs-collector may authorize search and opening of locks.

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any place, box or closed receptacle in such vessel be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same.

75. A period of twenty working days, or such further period as the Customs-collector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import-cargo and the shipment of export-cargo on board of every vessel not exceeding six hundred tons.

Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo.

One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred.

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days.

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of twenty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under the second clause of this section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs at a rate not

Consequence of exceeding same.

exceeding five rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this section, due deduction shall be made for any period during which a vessel after the completion of the discharge of import-cargo, and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs upon application from the Master.

Allowance for period during which vessel is laid up.

76. Except with the written permission of the Customs-collector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall be discharged from any vessel arriving at any Customs-port, or be shipped or water-borne for exportation or for carriage coastwise—

Goods not to be landed, shipped, or water-borne on Sundays, holidays, &c., without permission, nor except within fixed hours, &c.

(*a*) on any Sunday or on any holiday or day on which the discharge of cargo is prohibited by the Chief Customs-Authority;

(*b*) on any day, except between such hours as such Authority from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette;

(*c*) without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs:

nor, in the case of goods so shipped or water-borne,

(*d*) from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose;

(*e*) before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel and of the goods;

(*f*) before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Customs-Authority from giving, by notification in the official Gazette, general permission for goods to be so shipped or water-borne in any Customs-port from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs.

77. When any goods are water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof.

Boat-note.

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same.

Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and, if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer. If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it.

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend the operation of this section in any Customs-port or part thereof, and may cancel such suspension.

78. All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed and warehoused, or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, shall be so landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay.

Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.

79. No goods discharged from any vessel under the authority of an officer of Customs shall be landed, except at a wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods.

Goods not to be landed elsewhere than at appointed wharf or place.

No such goods discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be subsequently transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs.

80. The Local Government may declare with regard to any Customs-port, by notification in the official Gazette, that after a stated date no boat not duly licensed and registered will be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port.

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.

In any Port with regard to which such notification has been issued, the Chief Officer of Customs or other officer whom the Local Government appoints in this behalf, may issue licenses for, and make registration of, cargo-boats, under such rules and on payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Issue of licenses.

81. The Customs-collector, whenever he sees fit, may require that goods stowed in bulk, and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

Customs-collector may require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing.

82. Any officer of Customs may open any package, and fully examine any goods brought by sea, or shipped or brought for shipment at any Customs-port.

Customs-officer may open package and examine goods shipped.

83. The Customs-collector may, on the entry or clearance of any goods, or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom-house, take samples of such goods, for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof, on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose.

Customs-collector may take samples of goods.

Every such sample shall, if the owner so desire, and if it be possible, be restored to him; otherwise it shall be disposed of and accounted for to him as the Customs-collector directs.

84. The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods, and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

Owner to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom-house rules.

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods.

Fee for landing baggage.

When any goods, baggage or parcels are made over to an officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom-house.

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act.

85. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom-house, or on any Custom-house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the neglect or wilful act of an officer of Customs.

Rates of wharfage-fees.

86. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time fix the period after the expiration of which goods left on any Custom-house wharf or other authorized landing place, or part of the Custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees.

Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee.

87. A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other Custom-house document may, on payment of a fee not exceeding ten rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, if he is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended.

Such officer may also authorize any amendment to be made in any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom-house, upon payment of a like fee for every document so amended.

Owner to deliver duplicate of bill of entry or shipping-bill, if required.

88. Upon the entry or clearance of any goods for importation or exportation, the owner shall, if the Customs-collector so requires, deliver to such officer a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof.

Agents must be duly authorized.

89. No person shall act in any Custom-house as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, goods or baggage, unless authorized so to do by the Customs-collector.

Such officer may require any person so authorized to give a bond with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for his faithful behaviour as regards the Custom-house regulations and officers.

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour, suspend or withdraw such authorization, but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Chief Customs-Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Agent to produce authority if required.

90. When any person makes application to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse such permission.

The clerk or servant, or known agent, of any person, or of any mercantile firm, may transact business at the Custom-house on account of such person or firm, if such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the Customs-collector as empowered to transact his or their business, and deposits with such officer an authority in writing duly signed, authorising such clerk, servant or agent to receive all drawbacks, refunds and other moneys or transact other business on behalf of such person or firm.

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTATION OR DISCHARGE.

Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.

91. Whenever an order or a special pass, permitting any vessel which has arrived in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port to break bulk, has been duly issued under section 66, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with.

Portion of import-cargo intended for another Port, ship's stores, &c., may be kept on board free of duty.

92. Any portion of an import-cargo intended for another Port, or any ship's stores intended for consumption in Port or on the home-ward voyage, may be declared by the Master of any vessel as not to be landed, and may thereupon, with the special sanction of the Customs-collector, be retained on board, and such cargo or ship's stores so retained shall not be subject to the payment of duty:

Provided that all such cargo and ship's stores, excepting any ship's stores which may be duly transferred to another ship under section 34, 54 or 55, shall be entered in the export-manifest of the vessel as cargo or ship's stores not landed, and on which no duty has been paid.

The Customs-collector, or any officer deputed by him under section 72, may seal up, or otherwise secure, if he see reason for so doing, any portion of such cargo or ship's stores during the vessel's stay in Port.

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.

93. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, unless they be duly entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplementary manifest duly received under section 63.

Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed.

94. If the owner of any goods (except such as have been declared by the Master as not to be landed), does not land such goods within such number of working days, not exceeding fifteen, after the entry of the vessel importing the same, as the Local Government from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette, or within such longer period as the bill of lading of such vessel specifies; or

Effect of not discharging cargo in any less period specified in bill of lading.

if any period less than the number of working days so appointed is specified in the bill of lading of such vessel for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and if the owner of such cargo, or part

thereof, does not land the same within such specified period; or

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so appointed or specified, as the case may be,—

the Master of such vessel, or a duly authorized officer of Customs, on his application, may then carry such goods to the Custom-house.

The Customs-collector shall thereupon take charge of and grant receipts for such goods;

and if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, he shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges are paid.

Goods may be landed at any time after arrival, with consent.

95. At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Customs-collector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry, in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel.

Notice regarding unclaimed packages.

96. If any package or parcel carried to the Custom-house under section 95 remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may give such notice as is provided in section 94, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in the said section.

Procedure in case of non-payment of duties within four months after entry of vessel.

97. If the duties chargeable upon any goods carried to the Custom-house under section 94 or 95, together with the freight, primage, charges of landing and removal, rent and other charges to which such goods are liable, are not paid within four months from the date of entry of the vessel;

or if such goods are not duly warehoused within such period;

such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied—first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average; next, to the payment of duties; and then, to the payment of other charges.

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made.

If any such goods be of a perishable nature, the Customs-collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner.

Nothing in this section shall authorize the passing for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of duties of Customs thereon.

Immediate discharge permitted in certain cases.

98. Nothing in sections 93 to 97 inclusive shall prevent the Customs-collector in any Customs-port to which the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, declares this section to be applicable, from permitting the Master of any vessel immediately on receipt, under section 66, of an order or special pass, to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof—

(*a*) at the Custom-house or any specified landing-place or wharf;

(*b*) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to any Port Commissioners, Port Trust or other duly constituted and responsible public body or company;

(*c*) into the custody of responsible and authorized agents of the ship, if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith at the Custom-house or any such landing-place or wharf.

The Customs-collector shall take charge of all goods or cargo so landed, and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in the said sections.

Any such ship's agent so receiving any goods or cargo shall be responsible to pay all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like claimed by any agent or consignee previously constituted by the owner.

Goods not cleared within two months from date of landing to be sold.

99. If any goods be not cleared for home-consumption or for warehouse within two months from the date of landing thereof, or within such further period as the Customs-collector directs, such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of duties and other charges to which the same were liable.

Disposal of overplus.

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made:

Proviso.

Provided also that, where such goods are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India), and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Entry for home-consumption.

100. The owner of any dutiable goods intended to be delivered for home-consumption on the landing thereof from the importing ship, shall make entry of such goods by delivering to the Customs-collector a bill of entry thereof in such form and containing such particulars as may from time to time be directed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the manifest of the ship.

The delivery of such bill shall be deemed to have taken place on the date of the first presentation of such bill to an officer of customs duly authorized to receive the same.

The passing of such bill by an officer of customs duly authorized in that behalf shall be sufficient authority for the removal of the goods by the owner.

CHAPTER X.

WAREHOUSING.

101. Any person who has imported any dutiable goods into any warehousing port may deposit such goods, without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act.

Deposit of goods in warehouse without payment of duty.

102. Every public warehouse appointed under section 14 shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs.

Warehouse-keeper.

The warehouse-keeper shall, to the extent provided in sections 105 and 117 and not otherwise, be responsible for the charge of all goods deposited in his warehouse, and for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom.

Responsibility of keeper.

103. The Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, may from time to time determine in what division of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on what terms, including rates of rent, any goods and what sort of goods may be deposited.

Chief Customs-Authority to decide where any goods may be deposited in public warehouse, and on what terms.

A table of the rates of rent so fixed for every public warehouse shall be placed in a conspicuous part thereof.

Table of rates of rent.

104. Every application for the admission of goods into any warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Form of application for admission of goods into warehouse.

105. No goods shall be warehoused unless they have been assessed for Customs-duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home-consumption.

No goods to be warehoused unless assessed for Customs-duty.

Nothing in this section shall

(*a*) preclude the temporary deposit of goods in a public warehouse under section 38; or

Saving of re-assessment of warehoused goods on clearance for home-consumption.

(*b*) interfere with the re-assessment for duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home-consumption, should an alteration of any duty or of any valuation for duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of section 43.

106. When an application has been made for the warehousing of any goods, and when such goods have been assessed for duty as directed in section 105, the owner shall execute a bond for the amount of such duty in the Form marked A hereto annexed, or when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

Bond for duty on goods sought to be warehoused. Form of bond.

Every such bond shall relate to the duties chargeable on the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

107. Every bond shall be for twice the amount of duty assessed on the goods to which it relates, and shall stipulate for the payment, on demand, of any sum due on account of any such goods, together with interest on such sum from the date of demand, at such rate, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as is fixed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

Terms of bond to be executed.

Every person executing any such bond shall be bound thereby for the payment of all duties, interest and charges claimable on account of the goods, and of penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Act in respect to the same.

Every such bond shall, unless the Chief Officer of Customs in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding their subsequent removal to another warehouse or warehousing port.

108. When any such bond has been executed, in respect of any goods, such goods shall be allowed to be warehoused for a period not exceeding three years, without being liable to import-duty:

Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond.

Provided that if the license for any private warehouse be withdrawn, every bond executed for duty chargeable on goods deposited in such warehouse shall become due, and may be put in suit for the levy of such duties and other demands of customs, after seven days have passed from the date on which the Customs-collector has given notice of such withdrawal, unless the owner of the goods has in the interval obtained permission for their removal to another warehouse.

When bond for duty on goods in private warehouse may be sued on.

109. When the provisions of sections 104 to 107 (inclusive) have been complied with in respect to any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited.

Procedure in respect of goods to be warehoused.

A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the importing vessel and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited.

On receipt of the goods into the warehouse, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the Customs-collector. If the pass be found to be correct, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that effect thereon, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed.

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated on importation, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed.

110. No package, butt, cask or hogshead shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in the pass for its admission.

Packages, &c., to be marked and numbered before admission into warehouse.

111. All goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported, except as provided in section 116.

Goods how warehoused.

112. Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse-keeper, or, in the case of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods.

Warrant to be given every time goods are warehoused.

Such warrant shall be in the Form B hereto annexed, and shall be transferable by endorsement; and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same.

Form of warrant.

Nothing in this section shall, if the Local Government so direct, apply to salt.

113. The Customs-collector or any officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act.

Access of Customs-officer to private warehouse.

114. The Customs-collector may at any time by order in writing direct any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse to be opened, weighed or otherwise examined; and after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit.

Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined.

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the Customs-collector; and when any such goods are opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before.

115. Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse under this Act, shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Customs-collector, be deputed to accompany such owner.

Access of owners to warehoused goods.

When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to meet the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner to the Customs-collector, and may be required by the Customs-collector to be paid in advance.

116. With the sanction of the Customs-collector, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes, any owner of goods may, either before or after warehousing,—

Goods in warehouse may be sorted, repacked, &c., by owner, &c.

(*a*) sort, separate, pack and repack any goods, and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof (such goods to be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages as the Customs-collector permits);

(*b*) fill up any casks of wine, spirits or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse;

(*c*) mix any wines of the same sort secured in the same warehouse, erasing from the cask all import-brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand;

(*d*) bottle off wine or spirits from any casks;

(*e*) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Customs-collector with or without entry, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity;

and after such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Customs-collector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon.

117. If any goods warehoused, or entered to be warehoused, or delivered from a warehouse, are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay either on board of any vessel, or in landing, or during receipt into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, the Chief Customs-Authority may remit the duties due thereon, or return them if paid:

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed;

Provided that, if any goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Customs-collector within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction.

If goods lodged in a warehouse receive damage through unavoidable accident, they shall be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same shall be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

and if goods are damaged, duty to be levied on actual value.

118. The import-duty on all goods warehoused or to be warehoused shall, subject to section 105, clause 3, be assessed on the quantity or value thereof, as the case may be, registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatever:

Import-duty to be on quantity or value registered at time of importation.

Provided that, if it appear at the time of clearing any wines, spirits, beer or salt from any warehouse that a deficiency not otherwise accounted for exists, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or in such table as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette:

Proviso as to wines, spirits, beer or salt.

Rates of ullage or wastage in respect to wines, spirits and beer in cask.

For any time not exceeding	6 months	...	2½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12 „	...	5 „
Exceeding 12 months and not exceeding	18 „	...	7½ „
Exceeding 18 months and not exceeding	2 years	...	10 „
Exceeding 2 years and not exceeding	3 „	...	12½

When salt is warehoused in a Government gola or store-house under charge of a Government officer, duty of Customs shall be chargeable only on the amount actually cleared.

The rate of wastage to be allowed in adjusting the duties on salt warehoused in a private gola or store-house shall be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

119. When any wines, spirits, beer or salt lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and if

Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c., lodged in private warehouse.

such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Chief Customs-Authority may direct, in respect to any such article and for the purpose of exemption from the penalty to which the licensee of such warehouse would otherwise be liable under section 164, No. 50, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in section 118.

120. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom-house officer who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in sections 118 and 119.

Public warehouse-keeper or licensee of private warehouse answerable for weight or gauge.

No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Customs-collector, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs.

Compensation for loss or injury not admissible, except in case of proved wilful neglect, &c.

121. Any owner of goods warehoused under this Act, may, with the permission of the Chief Customs-Officer, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port.

Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port.

When any person desires so to remove any goods, he shall make application in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

122. Goods warehoused at any warehousing Port may from time to time be removed by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing Port.

Bonded goods may be removed from one port to another.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods, he shall apply to the Chief Customs-Officer, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other information, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Procedure.

123. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port to another under section 122, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the Port of removal to the proper officer of the Port of destination; and the owner requiring the removal shall enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum

Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to officers at Port of destination.

Owner to execute bond for due arrival, &c.

equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and re-warehousing thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Customs-Authority directs.

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the Port of removal or at the Port of destination, as best suits the residence or convenience of the owner.

If such bond is taken at the Port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such Port, shall, at the time of the entering of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the Port of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer; nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid.

124. The Chief Customs-Authority may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as the Chief Customs-Authority approves, for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port of destination within such time as such Authority directs.

Remover may enter into a general bond.

125. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods.

Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation.

126. When any warehoused goods are removed from any warehouse, the Customs-collector shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond.

Removal of goods to be noted on the bond, with particulars.

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the export-pass under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea, or of the import-pass or order if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any).

127. No goods shall be removed from any warehouse, except after application to the Customs-collector for permission to pass the goods

Goods not to be removed from warehouse, except after application to Customs-collector.

(*a*) for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port; or

(*b*) for home-consumption, in like manner as is prescribed by section 98 for goods entered for home-consumption on the landing thereof; or

(*c*) for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124 inclusive;

and after grant of such permission.

128. Application to remove goods from any warehouse shall be made in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Form of application for removal of goods.

Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Customs-collector twenty-four hours before it is intended, so to remove such goods.

Twenty-four hours' notice to be given.

129. If any goods lodged in a warehouse are removed from the warehouse otherwise than for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port;

On goods being removed improperly or otherwise than for export, &c., full duty to be paid.

or if any goods have not been cleared from the warehouse and so exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse,

the Customs-collector shall thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty which is chargeable on account of such goods, together with all charges or penalties due on account of them.

But if any goods so warehoused are, before the expiration of the time last-mentioned, removed or taken from the warehouse for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port, no duty shall be then so demanded.

130. If any owner fails to pay on demand any duty or penalty that falls due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, the Customs-collector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed by such owner, or cause such portion as to him seems fit of the warehoused goods on account of which the duty or penalty is due, to be detained in satisfaction thereof;

Procedure on failure to pay duty.

and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold by public auction in satisfaction of the demand, after due notice in the official Gazette.

The proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, less the charges of the sale; and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid over to the owner of the goods: Provided that application for the same be made within one year from the sale, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made.

No transfer or assignment of goods shall prevent the Customs-collector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any Customs-duties or penalty due thereon.

131. The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a warehouse shall, if paid by the Customs-collector or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in like manner as Customs-duties.

Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owners.

132. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall further pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Customs-collector or other officer deputed by him in that behalf, the rent and warehouse-dues.

Payment of rent and warehouse-dues.

If any such bill for rent or warehouse-dues be not discharged on demand, the Customs-collector may forthwith proceed to recover the amount in the manner provided in section 130, in the case of failure to pay duty.

In case of failure, goods may be sold, &

133. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs-duties on warehoused goods, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars specified in section 126.

A register of bonds to be kept.

When the register shows that the entire quantity of the goods covered by any bond has been withdrawn from a warehouse, or otherwise duly accounted for, and when all charges and penalties which have been incurred on account of such goods have been paid, the Customs-collector shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it.

When bonds are to be cancelled and returned to obligee.

134. In no case shall the settlement of duty on warehoused goods be delayed beyond three years from the date of the first warehousing of the goods.

Duty on warehoused goods to be settled within three years.

135. All the provisions of this Act, relating to private warehouses, shall be applicable to the warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association receives bonded goods.

Provisions relating to private warehouses applicable to Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

CHAPTER XI.

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT, AND RE-LANDING.

136. No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on board any part of her export-cargo, until a written application has been duly made to the Customs-collector by the Master of such vessel, nor until an order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry or shipment of cargo.

Permission for entry outwards to be obtained before export-cargo is shipped.

Every application made under this section shall specify the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped.

137. Unless the Chief Customs-Authority shall, in the case of any Customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by notification in the official Gazette, no goods, except

Exporter to deliver shipping-bill before shipping any goods.

passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or waterborne to be shipped for exportation, until the owner has filled in and delivered to the Customs-collector, or other proper officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

138. Before any warehoused goods or goods subject to excise-duties, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Customs-collector directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer.

On entry outwards, bond to be given for shipping and landing.

139. When goods are passed through the Custom-house for shipment on an application presented after port-clearance has been granted, two per cent. upon the market-value of any such goods not liable to duty, or liable to specific duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duty according to value, and upon the tariff-value of goods so passed which are liable to duties on fixed tariff-valuations, shall in every case be levied, in addition to any duty to which such goods are ordinarily liable.

Additional charge on goods passed for shipment after port-clearance has been granted.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any shipment of treasure or opium.

140. If any goods mentioned in a shipping-bill be not shipped, or be shipped and afterwards re-landed, the owner shall give information of such short-shipment or re-landing to the officer in charge of the Custom-house before the expiration of three clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, has left the Port. Upon an application being made to the Customs-collector, any duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, shall be returned to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid: Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless information has been given as above required.

Notice of non-shipment or re-landing, and return of duty thereon.

Proviso.

141. If any vessel, after having cleared from any Customs-port shall, without having discharged her cargo, return to such Port, or put into any other Customs-port, any owner of goods in such vessel, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may make application to the Customs-collector.

Goods re-landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.

Such officer, if he grant the application, shall thereupon send an officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transhipment.

Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless they are lodged and remain under charge of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Customs-collector until the time of re-export, or are transhipped direct under such charge.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner.

142. In either of the cases mentioned in section 141, the Master of the vessel or any owner of goods therein, may enter such vessel and land such goods under the rules for the importation of goods.

Vessel returning to Port may enter and land goods under import-rules.

In every such case any export-duty levied shall be refunded to, and any amount paid in drawback shall be recovered from, such owner.

CHAPTER XII.

SPIRITS.

143. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of excise-duty.

Rules for removal of spirits from distillery without payment of duty, and for exportation thereof.

The person so removing any such spirits shall execute a bond with one or more sureties, in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as the said Authority from time to time prescribes, conditioned that duty shall be paid on any portion of such spirits not exported within four months from the date of the bond, or any portion thereof exported to a Port in British India not being a Customs-port, the landing and payment of Customs-duty in respect of which at the Port of destination is not proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer within six months from the date of the bond.

The Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of exportation may extend for a further term not exceeding four months, on sufficient cause shown, the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirits, or for the production of such proof that duty has been paid.

144. Spirits for exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom-house, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Spirits for export to be taken direct from distillery to Custom-house under pass.

145. Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation by sea shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an officer of Customs.

Rules to be observed in exportation of spirits.

Any drawback to be allowed for spirits on which duty has been paid shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

146. Duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits passed from a distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom-house, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as are from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

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

147. A drawback of excise-duty paid on spirits manufactured in British India after the English method, and exported to any Foreign Port under the provisions of section 138, shall be allowed by the Customs-collector at the Port of exportation:

Drawback of excise-duty on spirits manufactured after English method.

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such excise-duty, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

148. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port.

No drawback allowed on spirits exported from one Customs-port to another, but such spirits may be exported under bond.

But spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may, on the conditions and under the rules from time to time prescribed under section 138, be exported from any such Port to any other such Port, under bond for the excise-duty.

Every such bond shall be cancelled on the production by the owner of a certificate from the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of importation, testifying to the due entry at such Port of the full quantity of such spirits so exported, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at the rates from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

149. Spirits manufactured in British India after the English method and exported under bond for the excise-duty from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port, shall be chargeable at the Port of importation with Customs-duties at the ordinary rate fixed for duties on spirits of the like kind and strength imported into such Port.

Duty on spirits exported under bond from one Indian Port to another, how adjusted.

150. Rum-shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery shall be charged with duty according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such surveyor or officer.

Rum-shrub, &c., how to be charged with duty.

The provisions of this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor.

May be exported under same rules as spirits.

When any such liquor is removed for exportation without payment of excise-duty, the bond to be executed by the person removing it shall be in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

151. Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty may, on payment of such duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption.

Credit for every such payment shall be given in discharge of the bond to which it relates.

152. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirits on which duty has been paid, nor shall the duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits are shipped from the Custom-house, and in a vessel whereon an officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export-cargo.

Conditions of drawback and remission of duty on spirits.

Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a special pass from an officer of Excise, in addition to the usual order of the Customs-collector.

Re-land of spirits shipped.

153. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption, so as to be subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. or other duty for the time being in force, and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officers, before the Customs-duties leviable thereon are levied, and at the expense of the person importing it.

Power to make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption.

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the Chief Customs-Officer shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said *ad valorem* duty, and such decision shall be final.

Decision where no rules, or their applicability disputed.

CHAPTER XIII.

COASTING TRADE.

154. Nothing in chapters VII, IX, X, XI and XII of this Act affects coasting vessels:

Application of Act to coasting vessels.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare coasting vessels to be affected by the whole, or any specified portions, of the said chapters, or not to be affected by any such portions of the remainder of this Act.

155. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be—

Power to regulate carriage of goods coastwise.

(*a*) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a Foreign Port or at a Customs-port to be so carried;

(*b*) shipped in a coasting vessel before all goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port have been unladen;

and may prohibit the conveyance of any specified class of goods generally, or to or between specified Ports.

Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain port-clearance before leaving Port of lading.

156. Before any coasting vessel departs from the Port of lading, an account with a duplicate thereof, in the Form marked D hereto annexed, with such additional particulars (if any) as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, shall be filled in and signed by the Master and delivered to the Customs-collector.

Such officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original account dated and signed by him; and such account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the pass for the goods expressed therein.

Power to require bond before port-clearance is granted.

157. The Customs-collector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port-clearance to any vessel declared to be bound to, or about to touch at, any Customs-port, unless the owner or Master gives a bond with sufficient security for the production to the Customs-collector of a certificate from an officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the officer requiring the bond.

Time for delivery of pass.

158. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at the Port of discharge, and before any goods are unladen therefrom, the pass, with the name of the place or wharf where the cargo is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to an officer of Customs duly authorized to receive the same, and he shall note thereon the date of delivery.

Goods on coasting vessel, if excisable, not to be unladen without permission.

159. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise-duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise.

Grant and revocation of general pass.

160. The Chief Customs-Authority may, on cause being shown, permit a general pass to be given, on any conditions which may be deemed expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers.

Such pass shall be valid throughout India, or for such Ports only as may be specified therein.

Any such general pass may be revoked by notice in writing under the hand of such authority, delivered to the Master or to the owner of such steam-vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

Rules respecting cargo-book to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels.

161. The Master of every coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound.

At every Port of lading such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him.

At every Port of discharge of any such goods such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel.

The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered.

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein.

Power to prescribe rules for Masters of other coasting vessels.

162. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for the guidance of the Masters of all other coasting vessels, as to the matters mentioned in section 161.

Power to board and examine any coasting vessel.

163. Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and may demand the production of any document, which ought to be on board of any such vessel.

The Customs-collector may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection.

CHAPTER XIV.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Punishments for offences.

164. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same with reference to such offences respectively:

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
1.—Contravening any rule made by the Chief Customs Authority.	7	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2.—If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, for the purpose of being landed or shipped at any port or place which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, has not been declared to be, or does not exist, as a Port for the landing and shipment of goods,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, together with any ship, boat, carriage or other means of conveyance engaged in such landing or shipment, or attempt to land or ship, or bringing for the purpose of landing or shipment.
3.—If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed, or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation under clause 2, while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea which has not been declared to be, and is not existing as, a port for the landing or shipment of goods,	11	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4.—If any vessel which has been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any Port, bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the Port in British India where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo,	11	such vessel shall be liable to consecation.
5.—If any goods are put, without the authority of the officers of Customs, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel from any sea-going vessel inward-bound; or if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such outward-bound vessel; or if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being re-landed,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such tug-steamer, pilot-vessel or sea-going vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
6—If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any Customs-port from any Foreign Port fails, when so required under section 16, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the boarding of vessels by an officer of Customs,	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
7.—If any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port at any Customs-port shall, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unlading, remove from such place, except with the authority of the Conservator, obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or other lawful authority, directly to some other place of mooring or unlading, or	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.
if any small vessel be not anchored or moored in accordance with any direction of the Chief Customs-Authority under section 16,		
8.—If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction; or	19	such goods, together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them, shall be liable to confiscation; and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or		
if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or		
if any such goods, or any goods subject to a duty or restriction in respect of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India; or		
if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,		
9.—Contravening any rule regarding the process of transhipment made by the Local Government, or	32	Penalty not exceeeding one thousand rupees.
any order relating to transhipment notified by the Governor General in Council,	37	
10.—If any person subscribes or attests any declaration of the real value of any goods upon an application to pass such goods through the Custom-house, not being the owner of such goods, or not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner,	38	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
11.—If any wine, spirits or ship's stores be not laden on board of the ship for which they were intended, or be unladen from such ship without the permission of the proper officer of Customs,	52 to 56	such wine, spirits or ship's stores shall be liable to confiscation.
12.—If any goods be entered for drawback, which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed,	58	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13.—If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported to a Foreign Port, or are unshipped or relanded at any Customs-port (not having been duly relanded or discharged as short-shipped under the care of an officer of customs, or under section 140 or section 141),	60	such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation; and the Master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
14.—If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed under section 61 by the Local Government, the Master of any vessel arriving from a Foreign Port wilfully omits, before passing beyond such place, to deliver to the pilot, officer of customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest; or	61	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
if the Master of any vessel so arriving which remains outside or below any such fixed place, wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, so to deliver a manifest,		
15.—If, after any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port has entered any Customs-port in which a place has not been fixed under section 61, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by that section,	62	ditto ditto.
16.—If the manifest delivered by any Master of a vessel under section 61, 62 or 70 be not signed by such Master and in the form and containing the particulars duly required under section 63, in so far as they are applicable to his ship, cargo and voyage; or	63 & 70	ditto ditto.
if any manifest so delivered does not contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel,		

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
17.—If any pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in section 65,	65	such pilot, officer of Customs or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
18.—If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant of an order or special pass by the Customs-collector, permitting bulk to be broken,	66	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
19.—If any bill of lading or copy required under section 67 is false; or has been altered with fraudulent intent; or if the goods mentioned in any such bill of lading, or in any bill of lading of which a copy is so produced, have not been *bonâ fide* shipped on board of such vessel; or if any such bill of lading delivered under the same section, or any bill of lading of which a copy is so delivered, by any such Master, has not been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods expressed in such bill of lading were shipped; or if any part of the cargo has been staved, destroyed or thrown overboard; or if any package be opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,	67	the Master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
20.—If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance,	68	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
21.—If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance,	68	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
22.—If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance,	69	such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
23.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed as provided in section 72,	72	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which such officer is not received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid.
24.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board,	73	such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
25.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or	74 & 92	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods, and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully opened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission,		
26.—If the Master of any vessel laid up under section 75 by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall, before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever,	75	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and, if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.
27.—If any Master of a vessel causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped, or water-borne contrary to any of the provisions of section 76,	76	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and all goods so discharged, shipped, or water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.
28.—If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, be found without the boat-note required by section 77; or if any goods are found on board any boat in excess of the bote-note or Custom-house pass, whether such goods are intended to be landed from, or to be shipped on board of, any vessel,	77	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty leviable on the said goods.
29.—If any Master or officer of a vessel refuses to receive, or fails to sign, or to note the prescribed particulars upon, any boat-note, in accordance with section 77, or receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition,	77	such Master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
30.—If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped for importation, are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay; or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house; or if any goods are landed or transhipped contrary to the provisions of section 79,	78 & 79	such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in conveying them, shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are water-borne, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty leviable on such goods.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
31.—If, after the issue of a notification under section 80 with regard to any Port, any goods are found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered,	80	such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner or the person in charge of the boat, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
32.—If any owner of goods, upon the entry or clearance thereof, wilfully fails to deliver, if duly required, a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof,	88	such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
33.—If any person, not being authorized under section 89, acts as an agent for the transaction of business as therein mentioned,	89	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
34.—If any goods entered in the manifest of a vessel are not found on board of the vessel; or if the quantity so found is short, and if such deficiency is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	93	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be capable of being assessed therewith; or if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.
35.—If any Master of a vessel discharges or suffers to be discharged any goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel,	93	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
36.—If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
37.—If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the chief officer of Customs directs.
38.—If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom-house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue,	100	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty, if the goods be capable of being assessed therewith; or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.
39.—If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a Custom-house, either for importation or exportation, that the packages in which	100 & 38	such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
they are contained differ widely from the description given in the entry or application for passing them; or that the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such entry or application as regards the denominations, characters or circumstances according to which such goods are chargeable with duty, or are being imported or exported; or that the contents of such packages have been wilfully mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, quantity or value; or that goods not stated in the entry or application have been fraudulently concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have been packed to deceive the officers of Customs,		any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
40.—If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered,	100 & 109	the owner of such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house that the variance was accidental.
41.—If, without entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any Custom-house or wharf,	100	the person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
42.—If any prohibited or dutiable goods are found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage,	100	such goods, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation.
43.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority, or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct,	109	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
44.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer,	109	such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused, and shall be liable to confiscation.
45.—If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with section 110 or 111,	110 & 111	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
46.—If the licensee of any private warehouse licensed under this Act does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled by law to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any	113	such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
such officer at any time within the hours of business at the Port, refuses access to any such officer,		
47.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, neglects to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof,	113	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.
48.—If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper officer of Customs, gains access to his goods,	115	such owner or person shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
49.—If any alteration be made in goods duly warehoused, or in the packing thereof, except as provided in section 116,	116	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
50.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom,	120	the licensee of such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient.
51.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, fails, on the requisition of any officer of Customs, to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse, and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom,	120	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable, not only to pay the duties due on such goods, but also to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.
52.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are, after being duly warehoused, fraudulently concealed in, or removed from, the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees.
53.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity,	127	such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon.
54.—If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence, or with the sanction, of the proper officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
55.—If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists, or is concerned therein,	127	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
56.—If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any Customs-port before she has been entered outwards at such Port, in accordance with section 136,	136	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
57.—If any goods not enumerated in the manifest, or in a duly passed shipping-bill, are taken on board of any vessel,	137	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every package of such goods.
58.—If any goods, whether liable to duty on importation, or taken from a warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, or otherwise, which are enumerated in the manifest of any vessel, or in any shipping-bill, are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are relanded; and notice of such short shipment or relanding be not given as required in section 140,	140	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
59.—If any goods duly shipped on board of any such vessel be landed, except under section 141, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared,	141	the Master of such vessel shall, unless the circumstance be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.
60.—If any goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in section 141,	141	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house.
61.—If any person wilfully contravenes any rule relating to spirits made under section 143 or 153,	143 & 153	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
62.—If any person, without a special pass from an officer of excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirituous liquor shipped for exportation,	152	such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all such liquor, together with every cask or other article containing the same, and every boat, cart or animal employed in conveying it, shall be liable to confiscation.
63.—If, in contravention of any rules made under section 155, any goods are taken into, or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel; or if, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any Foreign Port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master of any coasting vessel which has touched at a Foreign Port fails to declare the same in writing to the Customs-collector at the Customs-port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives,	155	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to pay double duty upon all goods landed or shipped at such Foreign Port, in addition to the ordinary duty, which shall in every case be levied on such goods.
64.—If any account required by section 156 be false,	156	the Master filling in or signing the same shall be liable to a

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
		penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
65.—If failure to produce the certificate mentioned in section 157, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production take place,	157	the parties to the bond therein mentioned shall be bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of Customs-duties which would have been chargeable on the export-cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.
66.—If any Master of a coasting vessel arriving at the Port of discharge fails, within twenty-four hours after arrival, to deliver a pass as required by section 158,	158	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
67.—If upon examination, any package entered in the cargo-book required by section 161, as containing dutiable goods, is found not to contain such goods; or	161	such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation.
if any package is found to contain dutiable goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book,	161	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
68.—If the Master of any coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam fails correctly to keep, or to cause to be kept, a cargo-book, or to produce the same on demand; or	161	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or		
if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board,		
69.—If the Master of any coasting vessel which is not square-rigged or propelled by steam violates any rule made under section 162,	162	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
70.—If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any Customs-port and carried coastwise; or	Chapter XIII.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
if any goods which have been brought coastwise are unladen in any such Port; or		
if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the clearance thereof,		
71.—If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Customs-collector when so required under section 163,	163	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
72.—If any person makes or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular; or	General	shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
counterfeits, falsifies or fraudulently		

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
alters or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark, made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or		
being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document; or		
being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question,		
73.—If any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Customs-port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any such officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, affirms that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, discovered to be, or to have been, upon the person, or in the possession, of such person,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.
74.—If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, or has been guilty of an offence relating to the Customs,	166	such officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
75.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.
76.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs-revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.
77.—If any Police-officer, whose duty it is, under section 177, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom-house, neglects so to do,	177	such Police-officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
78.—If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such officer or person,	General	such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.

The numbers in the third column of the above schedule are intended merely as general references to the parts of this Act to which the offences have general relation, but are not part of the definitions of those offences.

165. The confiscation of any vessel shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Tackle, &c., included in confiscation of vessels.

The confiscation of any goods shall be deemed to include any package in which they are found, and all the contents thereof.

Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods.

Every boat, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

CHAPTER XV.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

166. Any officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Port in British India, or any person who has landed from any vessel or boat:

Persons may be searched on reasonable suspicion.

Provided that such officer has reasonable ground to suppose that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person.

167. When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 166, such person may require the said officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate, &c.

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

The Magistrate or Customs-collector before whom any person is so brought shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made.

A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

168. Any duly empowered officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, for smuggled goods; provided that he has reasonable ground to suppose that smuggled goods are contained therein.

Officers of Customs may stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.

169. Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place in such district or division, issue a warrant to search for such goods.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant on application.

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

170. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Persons reasonably suspected may be detained.

171. Every person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate or Customs-collector.

Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

172. When any person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, is taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he see reasonable cause, order him to be detained in gaol or in the custody of the Police for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the officers of Customs:

Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail.

Provided that any person so detained shall be liberated on giving recognizance or security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints for his appearance.

173. If any person liable to be detained under this Act, is not detained at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or after detention, makes his escape, he shall at any time afterwards be liable to be detained and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence.

Person escaping may be afterwards detained.

174. When any person employed on the crew of any of Her Majesty's ships is detained under this Act, the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commanding officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the detaining officer has obtained a warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law.

Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when detained, to be secured on board until warrant procured.

The Magistrate shall duly grant a warrant upon complaint made to him by the detaining officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

175. Any vessel or goods liable to confiscation may be seized in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained.

176. Every vessel and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the officer appointed to receive the same.

Vessels and goods seized how dealt with.

If there be no such officer at hand, all goods so seized shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom-house nearest to the place of seizure.

If there be no Custom-house within a convenient distance, such goods shall be deposited at the nearest place appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the deposit of goods so seized.

177. When any goods liable to confiscation under this Act are seized by any Police-officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, such officer may carry such goods to any Police-station or Court at which a complaint or information connected with the stealing or receiving of such goods has been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such goods until the dismissal of such complaint or information, or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting.

Procedure in respect of goods seized on suspicion.

In every such case the Police-officer seizing the goods shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom-house; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or information, or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, the said Police-officer shall cause such goods to be conveyed to, and deposited at, the nearest Custom-house, to be there proceeded against according to law.

178. When any vessel or goods is or are seized, or any person is detained, under this Act, the officer or other person making such seizure or detention shall, on demand of the person in charge of the vessel or goods so seized, or of the person so detained, give to such person a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or detention.

When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing.

179. In every case in which, under this Act, any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, or any horse or other animal, is liable to confiscation;

Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.

or any goods are liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty;

or any person in charge of or owning a vessel, or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the Custom-house, is liable to a penalty,

a Customs-collector, or if there be no such officer at the place where the confiscation or penalty or increased rates is or are incurred, such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, may, unless it be otherwise provided in this Act, adjudge such confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty.

180. In cases cognizable under section 179 by the Customs-collector, the Local Government may empower any officer of Customs by name, or as holding an office, in like manner to adjudge any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty:

Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs.

Provided that the power to adjudge confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to goods of a greater value than one thousand rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to goods of a greater value than two hundred rupees; and that the power to adjudge a penalty shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to a sum exceeding one hundred rupees.

Proviso.

181. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the officer thinks fit.

Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.

182. When the confiscation of any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, horse or other animal, or any goods, is adjudged under section 179 or section 180, the property in such vessel, means of conveyance, animal or goods shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty.

On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty.

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the same, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

183. If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance, or after failing to bring-to when required at any station appointed under section 16, the penalty to which the Master of such vessel is liable may be adjudged by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Customs-port in British India to which such vessel proceeds, or in which she is, or in the case of Aden by such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council appoints in this behalf.

Levy of penalty for failure to bring-to when required under section 16.

A certificate of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the fact so certified.

184. The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty under this Act by an officer of Customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law.

Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law.

185. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under section 179 by a Customs-collector, may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

Offences not specially provided for how adjudicated.

186. In any case adjudicated by an officer of Customs, any party aggrieved by the award may, within three months from the date of the award, appeal to the Chief Customs-Authority, or, in such cases as the Local Government directs, to any other superior officer of Customs empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs-Authority.

Such authority or superior officer may thereupon make such further enquiry and pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the original award:

Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater

confiscation, penalty or rates of duty than has or have been adjudged against him in the original award.

Penalty adjudged by Magistrate, &c., may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs-Authority.

187. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act by an officer of Customs or by a Magistrate, the Chief Customs-Authority is of opinion that such penalty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may commute any order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods ordered to be confiscated.

Goods on which penalty incurred not to be removed till payment.

188. When any penalty is incurred under this Act, the goods in respect of which such penalty is incurred shall not be removed until the penalty is paid.

If any person passing goods through the Custom-house has become liable to any fine or penalty, the Customs-collector may detain such goods until the fine or penalty is discharged.

Goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained.

189. When a penalty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any officer of Customs, such officer, if the penalty be not paid, may levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs.

Enforcement of payment of penalty.

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty against any person under this Act fails to realize the unpaid amount of such penalty from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to him may be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty unrecovered; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if the penalty had been adjudged by himself.

Periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits.

190. When a penalty or fine is adjudged against any person under this Act by a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall, at the same time, fix, within the following limits, a period of imprisonment in default of payment of such penalty or fine:—

If the penalty or fine does not exceed fifty rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed one month.

If the penalty or fine does not exceed one hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed two months.

If the penalty or fine does not exceed five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed four months.

When the penalty or fine exceeds five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment may extend to six months.

The Magistrate may at any time enforce payment of any penalty or fine, or of any portion thereof, by distress and sale of the defaulter's goods.

Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine,

191. The imprisonment imposed in default of payment of fine or penalty under this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall terminate whenever that fine or penalty is either paid or levied by process of law.

or of proportional part of fine.

192. If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine or penalty is paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine or penalty still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules to be notified.

193. All rules made under this Act shall be notified in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Notifications made may be cancelled.

194. Any notification in the *Gazette of India* or in the official Gazette made by any authority under powers conferred by this Act, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority.

Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases.

195. If in any case relating to the removal of goods without payment of duty, the person offending be an officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty, and be prosecuted to conviction by the owner of such goods, no duty shall be payable in respect of such goods. For any damage so occasioned by such officer, the Customs-collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-Authority, make due compensation to such owner.

Appropriation of penalties, &c., and grant of rewards.

196. The proceeds of all confiscations and penalties imposed under this Act shall, after deducting therefrom all Government demands, be paid into a general Fund, out of which the Chief Customs-Authority may grant a reward to any person by whose information, assistance or instrumentality, any seizure has been made or any offence punished.

Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners' and Bombay Port Trust Acts.

197. Nothing in this Act shall affect Bengal Acts V of 1870, VII of 1871 and III of 1872, or Bombay Act I of 1873, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay respectively.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1838 ...	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association Act ...	Section twenty-eight.
XXI of 1856 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section eight. Sections ten to sixteen, both inclusive.
VI of 1863 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.	The whole.
X of 1868 ...	An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
XVII of 1869 ...	An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo ...	The whole.
XIV of 1871 ...	An Act for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
VI of 1873 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the Transhipment of goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XVI of 1875 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes.	Sections six, seven and twelve.

PART II.

FORMS.

A.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY.

(*See sections* 106 *and* 107).

BOND.

18

No.

We, *A. B.*,

now of

; and *C. D.*,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives; and

5 *l*

we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*)

The above bounden having applied to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse for a period of the following goods, that is to say— imported by sea from on board of the ship and entered in the Custom-house Books as No. of the Register of Goods imported by Sea ;

The condition of this Bond is, that ;

If the their heirs or representatives, shall observe all the rules prescribed in The Consolidated Customs Act, 1877, to be observed by owners, importers or consignees of goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof ;

And if the said their heirs or representatives, shall pay to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of all dues, whether of Customs, warehouse-dues, or lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within

from the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs-Authority of shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said officer in charge of the Custom-house ;

And if, within the term so fixed or enlarged, the said goods, or any portion thereof, having been removed from the said warehouse for home-consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, lawful charges and penalties demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods ;

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force.

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*) ( )

B.

FORM OF BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT.

(*See section* 112).

I do hereby certify that have deposited in the Warehouse of the undermentioned goods , which goods, the engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues or customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said or their assigns, or to the holder of this warrant to whom it may be transferred by endorsement.

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRITS FROM LICENSED DISTILLERY.

(*See sections* 143 *and* 150).

We,

are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives ; and we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of 18

(*Signed*)

( )

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees being the amount of duty payable at the rate of rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of (*or* for gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles *or* gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed schedule) manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of The Consolidated Customs' Act, 1877, without having paid such duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above bounden their heirs or representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State duty at the rate of rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirits for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumption on payment of duty, then this bond shall be void ; otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Place

Date

If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under section 150, *add—*

Schedule.

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.
1	2	3

D.

FORM OF COASTING PASS—(*see section* 156).

Port of

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry.	Master's name.	Whither bound.	Foreign goods, duty paid.	Warehoused goods, removed in bond.	Country-goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duty of Excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Cleared the day of 18

(*Signed*) (*Officer in charge of Custom-house.*)

☞ *Here state the particulars according to the above headings.*

(*Signed*) (*Name of Master.*)

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ 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 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Preamble. For the purpose of amending the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s. 5. 1. For section 5 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Decisions in certain cases to be according to Native law. "5. In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

(*a*) any custom applicable to the parties concerned, which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been, by this or any other enactment, altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority:

(*b*) the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law, in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to."

Substitution of new sections for Act IV of 1872, ss. 9 to 18. 2. For sections 9 to 18 (both inclusive) of the same Act, the following shall be substituted:—

Right of pre-emption. "9. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons. It arises in respect of sales (whether under a decree or otherwise) of immoveable property and of foreclosures of rights to redeem such property.

Presumption as to its existence. "10. Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands.

Its existence in towns to be proved. "11. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any subdivision thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is situate within a village. "12. If the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is situate within, or is a share of, a village, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

(*a*) first, to co-sharers in the village, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor;

(*b*) secondly, if no relation of the vendor or mortgagor claims to exercise such right, to the landowners of the pattí or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situate, jointly ;

(*c*) thirdly, to any member of the village-community ; and

(*d*) fourthly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village :

Provided that when the property is land, to the trees standing on which the Government is entitled, such right belongs to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in preference to all other persons.

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot.

"12 A. When the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land, such right belongs to the co-sharers.

Right when property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land.

"13. When any person proposes to sell any property, or to foreclose the right to redeem any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of the mortgage, as the case may be.

Notice to pre-emptors.

Such notice shall be given through the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the chaupál or other public place of the village, town or city in which the property is situate.

"14. Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell.

Loss of right of pre-emption.

"15. When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of the right to redeem any property, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section thirteen, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

Right of pre-emptor on foreclosure.

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

"16. Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely) :—

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

(*a*) that no due notice was given as required by section thirteen ;

(*b*) that tender was made under section fourteen or section fifteen and refused ;

(*c*) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith ;

(*d*) in the case of a foreclosure, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged.

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold.

If, in the case of a foreclosure, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

"17. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid.

Decree to fix time for payment.

"18. If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or foreclosure, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates."

Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

3. For section 35 of the same Act the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s. 35.

"35. The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of, and administer, the estates of all disqualified persons, that is to say :—

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates,

(*b*) persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years,

(*c*) idiots,

(*d*) lunatics,

(*e*) persons declared by the Local Government, incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, to manage their own estates,

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character from managing their estates,

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates :

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer the estate of any person of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section, unless he has inherited a beneficial interest in an estate for which a settlement was made with his ancestor, or in respect of which he would have been entitled to be settled with, if he had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or unless he is entitled by inheritance to an assignment of land-revenue :

Proviso.

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer any beneficial interest in, an estate in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards."

Further proviso.

4. To section 38 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely) :—

Amendment of Act IV of 1872, section 38.

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of this Bill are four : first, to make some necessary amendments in the drafting of the Panjáb Laws Act, section 5 : secondly, to make like amendments in the sections of that Act relating to pre-emption and to give the Lieutenant-Governor a right of pre-emption in respect of land on which trees belonging to Government are standing : thirdly, to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards to the estates of three classes of proprietors, namely, those incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, of managing their own estates ; those convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified by vice or bad character from managing their estates ; and those declared, on their own application, to be so disqualified. The fourth and last object of the Bill is to render all persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards incompetent to charge such property without the sanction of the Court.

SIMLA ; *The 18th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[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 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 20 OF 1877.

A Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices.

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, section 16, it is enacted that the Board of Trade may, in manner therein mentioned, and in the name of Her Majesty, sue for and recover the wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, the distressed seamen and apprentices in the said sections mentioned ; And whereas it is expedient to empower such persons as the Governor General in Council may think fit to sue for and recover in British India in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, such wages and expenses, when the same are charged upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, found in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, any wages or expenses recoverable under the said sections of the said Acts in cases where such wages and expenses are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India. Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

2. All suits and proceedings under this Act shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Suits, &c., to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and 18 & 19 Vict., c. 91, section 16, provision is made for the recovery by the Board of Trade of wages due to, and expenses incurred in relieving, distressed seamen and apprentices in foreign and colonial ports. These distressed seamen are in many cases Natives of India, and belong to ships which are either registered in or trade to India, and which are seldom, if ever, found within the ports of the United Kingdom. In such cases the Board of Trade has considerable difficulty in recovering the sums expended. When the distressed seamen are Natives of this country, these expenses are charged to the Indian revenue. It is therefore desirable that the Government of India should be enabled to empower some person here to sue, in case the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country. The Bill effects this object by providing that such suits may be brought in the name of the Secretary of State in Council by such persons as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, generally or specially authorize in that behalf. The Bill will also enable persons so authorized to sue in all cases in which the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country, even though the Indian revenue may not be concerned.

SIMLA ; *The 9th October* 1877. } WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877:—

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin.

From Financial Department, No. 1354, dated 18th June 1870, and enclosures.
" ditto No. 1813, dated 5th July 1870, and enclosures.
" ditto No. 2150, dated 23rd July 1870, and enclosures.
" ditto No. 2998, dated 12th November 1870, and enclosures.
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5623, dated 15th November 1870, and enclosures.
" Financial Department, No. 291, dated 16th January 1871, and enclosures.
" ditto No. 1745, dated 24th July 1876, and enclosure.
Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated 5th September 1876.
From Secretary, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, dated 13th December 1876.
" Officiating Secretary, Government of Bengal, No. 92, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosures.
" Commissioner of Orissa, No. 1161, dated 13th January 1877.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 845, dated 10th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 304, dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. $\frac{159}{17}$, dated 3rd February 1877, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 69B, dated 1st February 1877.
" Chairman, Trades Association, Madras, dated 7th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1084, dated 20th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1021, dated 10th March 1877, and enclosures.
Demi-official letter from L. Reid, Esq, Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, dated 24th March 1877, and enclosures.
Memorandum by Officiating Secretary to Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 600 B, dated 25th August 1877, and enclosures.
Note by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 4th October 1877.

2. In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, the definition of "Customs-port" has been made (section 3, clauses (*d*) and (*e*)) to include, and that of "Foreign Port" to exclude, ports not in British India which are entitled to be treated as British Customs-ports.

3. The existing Act limits the privileges of coasting vessels to vessels which do not touch at any intermediate foreign port. But this has been found difficult of application, especially on the Western Coast, where foreign ports are numerous, and the limitation is illegally waived in the case of coasting steamers. But the Bombay Committee point out that all craft ought to be treated alike, and we think that, where there is danger of smuggling, special restrictions may be imposed on particular classes of goods under the powers of chapter XIII. The definition (section 3, clause (*g*)) has therefore been expanded.

4. We have also enlarged the definition of "Master" (section 3, clause (*h*)) so as to include a ship's agent appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf, when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector.

5. In consequence of representations received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma of the expediency of legalizing coasting trade with petty ports which it would not pay to constitute Customs-ports, a provision has been inserted in section 11, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, enabling the Local Government to recognize such ports for the purposes of the coasting trade only.

6. In accordance with a recommendation of the Bombay Committee, a clause framed on the model of the English Customs Act of 1876, section 153, has been added to section 17 of the Bill, prohibiting the importation or exportation of articles of foreign manufacture bearing names, marks or brands being, or purporting to be, those of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India.

7. By a little condensation, the whole of chapter X of the Bill as introduced has been dispensed with. The privilege of transhipment has been extended to sailing vessels.

8. By section 38, an owner not having sufficient information regarding any goods has been allowed, as suggested by the Bengal Board of Revenue, to deposit them temporarily in a warehouse.

The term "real value" has also been defined, as the want of a definition has been much felt. The obligation to declare real value has likewise, for statistical purposes, been extended to all goods, whether dutiable or not.

9. The third clause of section 39, by which it is provided that undervalued goods retained for the use of Government shall be sold by public auction, has given rise to some difference of opinion, some authorities advocating the substitution of a general power to dispose of the goods for the benefit of Government, in accordance with the English Customs Act of 1853. We have reserved this question for further consideration after enquiry as to the alleged rarity of cases in which difficulty or loss to Government is occasioned by the present provision.

10. Sections 45 and 46 (33 and 34 of the Bill as introduced) have also elicited wide differences of opinion between different mercantile and Custom-house authorities. The former section is identical in principle with the existing English law: section 20 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, runs as follows:—

"In the event of any increase, decrease, or repeal of duties of customs chargeable upon any goods or commodities after the making of any contract or agreement for the sale or delivery of such goods duty paid, it shall be lawful for the seller, in case such increase shall accrue before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse of such goods at such increased

duty, and after payment thereof, to add so much money to the contract-price as will be equivalent to such increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover the same; and it shall be lawful for the purchaser under any such contract or agreement, in case such decrease or repeal shall take effect before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse at such decreased duty, or free of duty, as the case may be, to deduct so much money from the contract-price as will be equivalent to such decrease of duty or repealed duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction."

The latter section is in harmony with Mr. Wilson's financial statement of February 18th, 1860, and the consequent section 2 of Act X of 1860, as also with the notification of the Government of India, No. 3180, dated 3rd September 1875. Both sections originated in the memorials and representations which the Government of India is in the habit of receiving whenever a change of tariff takes place. We have added another illustration to section 45, to express its scope more fully; but we have left the general question of the retention of both sections open for discussion in Calcutta.

11. We have omitted from section 50 (121 of the Bill as introduced) the last clause, which followed the existing law, as it has been justly pointed out by Mr. Lane, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, that it is unreasonable to refuse drawback on ships' stores, and both inconsistent with the permission to export from bond (section 30) and at variance with the English Act.

12. In deference to the unanimous opinion expressed in the reports, the rate of drawback has been re-entered in section 50 at the existing rate of seven-eighths, instead of three-fourths, to which it was raised in the Bill as introduced.

13. In accordance with representations received from the Bombay Committee and other quarters, we have, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, extended to the Indian Marine and Marine Survey (section 56) the privileges with regard to wine, provisions and stores which have hitherto been confined to officers and ships of Her Majesty's Navy. The privilege has likewise been extended in all cases to spirits.

14. In order to meet the case of the foreign ports of Native States on the Western Coast, which are not surrounded by customs preventive lines, the existing practice of refusing drawback on exports to such ports has been legalised (section 57) in the form of empowering the Governor General in Council to prohibit drawback in the case of any particular port. This is in accordance with the Bombay Committee's suggestion.

15. In accordance with the existing practice at Bombay, which originated in section 35 of Act I of 1852, the Customs-collector has been empowered (section 58) to reject, if he sees fit, any claim for drawback amounting to less than ten rupees. The Bombay Municipal Act provides similarly regarding petty refunds of town-duty.

16. Section 44 of the Bill as introduced was inserted in consequence of a long correspondence which arose in Bombay with the Chamber of Commerce out of the practice prevailing there of masters entering in the manifest the names of the ships' agents as consignees of the cargo, and the true consignees complaining of delay in receiving their goods and of the departure of the vessel in the interim. The Bombay Committee, however, now find that the section will not meet the case, and, though it is not objected to by Bengal and Madras (chiefly, it would seem, owing to difference of circumstances), we think it better to omit it, and to obviate the difficulty partly by an addition to section 71, permitting port-clearance to be refused except on security for the clearance of the import-manifest, and partly by new provisions in chapter IX, which will be explained hereafter.

17. *Section 64* is new, to adapt the law to actual circumstances, under which the manifest sometimes arrives by overland mail before the vessel itself, in which case the saving of time by commencing the preliminaries for her discharge is desirable.

18. *Section 71.*—The Madras Committee recommend the addition of a clause authorising the refusal of port-clearance to any vessel the master or agents of which have not made all reasonable endeavours to land all the cargo for the port. Formerly, they say, they could stop a vessel through the High Court, or bring an action for overcarrying their goods; but now canal-steamers protect themselves by a clause in the bill of lading. The Madras Trades Association support this recommendation by a letter (Paper No. 9) giving details of packages actually overcarried. On the other hand, overcarrying is defended on the grounds, 1st, that boats are scarce at Madras; 2nd, that boatwork is there prohibited after sundown; 3rd, that mail-contracts prevent steamers making long delays. We have reserved this question for discussion at Calcutta.

19. *Section 75.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta Committee and the Bengal Board, the periods of unloading and loading have been combined; but the aggregate of 30 days has been reduced to 20. The additional periods for loading and unloading have also each been reduced to one day for every 100 tons instead of every 50. This will still leave a vessel of 1,200 tons, for instance, 32 days, which is ample. Sections 50 and 108 of the Bill as introduced have been consolidated into this section, and words have been inserted to prevent more than one officer at a time being claimed as of right when, from smallness of establishment or press of work, extra officers may not be available.

20. *Sections 76 and 77.*—Special provision has been made in the concluding clauses for goods being water-borne from places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of customs, as also without boat-notes, in order to meet the circumstances of Calcutta, as represented by the Board of Revenue. In section 77, the suggestions from Burma have also been attended to, and sections 61 and 125 of Act VI of 1863 (Bill I, sections 53, 58 and 111) have been amalgamated.

21. *Sections 97 and 98.*—These are the new sections inserted, and referred to above in paragraph 16, in order to permit the prompt discharge of cargo where there is urgent

necessity, or there are special facilities, for it. We are disposed to consider that a provision of this nature is the best for meeting the difficulties now felt and reconciling the conflicting interests of ship-owners and owners or consignees of goods. The latter are protected from double charges for agency. The sections, however, are tentative, and may require amendment after they have been scrutinized by the Trade and the Customs Departments at Bombay and Calcutta.

22. Adverting to section 106, we have altered the form of the bond, in accordance with a suggestion from Madras, so as to allow of enforcement in a District Court instead of in the High Court, though this was really not indispensable, since any of the forms may, even under the existing Act, be modified by the Chief Customs Authority.

23. *Section 107.*—In accordance with a suggestion from British Burma, arising out of an opinion by the Advocate General, a clause has been added to make it clear that a fresh bond is not indispensable on every fresh removal of the goods while in warehouse.

24. *Section 116.*—Permission to bottle off wines and spirits has been added, in conformity with the English Act and suggestions from Bengal.

25. *Section 132.*—This section has been modified in accordance with suggestions from Bengal, so as to place recovery of rent on the same footing as recovery of duty.

26. *Section 137* has been modified to suit Calcutta, in the same way as sections 76 and 77 (*vide* supra, paragraph 20).

27. *Section 140.*—In order to obtain correct statistics of imports and exports, it has been made compulsory on the owner of goods short-shipped or re-landed to give information of the fact to the Custom-house. This is in accordance with recommendations received and with the English law regarding short shipments.

28. Chapter XVIII of the Bill as introduced, which was entitled "Offences and Penalties," has elicited some differences of opinion as to what was the best position in the Act for such matters. We have now, in the first place, transferred to a separate chapter everything relating to procedure. With regard to the offences and penalties themselves, we are of opinion that the chief thing to be considered is the convenience of the mercantile and nautical public rather than that of adjudicating officers. Anybody who wishes honestly to know what the law requires him to do, will find his study of the existing Act perpetually interrupted by the long offence and penalty clauses, the terrors of which it cannot be indispensable to place in close juxtaposition with every injunction or obligation.

We have now recast the chapter (XIV) in tabular form, shewing in three columns the offence, the section to which it has reference, and the penalty, and trust that this will meet the views of all parties. To the adjudicating officer it will, we believe, not be inconvenient; to the public it will be a relief not to have every section burdened with unnecessary matter, while Custom-house officials may, if they wish, have the chapter printed separately to hand to every master on arrival, or to frame and post up in conspicuous places at the Custom-house and wharves.

29. We have made numerous changes in the phraseology of the Bill throughout, to secure both clearness and brevity. Considerable alterations have also been made in the arrangement of chapters and sections, with the view both of condensation and of bringing analogous provisions together and securing a practical sequence. The chapters now stand as follows:—

Chapter I.—Preliminary.
" II.—Appointment of officers in the Department of Customs.
" III.—Appointment of ports, wharves, custom-houses, warehouses and boarding and landing-stations.
" IV.—Restrictions and prohibitions of importation and exportation.
" V.—Levy of, and exemption from, customs-duties.
" VI.—Drawback.
" VII.—Arrival and departure of vessels.
" VIII.—General provisions affecting vessels in port, &c.
" IX.—Importation or discharge.
" X.—Warehousing.
" XI.—Exportation or shipment, and re-landing.
" XII.—Spirits.
" XIII.—Coasting trade.
" XIV.—Offences and penalties.
" XV.—Procedure relating to offences, appeals, &c.
" XVI.—Miscellaneous.

30. We propose to consider the Bill further in Calcutta, and recommend that it be in the meantime published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

SIMLA;
The 20th October 1877.

T. C. HOPE.
WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

No. II.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &c.

4. Local Government to appoint necessary officers.
   Suspension and dismissal of such officers.
5. Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4.
   Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers.
6. Collector of District to perform duties of Customs-collector, where there is no separate Customs-collector.
7. Making and publishing of rules.
8. Appeals how and by whom to be decided.
9. Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded.
10. Customs-officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

11. Power to appoint Ports, Wharves, Custom-houses, Warehouses and Boarding and Landing-stations.
12. Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs-port for certain purposes.
13. Power to declare Warehousing Ports.
14. Appointment of public Warehouses.
15. Power to license private Warehouses.
    Revocation of license.
    Form of application for license.
16. Stations for Customs-officers to board and also land from ship.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

17. Prohibitions and restrictions.
18. Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited.
    Proviso.
19. Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods.
20. Importation and exportation.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS DUTIES.

21. Import-duties.
22. Export-duties.
23. No duties on goods carried from one Customs-port to another.
    Proviso.

SECTIONS.

24. Power to fix values of dutiable goods.
25. Power to exempt from Customs-duties.
    Power to authorize, in special cases, exemption from payment of duty.
26. Baggage in actual use.
27. Reimported articles of country-produce dutiable in certain cases
    Proviso.
28. Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases.
29. Duty on opium re-exported by sea.
30. Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty-free on certain conditions.

Transhipment.

31. Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.
    Proviso.
32. Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment.
33. Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2.
    Proviso.
34. Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty.
35. Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment.
36. Levy of transhipment-fee.
37. Power to prohibit transhipment.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

38. Owner, &c., to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance, and, if necessary, to produce invoice, &c.
39. Under-valued goods how dealt with.
40. Duties on goods retained under section 39 for use of Government.
41. Claims to abatement of duty on account of damage how to be treated.
42. Disposal of damaged goods and levy of duty thereon.
43. Date of importation how determined.
44. Date of exportation how determined.
45. Contracts for sale of goods, duty on which is raised or lowered before performance.
46. Duty leviable on sea-borne goods, duty on which has been altered during transit.
47. Payment of duties short-levied or erroneously refunded.
48. No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid, unless application made within three months.
49. Dutiable goods may be passed on security for duty.

CHAPTER VI.

DRAWBACK.

50. Amount of drawback allowable on re-export.
    Conditions for grant of drawback.
    Drawback to be allowed on goods exported to Customs-port and thence to Foreign Port.
    Proviso.
51. Drawback on exportation of spirit.
52. Drawback of duties on wine and spirits allowed for officers of Navy.
53. Persons entering such wine or spirits for drawback to declare name and rank of officer claiming same.

SECTIONS.

54. Transfer of wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another, &c.
55. Provisions and stores for Her Majesty's Navy exempt from duty.
56. Privilege extends to Indian Marine and Marine-survey.
57. Governor General in Council may declare what goods are identifiable, and may prohibit drawback in case of specified Foreign Port.
58. No drawback to be allowed in certain cases.
59. Time to claim and demand payment of drawback.
60. Declaration to be made by parties claiming drawback.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

61. Power to fix places beyond which inward-bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered.
    Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors below reporting-station.
62. Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed.
63. Description of manifest.
    Amendment of errors in manifest.
64. Agent may deliver manifest.
65. Duty of person receiving manifest.
66. Bulk not to be broken until manifest, &c., delivered, and ship entered at Custom-house.
67. Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading, &c., to Customs-collector.
68. No vessel to depart without port-clearance.
69. No Pilot to take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea without production of port-clearance.
70. Master on applying for port-clearance to deliver manifest and certificates.
71. Port-clearance may be refused unless certain conditions are fulfilled.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT, &c.

72. Power to depute officer of Customs to board ships.
    Proviso.
73. Servant to be received with officer.
    Accommodation of officer and servant.
74. Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of ship, and may seal and secure goods.
    Customs-collector may authorize search and opening of locks.
75. Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo.
    Consequence of exceeding same.
    Allowance for period during which vessel is laid up.
76. Goods not to be landed, shipped, or water-borne on Sundays, holidays, &c., without permission, nor except within fixed hours, &c.
77. Boat-note.
78. Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.
79. Goods not to be landed elsewhere than at appointed wharf or place.

SECTIONS.

80. Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.
    Issue of licenses.
81. Customs-collector may require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing.
82. Customs-officer may open package and examine goods shipped.
83. Customs-collector may take samples of goods.
84. Owner to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom-house rules.
    Fee for landing baggage.
85. No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act.
86. Rates of wharfage-fees.
87. Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee.
88. Owner to deliver duplicate of bill of entry or shipping-bill, if required.
89. Agents must be duly authorized.
90. Agent to produce authority if required.

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTATION OR DISCHARGE.

91. Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.
92. Portion of import-cargo intended for another port, ship's stores, &c., may be kept on board free of duty.
93. Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.
94. Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed.
    Effect of not discharging cargo in any less period specified in bill of lading.
95. Goods may be landed at any time after arrival, with consent.
96. Notice regarding unclaimed packages.
97. Procedure in case of non-payment of duties within four months after entry of vessel.
98. Immediate discharge permitted in certain cases.
99. Goods not cleared within two months from date of landing to be sold.
    Disposal of overplus.
    Proviso.
100. Entry for home-consumption.

CHAPTER X.

WAREHOUSING.

101. Deposit of goods in warehouse without payment of duty.
102. Warehouse-keeper.
     Responsibility of keeper.
103. Chief Customs-Authority to decide where any goods may be deposited in public warehouse, and on what terms.
     Table of rates of rent.
104. Form of application for admission of goods into warehouse.
105. No goods to be warehoused unless assessed for Customs-duty.
     Saving of re-assessment of warehoused goods on clearance for home-consumption.
106. Bond for duty on goods sought to be warehoused. Form of bond.
107. Terms of bond to be executed.

SECTIONS.
108. Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond.
When bond for duty on goods in private warehouse may be sued on.
109. Procedure in respect of goods to be warehoused.
110. Packages, &c., to be marked and numbered before admission into warehouse.
111. Goods how warehoused.
112. Warrant to be given every time goods are warehoused.
Form of warrant.
113. Access of Customs-officer to private warehouse.
114. Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined.
115. Access of owners to warehoused goods.
116. Goods in warehouse may be sorted, repacked, &c., by owner, &c.
117. Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed;
and if goods are damaged, duty to be levied on actual value.
118. Import-duty to be on quantity or value registered at time of importation.
Proviso as to wines, spirits, beer or salt.
119. Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c., lodged in private warehouse.
120. Public warehouse-keeper, or licensee of private warehouse, answerable for weight or gauge.
Compensation for loss or injury not admissible, except in case of proved wilful neglect, &c.
121. Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port.
122. Bonded goods may be removed from one Port to another.
Procedure.
123. Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to officers at Port of destination.
Owner to execute bond for due arrival, &c.
124. Remover may enter into a general bond.
125. Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation.
126. Removal of goods to be noted on the bond, with particulars.
127. Goods not to be removed from warehouse, except after application to Customs-collector.
128. Form of application for removal of goods.
Twenty-four hours' notice to be given.
129. On goods being removed improperly or otherwise than for export, &c., full duty to be paid.
130. Procedure on failure to pay duty.
131. Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owners.
132. Payment of rent and warehouse-dues.
In case of failure, goods may be sold, &c.
133. Register of bonds to be kept.
When bonds are to be cancelled and returned to obligee.
134. Duty on warehoused goods to be settled within three years.
135. Provisions relating to private warehouses applicable to Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

CHAPTER XI.

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT AND RE-LANDING.

SECTIONS.
136. Permission for entry outwards to be obtained before export-cargo is shipped.
137. Exporter to deliver shipping-bill before shipping any goods.
138. On entry outwards, bond to be given for shipping and landing.
139. Additional charge on goods passed for shipment after port-clearance has been granted.
140. Notice of non-shipment or re-landing, and return of duty thereon.
Proviso.
141. Goods re-landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.
142. Vessel returning to Port may enter and land goods under import-rules.

CHAPTER XII.

SPIRITS.

143. Rules for removal of spirits from distillery without payment of duty, and for exportation thereof.
144. Spirits for export to be taken direct from distillery to Custom-house under pass.
145. Rules to be observed in exportation of spirits.
146. Duty to be recovered on any deficiency in spirits under bond.
147. Drawback of excise-duty on spirits manufactured after English method.
148. No drawback allowed on spirits exported from one Customs-port to another, but such spirits may be exported under bond.
149. Duty on spirits exported under bond from one Indian Port to another, how adjusted.
150. Rum-shrub, &c., how to be charged with duty.
May be exported under same rules as spirits.
151. Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption.
152. Conditions of drawback and remission of duty on spirits.
Re-land of spirits shipped.
153. Power to make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption.
Decision where no rules or their applicability disputed.

CHAPTER XIII.

COASTING TRADE.

154. Application of Act to coasting vessels.
155. Power to regulate carriage of goods coastwise.
156. Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain port-clearance before leaving Port of lading.
157. Power to require bond before port-clearance is granted.
158. Time for delivery of pass.
159. Goods on coasting vessel, if excisable, not to be unladen without permission.
160. Grant and revocation of general pass.
161. Rules respecting cargo-book to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels.

SECTIONS.
162. Power to prescribe rules for Masters of other coasting vessels.
163. Power to board and examine any coasting vessel.

CHAPTER XIV.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

164. Punishments for offences.
1. For infringing rules made by Chief Customs-Authority.
2. For landing or shipping goods at unauthorized Port, &c.
3. For shipping, landing, concealing, &c., contrary to Act.
4. Vessels in Port with a cargo, and afterwards found in ballast and cargo unaccounted for, liable to confiscation.
5. For Masters of tug-steamers or pilot-vessels receiving or discharging any goods without due authority.
6. For not bringing-to at boarding-station.
7. For vessel removing from place of mooring, or unlading, without due authority.
8. Goods imported or exported contrary to prohibition liable to confiscation, and persons concerned to penalty.
9. For infringing rules or orders regarding transhipment.
10. For unauthorized declaration as to value of goods.
11. Wine not laden, or unladen without permission, liable to confiscation.
12. Confiscation of goods entered for drawback, which are less in value than the amount of drawback claimed.
13. Drawback goods, if not exported, or if re-landed, liable to confiscation, and parties concerned to penalty.
14. For proceeding inward beyond fixed place before delivery of manifest.
For omitting to deliver manifest when vessel anchors below reporting-station.
15. For like omission when reporting station has not been fixed.
16. For Master delivering unsigned or untrue manifest.
17. For Pilot, &c., not receiving manifest.
18. For breaking bulk without permission.
19. For false entry, fraudulent alteration, &c.
20. For attempting to depart without port-clearance.
21. For departing without port-clearance.
22. On Pilot taking charge of vessel without port-clearance.
23. For refusing to receive officer of Customs on board.
24. For disobeying section 73.
25. For Masters resisting search, &c.
26. For lading in absence of Customs-officer.
27. For removing goods contrary to section 76.
28. For sending goods without or in excess of boat-note.
29. For non-receipt or non-delivery or non-signing of boat-note.
30. For not landing goods in accordance with section 78, or for landing, &c., goods contrary to section 79.
31. Goods found in unlicensed cargo-boats may be confiscated.
32. For non-delivery of duplicate bill of entry, &c.
33. For acting as agent without authority.
34. For not being able to account for missing or deficient package, &c.
35. For discharging goods not duly entered in manifest.
36. Goods found concealed liable to confiscation.
37. Goods not agreeing in description and quantity with entry in manifest liable to confiscation or extra duty.
38. For removing goods after landing and before due entry.
39. Goods brought to be passed through Custom house liable to confiscation in case of discrepancy, misdescription, &c.
40. For misdescription of goods.
41. For taking or passing goods without entry.
42. Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed in baggage.
43. For improper carrying into warehouse.
44. For withholding or removing before examination goods entered to be warehoused.
45. For warehousing goods improperly.
46. For refusing to open private warehouse when duly required.
47. For neglecting to stow goods properly in warehouse.
48. For importer or owner of warehoused goods clandestinely gaining access.
49. For altering warehoused goods.
50. For deficiencies in a private warehouse.
51. For neglecting to produce goods when required.
52. Goods entered to be warehoused, if not duly warehoused, or if concealed or removed, liable to be confiscated.
53. For excess, in private warehouse, over registered quantity.
54. For removing warehoused goods improperly.
55. For taking goods out of warehouse without paying duty.
56. For shipping goods before entry outwards.
57. For shipping goods not in manifest, &c.

SECTIONS.

58. Certain goods if entered in manifest and not shipped, or if relanded without notice, liable to confiscation.
59. For landing at place other than that for which goods have been cleared.
60. For deficiency in goods on which drawback has been paid on board vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.
61. For contravening rules relating to spirits.
62. For irregularly re-landing spirituous liquors.
63. For contravention of rules as to coasting trade.
64. For signing false account.
65. For failure to produce certificate.
66. For failure of Master of coasting vessel to deliver pass.
67. For breach of rules as to cargo-book.
68. For failure to keep cargo-book correctly, &c.
69. For breach of rules under section 134.
70. For breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unlading.
71. For refusal to produce documents.
72. For making false declaration, refusing to answer questions, &c.
73. For possession of smuggled goods.
74. For searching persons on insufficient grounds.
75. Customs-officers, if guilty of breach of duty, how punishable.
76. Customs-officers committing or conniving at frauds, how punishable.
77. For neglect of Police-officer to give notice.
78. Punishment for obstruction to Customs-officers.

165. Tackle, &c., included in confiscation of vessels.
Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods.
Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

CHAPTER XV.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &C.

166. Persons may be searched on reasonable suspicion.
167. Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate, &c.
168. Officers of Customs may stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.
169. Magistrate may issue search-warrant on application.
170. Persons reasonably suspected may be detained.
171. Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.
172. Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail.

SECTIONS.

173. Person escaping may be afterwards detained.
174. Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when detained, to be secured on board until warrant procured.
175. Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained.
176. Vessels and goods seized how dealt with.
177. Procedure in respect of goods seized on suspicion.
178. When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing.
179. Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.
180. Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs.
Proviso.
181. Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.
182. On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty.
183. Levy of penalty for failure to bring-to when required under section 16.
184. Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law.
185. Offences not especially provided for how adjudicated.
186. Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs-Authority.
187. Penalty adjudged by Magistrate, &c., may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs-Authority.
188. Goods on which penalty incurred not to be removed till payment.
Goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained.
189. Enforcement of payment of penalty.
190. Periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits.
191. Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine.
192. Or of proportional part of fine.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

193. Rules to be notified.
194. Notifications made may be cancelled.
195. Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases.
196. Appropriation of penalties, &c., and grant of rewards.
197. Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners' and Bombay Port Trust Acts.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—ACTS REPEALED.
PART II.—FORMS.
A. Form of Bond for Import-duty.
B. Form of Bonded Warehouse-warrant.
C. Form of Bond for removal of Spirits from licensed Distillery.
D. Form of Coasting-pass.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties; It is enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Sea Customs Act, 1877:" Short title.

And shall come into force on the passing thereof. Commencement.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein, except as to any act done, offence committed or liability incurred. Repeal of enactments.

All references to any of the said Acts, in Acts passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

All appointments and notifications made, and licenses issued, under Act No. VI of 1863, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made and issued under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation.

(*a*) "Chief Customs-Authority" denotes the person authorized to exercise, subject to the Local Government, the chief control in matters connected with Sea-customs in any place to which this Act applies: "Chief Customs-Authority."

(*b*) "Chief Customs-Officer" denotes the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for any Port to which this Act applies: "Chief Customs-Officer."

(*c*) "Customs-collector" includes every officer of Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Custom-house, or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge: "Customs-collector."

(*d*) "Customs-port" denotes any Port in British India at which Sea Customs-duties are leviable, and any Foreign Port which has been declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port: "Customs-port."

(*e*) "Foreign Port" includes Aden and any port or place in India not situated in British India, and not declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port: "Foreign Port."

(*f*) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: "Vessel."

(*g*) "Coasting vessel" denotes any vessel proceeding from one Customs-port to another Customs-port, whether touching at any intermediate Foreign Port or not: "Coasting vessel."

(*h*) "Master" includes every person, except a Pilot, having command or charge of any vessel: and also a ship's agent, appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector: "Master."

(*i*) "Warehouse" denotes any place appointed or licensed under this Act for the keeping and securing of goods entered to be warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof: "Warehouse."

(*j*) "Owner" includes importer, exporter and consignee, and an agent of any of them duly appointed and authorized under this Act. "Owner."

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &C.

4. The Local Government of every place in which duties of Sea-customs are leviable, shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers. Local Government to appoint necessary officers.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him. Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

5. The Local Government may delegate to any officer of Customs all or any of the powers vested in it by section four. Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4.

Every person appointed in exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him. Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers.

6. At any place at which there is no Customs-collector, the Collector of the District and the officers subordinate to him may perform all duties required by this Act to be performed by a Customs-collector and other officers of Customs. Collector of District to perform duties of Customs-collector, where there is no separate Customs-collector.

7. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the practice and proceedings of, and the delegation of their duties by, officers of Customs. Making and publishing of rules.

8. If any dispute arises between any officer of Customs and any Master of a vessel, or owner of goods, or other person, in respect to any matter (not specially provided for by any law for the time being in force) relating

to the importation, exportation or warehousing of any goods,

or to the proper rate of duty payable in respect thereof,

or to the levy of any duty or penalty thereon,

or to any seizure or forfeiture thereof,

the Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of Customs as the said Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall decide such dispute, subject to an appeal to the Local Government. Appeals how and by whom to be decided.

9. Where the dispute relates to the duty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if dissatisfied with such decision, shall deposit in the hands of the Customs-collector at the Port of importation or exportation, respectively, the amount of duty demanded by the deciding officer, pending the settlement of the matter on appeal. Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded.

Upon payment of such deposit and compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the entry or shipment of such goods, the Customs-

collector shall cause the goods to be delivered to such owner for importation or exportation, as the case may be.

Customs-officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors.

10. No Chief Customs-Authority or Chief Customs-Officer, and no other officer of Customs whom such Chief Authority or Chief Officer deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or as an assessor.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

Power to appoint Ports, Wharves, Custom-houses, warehouses and boarding and landing-stations.

11. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare the places which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods;

(*b*) declare the limits of such Ports;

(*c*) appoint proper places therein to be Wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, and for the landing or shipping of particular classes of goods;

(*d*) declare the limits of any such Wharf;

(*e*) alter the name of any such Port or Wharf.

Every such Port, except Aden, shall be a Customs-port within the meaning of this Act.

The Local Government may also from time to time in like manner declare

(*f*) places to be Ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs-ports, or with any specified Customs-ports, and for no other purpose;

(*g*) what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Custom-house, and the limits thereof.

Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs-port for certain purposes.

12. The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that any Foreign Port shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as he thinks fit, be a Customs-port for the purposes of this Act, in so far as the same is capable of being applied to such Port.

Power to declare Warehousing Ports.

13. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that any Customs-port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of this Act.

Appointment of public Warehouses.

14. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint public Warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

Power to license private warehouses.

15. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Officer may from time to time license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

Revocation of license.

Every license for a private warehouse so granted may, unless it be otherwise provided in the license, be revoked after one month's notice by the Chief Customs-Officer, and may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Act relating to warehouses.

Form of application for license.

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Stations for Customs-officers to board and also land from ship.

16. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint, in any Customs-port, stations or places at which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port shall bring-to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may, unless separate provision therefor has been made under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, direct at what particular place in any such Port vessels, not brought into Port by pilots, shall be required to anchor or moor.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

Prohibitions and restrictions.

17. The importation into, or exportation from, British India of the goods enumerated in the following clauses, is prohibited:—

(*a*) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, has given to the Chief Customs-Authority a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire:

(*b*) counterfeit coin:

(*c*) any indecent or obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure or article:

(*d*) articles of foreign manufacture bearing any names, brands or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India.

Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited.

18. The importation into British India of arms or ammunition, except under a license from the Governor General in Council, or from some officer authorized in that behalf by the said Governor General in Council, or otherwise in accordance with any law for the time being in force, is prohibited.

Proviso.

Nothing in this section shall apply to rifles, guns, pistols, and sporting powder, *bonâ fide* imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods.

19. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of goods.

Importation and exportation.

20. It shall be lawful to import into, or to export from, any place declared under section 11 to be a Port for the shipment and landing of goods, any goods the importation or exportation of which is not prohibited or restricted by any law, or by any notification of the Governor General in Council, for the time being in force.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

Import-duties.

21. Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

Export-duties.

22. Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods exported by sea from any Customs-port to any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

No duties on goods carried from one Customs-port to another.

23. No Customs-duties shall be levied on goods carried by sea from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply

to opium, salt or spirits; or

to goods brought from any Foreign Port to any Customs-port, and there transhipped for, or thence carried to, any other Customs-port without payment of duty; or

to goods removed in bond.

Power to fix values of dutiable goods.

24. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, the tariff-value of any goods exported or imported by sea on which Customs-duties are by law imposed.

Power to exempt from Customs-duties.

25. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, British India, or into or from any specified Port or place therein, from the whole or any part of the Customs-duties leviable thereon under any law for the time being in force.

Power to authorize, in special cases, exemption from payment of duty.

The Chief Customs-Authority may, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under stated circumstances of an exceptional nature, any goods on which Customs-duties are leviable by any law for the time being in force.

Baggage in actual use.

26. The Customs-collector may, subject to any general rules relating to the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom-house, which may be made under section 7, pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty.

Re-imported articles of country-produce dutiable in certain cases.

27. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions, if any, to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty.

Goods imported, for which any drawback of excise has been received on exportation, shall be subjected to payment of duty, unless the Chief Customs-Authority in any particular case otherwise directs by special order.

Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases.

28. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into any Customs-port, shall at all times be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are subject on importation at such Port, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any place, from which they are entitled to be admitted duty-free.

Duty on opium re-exported by sea.

29. Opium imported by sea into any Customs-port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same Port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such Port.

Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty-free on certain conditions.

30. Provisions and other ship's stores warehoused at the time of importation may be exported without payment of duty for use on board of any vessel proceeding directly to a Foreign Port, whether such Port be or be not the Port of ultimate destination.

Articles of Indian produce or manufacture, including rum, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port, may also be exported free of duty, whether of customs or excise, in such quantities as the Customs-collector determines with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart:

Provided that no such rum shall be so shipped on any vessel not going to a Foreign Port, or going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

Transhipment.

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.

31. In the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kárwár, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, Chittagong, and such other Customs-ports as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf, the Chief Customs-Officer may, on application of the owner of any goods imported into such Port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at the Port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the Port of destination.

In any Customs-port other than a Port in which the preceding clause may from time to time be in force, the Customs-collector may, on

application of such owner, grant leave for transhipment without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at such Port; provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable, and are to be removed to some other Customs-port, the owner shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as such Customs-collector directs:

Proviso.

Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other Customs or Foreign Port.

Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment.

32. The power conferred by section 31 shall be exercised, and the transhipment shall be performed, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Local Government.

Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2.

33. All goods transhipped under the second clause of section 31 for removal to a Customs-port shall thereupon be treated in all respects as warehoused goods, and shall on their arrival at such Port be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods:

Proviso.

Provided that, if on the arrival of the said goods at such Port, the owner desires forthwith to export the same by sea to some Foreign Port, or to pay duty thereon for home-consumption, without actually warehousing them, the Customs-collector at such Port may, after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing have been duly performed, permit the goods to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for home-consumption, upon payment of the duty thereon, in like manner as if such goods had been actually warehoused. All goods so exported, or on which duty has been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse.

Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty.

34. If two or more vessels belonging wholly or in greater part to the same owner be at any Customs-port at the same time, any provisions and other ship's stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import-duty.

Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment.

35. An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel.

Levy of transhipment fee.

36. A transhipment-fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such rules as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to prohibit transhipment.

37. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified Port, or at all Ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Owner, &c., to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance, and, if necessary, to produce invoice, &c.

38. On the importation into, or exportation from, any Customs-port of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping-bill, state their real value to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such value at the foot of such bill.

In case of doubt, the Customs-collector may require any such owner or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to the value of such goods which it is in his power to furnish. And thereupon such person shall produce any such document or furnish any such information so required by such officer:

Provided that, if the owner makes a declaration before the Customs-collector to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then the Customs-collector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in presence of an officer of Customs, or (2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse, pending production of such information.

No re-valuation of goods assessed for duty on the declared value thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the Custom-house.

For the purposes of this section the real value shall be deemed to be—

(*a*) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation respectively, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the duties payable on the importation thereof amount to: or,

(*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the estimated cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be laid down at such place.

Nothing in this section applies to opium, salt or spirits.

Under-valued goods how dealt with.

39. If, upon the examination of any goods chargeable with duty upon the value thereof, but for which a specific value is not fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, it appears to an officer of Customs that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill of entry or shipping-bill, such officer may detain such goods.

In every such case the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention, and of the value thereof as estimated by him; and the Customs-collector shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment of duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Government.

If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Customs-collector shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall then cause them to be sold by public auction after due notice in the official Gazette, or some mercantile newspaper circulating in the place.

If the proceeds arising from such sale shall exceed the sum paid to the owner, together with the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties, or on such other terms as he may determine.

Duties on goods retained under section 39 for use of Government.

40. When goods are retained under section 39 for the use of Government, the duties payable thereon shall in no case be levied from the owner.

Claims to abatement of duty on account of damage how to be treated.

41. No claim for any abatement or refund of duty on account of damage alleged to have been sustained before delivery of the bill of entry, shall be allowed in respect of any goods imported into any Customs-port, unless such claim be made in writing, and the damaged condition of such goods be ascertained and certified, on the first examination thereof, by a Custom-house Appraiser, or by such other person as the Customs-collector appoints for the purpose.

Disposal of damaged goods and levy of duty thereon.

42. Goods, the damaged condition of which is ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, may, after notice in the official Gazette, or some local newspaper, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill of entry), and at such place, as the Customs-collector appoints.

The duty on such goods shall be adjusted on the gross amount realized by their *bonâ fide* sale, as proved by the original account-sales, without any abatement or deduction, except of so much as represents the duties payable on the importation thereof.

On goods the value of which has been fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, no abatement of duties shall be allowed, unless they have deteriorated to the extent of one-fifth of their value.

No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirits or beer, or on any other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

Date of importation how determined.

43. If, upon the first levying, repealing, enhancement or reduction of any duty,

or upon any change of any valuation for duty,

or upon the first permitting, prohibiting or restricting of any importation,

it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an importation of goods had effect,

such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered for home-consumption at the Custom-house.

For the purposes of this section goods shall be deemed to be entered when the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs-collector.

Date of exportation how determined.

44. If, in like manner, it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an exportation of goods had effect, such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered outwards at the Custom-house.

Contracts for sale of goods, duty on which is raised or lowered before performance.

45. When a contract is entered into for the sale of any dutiable goods at a fixed price, including the duty leviable in British India at the date of the contract, and subsequently thereto, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty on such goods is raised or lowered, and levied accordingly, the amount to be paid to, or received by, the parties to the contract shall be increased or diminished, as the case may be, by the amount by which such duty is raised or lowered.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a merchant in Calcutta, contracts with B, a merchant in Liverpool, to sell him 100 maunds of indigo at Rs. 200 per maund, including the export-duty at the rate of 3 rupees per maund. Before the contract is fully performed, the duty on indigo is reduced to 1 rupee per maund. B is entitled to deduct from the price agreed on Rs. 200, being Rs. 2 per maund.

(*b*). A, a wine merchant in Madras, contracts with B, a resident there, to procure and deliver to him within one year a thousand gallons of champagne at Rs. 25 per gallon; duty paid. Subsequently, and before the contract is performed, the duty is raised from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per gallon. A is entitled to be paid at Rs. 26 per gallon instead of Rs. 25.

(*c*). A, a wine merchant in Bombay, contracts with B, a merchant in Bordeaux, for a thousand gallons of claret at Rs. 5 per gallon, including the import-duty of 1 rupee per gallon. Subsequently, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty is raised to Rs. 2 per gallon and levied at that rate. B is entitled to be paid at the rate of Rs. 6 per gallon.

Duty leviable on seaborne goods, duty on which has been altered during transit.

46. When during the transit by sea to British India of any dutiable goods, the duty on such goods is raised, the duty leviable on such goods on arrival in British India shall be the duty which was in force in respect of such goods when such transit commenced, and when the duty on such goods is reduced, the duty leviable thereon shall be such reduced duty. Transit shall be deemed to have commenced on the grant of port-clearance.

Payment of duties short-levied or erroneously refunded.

47. When Customs-duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error or misconstruction on the part of the officers of Customs,

or when duty, after having been levied, has been erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund;

and the Customs-collector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid.

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid, unless application made within three months.

48. No Customs-duties or charges which have been paid, and of which repayment, wholly or in part, is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid under an erroneous construction of law or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

Dutiable goods may be passed on security for duty.

49. No dutiable goods shall be passed for home-consumption unless the owner previously either pays the customs-duties leviable thereon, or furnishes security, to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, for the payment of the same.

CHAPTER VI.

DRAWBACK.

Amount of drawback allowable on re-export.

50. Upon the re-export by sea to any Foreign Port, of any goods, except salt or opium, capable of being easily identified, imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, seven-eighths of such duty shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, be repaid as drawback:

Conditions for grant of drawback.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector at such Customs-port, and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom-house, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs-Authority, on sufficient cause being shown, in any case determines.

Drawback to be allowed on goods exported to Customs-port and thence to Foreign Port.

Drawback shall be allowed upon goods which, after having been charged with duty at one Customs-port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea to a Foreign Port:

Proviso.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date of first importation into British India.

Drawback on exportation of spirit.

51. A drawback of the whole of the duties paid under Act No. XXIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XXI of 1856, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkárí Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section one, on spirit manufactured at distilleries worked according to the English method and exported by sea in manner prescribed by Act No. XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkárí Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) to any Foreign Port shall be allowed at the Port of exportation:

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of the payment of duty under the said Act No. XXIII of 1860, and that the spirit, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

Drawback of duties on wine and spirits allowed for officers of Navy.

52. A drawback of the whole of the Customs-duties shall be allowed on wine and spirits intended for the consumption of any officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine and spirits have been warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof.

The quantity of wine and spirits on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the use of such officers shall not exceed the quantities hereinafter allowed for each such officer respectively; that is to say—

	Gals.
For every Admiral ...	1,260
Vice-Admiral	1,050
Rear-Admiral	840
Captain of 1st and 2nd rate ...	630
Captain of 3rd, 4th and 5th rate	420
Captain of an inferior rate ...	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, and for every Marine-officer, Master, Purser or Surgeon	105

Persons entering such wine or spirits for drawback to declare name and rank of officer claiming same.

53. Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine or spirits, as provided in section 52, shall state in the entry the name of the officer for whose use such wine or spirits is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed.

All such wine and spirits shall be delivered into the charge of the officers of Customs deputed on this behalf at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care; and when the officer commanding the ship has certified the receipt of such wine and spirits into his charge, and any such officer of Customs has certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

Transfer of wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another, &c.

54. The Customs-collector may permit the transfer of any such wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another Naval officer on board of the same, or of any other such vessel, as part of his authorized quantity;

or may permit the transhipment of any such wine or spirits from one vessel to another for the use of the same Naval officer;

or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine or spirits for future re-shipment.

The Customs-collector may also receive back the duties for any such wine or spirits, and allow the same to be cleared for home-consumption.

Provisions and stores for Her Majesty's Navy exempt from duty.

55. Provisions and other ship's stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy may, in like manner, be transferred, transhipped or relanded and warehoused, free of duty;

and where duties have been paid on such provisions and stores, drawback of such duties, whether

of customs or excise, shall be allowed on receipt of an application in writing from the officer commanding the ship for which they are intended, or from some other officer duly authorized to make such application.

Privilege extends to Indian Marine and Marine-survey.

56. Sections 52, 53 and 54 apply to officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine and Marine-survey on board of any of the ships of such Marine or Survey proceeding to any port out of India, and section 55 applies to provisions and stores for the use of such Marine or Survey.

Governor General in Council may declare what goods are identifiable, and may prohibit drawback in case of specified Foreign Port.

57. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) declare what goods shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified;

(*b*) prohibit repayment as drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified Foreign Port.

No drawback to be allowed in certain cases.

58. No drawback shall be allowed—

(*a*) upon goods not included in the export-manifest, or

(*b*) upon goods exported from one Customs-port to another, or

(*c*) where the goods to be exported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(*d*) where the claim is for drawback amounting to less then ten rupees, and the Customs-collector thinks fit to reject it.

Time to claim and demand payment of drawback.

59. No drawback shall be allowed upon any goods re-exported from any Customs-port unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export, nor unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea.

Declaration to be made by parties claiming drawback.

60. Every person, or his duly authorized agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs-port; and that such person was at the time of entry and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Power to fix places beyond which inward-bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered.

61. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix a place in any river or Port, beyond which no vessel, whether laden or in ballast, arriving from any Foreign Port, shall pass until the Master thereof has delivered to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest as described in section 63.

Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors below reporting station.

If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the Local Government under this section, the Master of any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver such manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.

Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed.

62. If any vessel, coming from any Foreign Port, arrives at any Customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after anchoring, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same.

Description of manifest.

63. Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, and shall contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel, comprising such particulars, and made out in such form, as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.

Amendment of errors in manifest.

The Customs-collector may permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission resulting from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest.

But the receiving of such amended or supplementary document shall be discretionary with such Customs-collector; and, if he decide to receive any such amended or supplementary manifest, he may levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs.

Agent may deliver manifest.

64. Nothing contained in section 61, 62 or 63 shall prevent the delivery of the manifest, previous to the arrival of the vessel, by an agent duly appointed and approved, as defined in section 3, clause (*h*), of this Act.

Duty of person receiving manifest.

65. The Pilot, officer or other person so receiving the manifest shall countersign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs in this behalf.

Bulk not to be broken until manifest, &c., delivered, and ship entered at Custom-house.

66. No vessel arriving in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry inwards, has been presented to the Customs-collector, and an order has been given thereon by such officer for the discharge of the cargo.

The Customs-collector may refuse to give such order, until any port-clearance, cockett or other paper, which he knows or has reason to believe had been granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise have been delivered to him.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Customs-collector from granting, prior to receipt of the original manifest, and prior to the entry of the vessel at the Custom-house, a special pass, permitting bulk to be broken. The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

67. The Master of every vessel arriving from any Foreign Port shall, at the time of applying for entry inwards at any Customs-port, deliver to the Customs-collector, if required so to do, the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew, and voyage as are put to him by such officer.

Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading, &c., to Customs-collector.

68. No vessel, whether laden, partially laden or in ballast, shall depart from any Customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Customs-collector or other officer duly authorized to grant the same.

No vessel to depart without port-clearance

Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel; and every Master of a vessel so applying for port-clearance shall answer to the proper officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as are demanded of him.

69. No Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance.

No Pilot to take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea without production of port-clearance.

70. The Master of every vessel intending to leave any Customs-port shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance, deliver to the Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate according to such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, containing a true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel and signed by the Master;

Master on applying for port-clearance to deliver manifest and certificates.

and shall also so deliver such certificates as the Customs-collector acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs-Authority, requires.

The Customs-collector when satisfied with the said certificates, and as to the correctness of the manifest, shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the proper officer of Customs.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Customs-collector from granting (subject to such rules as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time prescribe) a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes sufficient security for duly delivering, within three days from the date of grant, the manifest and certificates aforesaid.

71. The Customs-collector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until

Port-clearance may be refused unless certain conditions are fulfilled.

(*a*) the required manifest and certificates are produced;

(*b*) all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate as such Customs-collector directs;

(*c*) a bond and security for the clearance of the import manifest within a reasonable period have been given by a duly appointed and accepted agent for the Master, the amount of such security and the length of such period being fixed in each case by such Customs-collector.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT, &c.

72. The Customs-collector at any Customs-port may at any time depute at his discretion one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel arriving at such Port.

Power to depute officer of Customs to board ships.

Every officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night unless or until the Customs-collector shall otherwise order:

Provisó.

Provided that the Customs-collector may, on such conditions as he sees fit to impose, permit the discharge of cargo without the presence of an officer of Customs.

73. Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer, and one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board.

Servant to be received with officer.

Accommodation of officer and servant.

74. Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part thereof, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and mark any goods before landing, and lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such vessel.

Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of ship, and may seal and secure goods.

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the key be withheld, such officer shall report the same to the Customs-collector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search.

Customs-collector may authorize search and opening of locks.

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any place, box or closed receptacle in such vessel be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same.

75. A period of twenty working days, or such further period as the Customs-collector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import-cargo and the shipment of export-cargo on board of every vessel not exceeding six hundred tons.

Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo.

One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred.

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days.

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of twenty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under the second clause of this section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs at a rate not

Consequence of exceeding same.

exceeding five rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this section, due deduction shall be made for any period during which a vessel after the completion of the discharge of import-cargo, and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs upon application from the Master.

Allowance for period during which vessel is laid up.

76. Except with the written permission of the Customs-collector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall be discharged from any vessel arriving at any Customs-port, or be shipped or water-borne for exportation or for carriage coastwise—

Goods not to be landed, shipped, or water-borne on Sundays, holidays, &c., without permission, nor except within fixed hours, &c.

(*a*) on any Sunday or on any holiday or day on which the discharge of cargo is prohibited by the Chief Customs-Authority;

(*b*) on any day, except between such hours as such Authority from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette;

(*c*) without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs:

nor, in the case of goods so shipped or water-borne,

(*d*) from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose;

(*e*) before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel and of the goods;

(*f*) before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Customs-Authority from giving, by notification in the official Gazette, general permission for goods to be so shipped or water-borne in any Customs-port from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs.

77. When any goods are water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof.

Boat-note.

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same.

Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and, if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer. If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it.

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend the operation of this section in any Customs-port or part thereof, and may cancel such suspension.

78. All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed and warehoused, or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, shall be so landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay.

Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.

79. No goods discharged from any vessel under the authority of an officer of Customs shall be landed, except at a wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods.

Goods not to be landed elsewhere than at appointed wharf or place.

No such goods discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be subsequently transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs.

80. The Local Government may declare with regard to any Customs-port, by notification in the official Gazette, that after a stated date no boat not duly licensed and registered will be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port.

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.

In any Port with regard to which such notification has been issued, the Chief Officer of Customs or other officer whom the Local Government appoints in this behalf, may issue licenses for, and make registration of, cargo-boats, under such rules and on payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Issue of licenses.

81. The Customs-collector, whenever he sees fit, may require that goods stowed in bulk, and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

Customs-collector may require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing.

82. Any officer of Customs may open any package, and fully examine any goods brought by sea, or shipped or brought for shipment at any Customs-port.

Customs-officer may open package and examine goods shipped.

83. The Customs-collector may, on the entry or clearance of any goods, or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom-house, take samples of such goods, for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof, on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose.

Customs-collector may take samples of goods.

Every such sample shall, if the owner so desire, and if it be possible, be restored to him; otherwise it shall be disposed of and accounted for to him as the Customs-collector directs.

84. The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods,

Owner to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom-house rules.

and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods.

Fee for landing baggage.

When any goods, baggage or parcels are made over to an officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom-house.

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act.

85. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom-house, or on any Custom-house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the neglect or wilful act of an officer of Customs.

Rates of wharfage-fees.

86. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time fix the period after the expiration of which goods left on any Custom-house wharf or other authorized landing place, or part of the Custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees.

Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee.

87. A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other Custom-house document may, on payment of a fee not exceeding ten rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, if he is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended.

Such officer may also authorize any amendment to be made in any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom-house, upon payment of a like fee for every document so amended.

Owner to deliver duplicate of bill of entry or shipping-bill, if required.

88. Upon the entry or clearance of any goods for importation or exportation, the owner shall, if the Customs-collector so requires, deliver to such officer a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof.

Agents must be duly authorized.

89. No person shall act in any Custom-house as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, goods or baggage, unless authorized so to do by the Customs-collector.

Such officer may require any person so authorized to give a bond with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for his faithful behaviour as regards the Custom-house regulations and officers.

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour, suspend or withdraw such authorization, but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Chief Customs-Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Agent to produce authority if required.

90. When any person makes application to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse such permission.

The clerk or servant, or known agent, of any person, or of any mercantile firm, may transact business at the Custom-house on account of such person or firm, if such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the Customs-collector as empowered to transact his or their business, and deposits with such officer an authority in writing duly signed, authorising such clerk, servant or agent to receive all drawbacks, refunds and other moneys or transact other business on behalf of such person or firm.

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTATION OR DISCHARGE.

Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.

91. Whenever an order or a special pass, permitting any vessel which has arrived in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port to break bulk, has been duly issued under section 66, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with.

Portion of import-cargo intended for another Port, ship's stores, &c., may be kept on board free of duty.

92. Any portion of an import-cargo intended for another Port, or any ship's stores intended for consumption in Port or on the home-ward voyage, may be declared by the Master of any vessel as not to be landed, and may thereupon, with the special sanction of the Customs-collector, be retained on board, and such cargo or ship's stores so retained shall not be subject to the payment of duty:

Provided that all such cargo and ship's stores, excepting any ship's stores which may be duly transferred to another ship under section 34, 54 or 55, shall be entered in the export-manifest of the vessel as cargo or ship's stores not landed, and on which no duty has been paid.

The Customs-collector, or any officer deputed by him under section 72, may seal up, or otherwise secure, if he see reason for so doing, any portion of such cargo or ship's stores during the vessel's stay in Port.

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.

93. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, unless they be duly entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplementary manifest duly received under section 63.

Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed.

94. If the owner of any goods (except such as have been declared by the Master as not to be landed), does not land such goods within such number of working days, not exceeding fifteen, after the entry of the vessel importing the same, as the Local Government from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette, or within such longer period as the bill of lading of such vessel specifies; or

Effect of not discharging cargo in any less period specified in bill of lading.

if any period less than the number of working days so appointed is specified in the bill of lading of such vessel for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and if the owner of such cargo, or part thereof, does not land the same within such specified period; or

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so appointed or specified, as the case may be,—

the Master of such vessel, or a duly authorized officer of Customs, on his application, may then carry such goods to the Custom-house.

The Customs-collector shall thereupon take charge of and grant receipts for such goods;

and if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, he shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges are paid.

Goods may be landed at any time after arrival, with consent.

95. At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Customs-collector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry, in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel.

Notice regarding unclaimed packages.

96. If any package or parcel carried to the Custom-house under section 95 remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may give such notice as is provided in section 94, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in the said section.

Procedure in case of non-payment of duties within four months after entry of vessel.

97. If the duties chargeable upon any goods carried to the Custom-house under section 94 or 95, together with the freight, primage, charges of landing and removal, rent and other charges to which such goods are liable, are not paid within four months from the date of entry of the vessel;

or if such goods are not duly warehoused within such period;

such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied—first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average; next, to the payment of duties; and then, to the payment of other charges.

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made.

If any such goods be of a perishable nature, the Customs-collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner.

Nothing in this section shall authorize the passing for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of duties of Customs thereon.

Immediate discharge permitted in certain cases.

98. Nothing in sections 93 to 97 inclusive shall prevent the Customs-collector in any Customs-port to which the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, declares this section to be applicable, from permitting the Master of any vessel immediately on receipt, under section 66, of an order or special pass, to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof—

(*a*) at the Custom-house or any specified landing-place or wharf;

(*b*) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to any Port Commissioners, Port Trust or other duly constituted and responsible public body or company;

(*c*) into the custody of responsible and authorized agents of the ship, if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith at the Custom-house or any such landing-place or wharf.

The Customs-collector shall take charge of all goods or cargo so landed, and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in the said sections.

Any such ship's agent so receiving any goods or cargo shall be responsible to pay all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like claimed by any agent or consignee previously constituted by the owner.

Goods not cleared within two months from date of landing to be sold.

99. If any goods be not cleared for home-consumption or for warehouse within two months from the date of landing thereof, or within such further period as the Customs-collector directs, such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of duties and other charges to which the same were liable.

Disposal of overplus.

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made:

Proviso.

Provided also that, where such goods are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India), and in such manner, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Entry for home-consumption.

100. The owner of any dutiable goods intended to be delivered for home-consumption on the landing thereof from the importing ship, shall make entry of such goods by delivering to the Customs-collector a bill of entry thereof in such form and containing such particulars as may from time to time be directed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the manifest of the ship.

The delivery of such bill shall be deemed to have taken place on the date of the first presentation of such bill to an officer of customs duly authorized to receive the same.

The passing of such bill by an officer of customs duly authorized in that behalf shall be sufficient authority for the removal of the goods by the owner.

CHAPTER X.

WAREHOUSING.

101. Any person who has imported any dutiable goods into any warehousing port may deposit such goods, without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act.

Deposit of goods in warehouse without payment of duty.

102. Every public warehouse appointed under section 14 shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs.

Warehouse-keeper.

The warehouse-keeper shall, to the extent provided in sections 105 and 117 and not otherwise, be responsible for the charge of all goods deposited in his warehouse, and for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom.

Responsibility of keeper.

103. The Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, may from time to time determine in what division of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on what terms, including rates of rent, any goods and what sort of goods may be deposited.

Chief Customs-Authority to decide where any goods may be deposited in public warehouse, and on what terms.

A table of the rates of rent so fixed for every public warehouse shall be placed in a conspicuous part thereof.

Table of rates of rent.

104. Every application for the admission of goods into any warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Form of application for admission of goods into warehouse.

105. No goods shall be warehoused unless they have been assessed for Customs-duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home-consumption.

No goods to be warehoused unless assessed for Customs-duty.

Nothing in this section shall

(*a*) preclude the temporary deposit of goods in a public warehouse under section 38; or

Saving of re-assessment of warehoused goods on clearance for home-consumption.

(*b*) interfere with the re-assessment for duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home-consumption, should an alteration of any duty or of any valuation for duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of section 43.

106. When an application has been made for the warehousing of any goods, and when such goods have been assessed for duty as directed in section 105, the owner shall execute a bond for the amount of such duty in the Form marked A hereto annexed, or when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

Bond for duty on goods sought to be warehoused. Form of bond.

Every such bond shall relate to the duties chargeable on the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

107. Every bond shall be for twice the amount of duty assessed on the goods to which it relates, and shall stipulate for the payment, on demand, of any sum due on account of any such goods, together with interest on such sum from the date of demand, at such rate, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as is fixed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

Terms of bond to be executed.

Every person executing any such bond shall be bound thereby for the payment of all duties, interest and charges claimable on account of the goods, and of penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Act in respect to the same.

Every such bond shall, unless the Chief Officer of Customs in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding their subsequent removal to another warehouse or warehousing port.

108. When any such bond has been executed, in respect of any goods, such goods shall be allowed to be warehoused for a period not exceeding three years, without being liable to import-duty:

Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond.

Provided that if the license for any private warehouse be withdrawn, every bond executed for duty chargeable on goods deposited in such warehouse shall become due, and may be put in suit for the levy of such duties and other demands of customs, after seven days have passed from the date on which the Customs-collector has given notice of such withdrawal, unless the owner of the goods has in the interval obtained permission for their removal to another warehouse.

When bond for duty on goods in private warehouse may be sued on.

109. When the provisions of sections 104 to 107 (inclusive) have been complied with in respect to any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited.

Procedure in respect of goods to be warehoused.

A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the importing vessel and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited.

On receipt of the goods into the warehouse, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the Customs-collector. If the pass be found to be correct, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that effect thereon, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed.

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated on importation, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed.

110. No package, butt, cask or hogshead shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in the pass for its admission.

Packages, &c., to be marked and numbered before admission into warehouse.

111. All goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported, except as provided in section 116.

Goods how warehoused.

112. Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse-keeper, or, in the case of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods.

Warrant to be given every time goods are warehoused.

Such warrant shall be in the Form B hereto annexed, and shall be transferable by endorsement; and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same.

Form of warrant.

Nothing in this section shall, if the Local Government so direct, apply to salt.

113. The Customs-collector or any officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act.

Access of Customs-officer to private warehouse.

114. The Customs-collector may at any time by order in writing direct any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse to be opened, weighed or otherwise examined; and after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit.

Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined.

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the Customs-collector; and when any such goods are opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before.

115. Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse under this Act, shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Customs-collector, be deputed to accompany such owner.

Access of owners to warehoused goods.

When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to meet the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner to the Customs-collector, and may be required by the Customs-collector to be paid in advance.

116. With the sanction of the Customs-collector, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes, any owner of goods may, either before or after warehousing,—

Goods in warehouse may be sorted, repacked, &c., by owner, &c.

(*a*) sort, separate, pack and repack any goods, and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof (such goods to be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages as the Customs-collector permits);

(*b*) fill up any casks of wine, spirits or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse;

(*c*) mix any wines of the same sort secured in the same warehouse, erasing from the cask all import-brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand;

(*d*) bottle off wine or spirits from any casks;

(*e*) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Customs-collector with or without entry, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity;

and after such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Customs-collector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon.

117. If any goods warehoused, or entered to be warehoused, or delivered from a warehouse, are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay either on board of any vessel, or in landing, or during receipt into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, the Chief Customs-Authority may remit the duties due thereon, or return them if paid:

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed;

Provided that, if any goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Customs-collector within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction.

If goods lodged in a warehouse receive damage through unavoidable accident, they shall be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same shall be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

and if goods are damaged, duty to be levied on actual value.

118. The import-duty on all goods warehoused or to be warehoused shall, subject to section 105, clause 3, be assessed on the quantity or value thereof, as the case may be, registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatever:

Import-duty to be on quantity or value registered at time of importation.

Proviso as to wines, spirits, beer or salt.

Provided that, if it appear at the time of clearing any wines, spirits, beer or salt from any warehouse that a deficiency not otherwise accounted for exists, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or in such table as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette:

Rates of ullage or wastage in respect to wines, spirits and beer in cask.

For any time not exceeding	6 months	...	2½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12 „	...	5 „
Exceeding 12 months and not exceeding	18 „	...	7½ „
Exceeding 18 months and not exceeding	2 years	...	10 „
Exceeding 2 years and not exceeding	3 „	...	12 „

When salt is warehoused in a Government gola or store-house under charge of a Government officer, duty of Customs shall be chargeable only on the amount actually cleared.

The rate of wastage to be allowed in adjusting the duties on salt warehoused in a private gola or store-house shall be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

119. When any wines, spirits, beer or salt lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and if

Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c., lodged in private warehouse.

such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Chief Customs-Authority may direct, in respect to any such article and for the purpose of exemption from the penalty to which the licensee of such warehouse would otherwise be liable under section 164, No. 50, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in section 118.

Public warehouse-keeper or licensee of private warehouse answerable for weight or gauge.

120. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom-house officer who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in sections 118 and 119.

Compensation for loss or injury not admissible, except in case of proved wilful neglect, &c.

No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Customs-collector, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs.

Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port.

121. Any owner of goods warehoused under this Act, may, with the permission of the Chief Customs-Officer, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port.

When any person desires so to remove any goods, he shall make application in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Bonded goods may be removed from one port to another.

122. Goods warehoused at any warehousing Port may from time to time be removed by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing Port.

Procedure.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods, he shall apply to the Chief Customs-Officer, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other information, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to officers at Port of destination.

123. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port to another under section 122, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the Port of removal to the proper officer of the Port of destination; and the owner requiring the removal shall

Owner to execute bond for due arrival, &c.

enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and re-warehousing thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Customs-Authority directs.

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the Port of removal or at the Port of destination, as best suits the residence or convenience of the owner.

If such bond is taken at the Port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such Port, shall, at the time of the entering of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the Port of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer; nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid.

Remover may enter into a general bond.

124. The Chief Customs-Authority may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as the Chief Customs-Authority approves, for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port of destination within such time as such Authority directs.

Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation.

125. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods.

Removal of goods to be noted on the bond, with particulars.

126. When any warehoused goods are removed from any warehouse, the Customs-collector shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond.

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the export-pass under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea, or of the import-pass or order if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any).

Goods not to be removed from warehouse, except after application to Customs-collector.

127. No goods shall be removed from any warehouse, except after application to the Customs-collector for permission to pass the goods

(*a*) for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port; or

(*b*) for home-consumption, in like manner as is prescribed by section 98 for goods entered for home-consumption on the landing thereof; or

(*c*) for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124 inclusive;

and after grant of such permission.

Form of application for removal of goods.

128. Application to remove goods from any warehouse shall be made in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Twenty-four hours' notice to be given.

Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Customs-collector twenty-four hours before it is intended, so to remove such goods.

On goods being removed improperly or otherwise than for export, &c., full duty to be paid.

129. If any goods lodged in a warehouse are removed from the warehouse otherwise than for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port;

or if any goods have not been cleared from the warehouse and so exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse,

the Customs-collector shall thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty which is chargeable on account of such goods, together with all charges or penalties due on account of them.

But if any goods so warehoused are, before the expiration of the time last-mentioned, removed or taken from the warehouse for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port, no duty shall be then so demanded.

Procedure on failure to pay duty.

130. If any owner fails to pay on demand any duty or penalty that falls due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, the Customs-collector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed by such owner, or cause such portion as to him seems fit of the warehoused goods on account of which the duty or penalty is due, to be detained in satisfaction thereof;

and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold by public auction in satisfaction of the demand, after due notice in the official Gazette.

The proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, less the charges of the sale; and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid over to the owner of the goods: Provided that application for the same be made within one year from the sale, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made.

No transfer or assignment of goods shall prevent the Customs-collector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any Customs-duties or penalty due thereon.

Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owners.

131. The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a warehouse shall, if paid by the Customs-collector or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in like manner as Customs-duties.

Payment of rent and warehouse-dues.

132. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall further pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Customs-collector or other officer deputed by him in that behalf, the rent and warehouse-dues.

In case of failure, goods may be sold, &

If any such bill for rent or warehouse-dues be not discharged on demand, the Customs-collector may forthwith proceed to recover the amount in the manner provided in section 130, in the case of failure to pay duty.

A register of bonds to be kept.

133. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs-duties on warehoused goods, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars specified in section 126.

When bonds are to be cancelled and returned to obligee.

When the register shows that the entire quantity of the goods covered by any bond has been withdrawn from a warehouse, or otherwise duly accounted for, and when all charges and penalties which have been incurred on account of such goods have been paid, the Customs-collector shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it.

Duty on warehoused goods to be settled within three years.

134. In no case shall the settlement of duty on warehoused goods be delayed beyond three years from the date of the first warehousing of the goods.

Provisions relating to private warehouses applicable to Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

135. All the provisions of this Act, relating to private warehouses, shall be applicable to the warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association receives bonded goods.

CHAPTER XI.

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT, AND RE-LANDING.

Permission for entry outwards to be obtained before export-cargo is shipped.

136. No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on board any part of her export-cargo, until a written application has been duly made to the Customs-collector by the Master of such vessel, nor until an order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry or shipment of cargo.

Every application made under this section shall specify the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped.

Exporter to deliver shipping-bill before shipping any goods.

137. Unless the Chief Customs-Authority shall, in the case of any Customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by notification in the official Gazette, no goods, except

passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation, until the owner has filled in and delivered to the Customs-collector, or other proper officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

On entry outwards, bond to be given for shipping and landing.

138. Before any warehoused goods or goods subject to excise-duties, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Customs-collector directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer.

Additional charge on goods passed for shipment after port-clearance has been granted.

139. When goods are passed through the Custom-house for shipment on an application presented after port-clearance has been granted, two per cent. upon the market-value of any such goods not liable to duty, or liable to specific duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duty according to value, and upon the tariff-value of goods so passed which are liable to duties on fixed tariff-valuations, shall in every case be levied, in addition to any duty to which such goods are ordinarily liable.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any shipment of treasure or opium.

Notice of non-shipment or re-landing, and return of duty thereon.

140. If any goods mentioned in a shipping-bill be not shipped, or be shipped and afterwards re-landed, the owner shall give information of such short-shipment or re-landing to the officer in charge of the Custom-house before the expiration of three clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, has left the Port. Upon an application being made to the Customs-collector, any duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, shall be returned to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid: Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless information has been given as above required.

Proviso.

Goods re-landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.

141. If any vessel, after having cleared from any Customs-port shall, without having discharged her cargo, return to such Port, or put into any other Customs-port, any owner of goods in such vessel, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may make application to the Customs-collector.

Such officer, if he grant the application, shall thereupon send an officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transhipment.

Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless they are lodged and remain under charge of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Customs-collector until the time of re-export, or are transhipped direct under such charge.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner.

Vessel returning to Port may enter and land goods under import-rules.

142. In either of the cases mentioned in section 141, the Master of the vessel or any owner of goods therein, may enter such vessel and land such goods under the rules for the importation of goods.

In every such case any export-duty levied shall be refunded to, and any amount paid in drawback shall be recovered from, such owner.

CHAPTER XII.

SPIRITS.

Rules for removal of spirits from distillery without payment of duty, and for exportation thereof.

143. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of excise-duty.

The person so removing any such spirits shall execute a bond with one or more sureties, in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as the said Authority from time to time prescribes, conditioned that duty shall be paid on any portion of such spirits not exported within four months from the date of the bond, or any portion thereof exported to a Port in British India not being a Customs-port, the landing and payment of Customs-duty in respect of which at the Port of destination is not proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer within six months from the date of the bond.

The Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of exportation may extend for a further term not exceeding four months, on sufficient cause shown, the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirits, or for the production of such proof that duty has been paid.

Spirits for export to be taken direct from distillery to Custom-house under pass.

144. Spirits for exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom-house, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Rules to be observed in exportation of spirits.

145. Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation by sea shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an officer of Customs.

Any drawback to be allowed for spirits on which duty has been paid shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

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

146. Duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits passed from a distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom-house, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as are from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

Drawback of excise-duty on spirits manufactured after English method.

147. A drawback of excise-duty paid on spirits manufactured in British India after the English method, and exported to any Foreign Port under the provisions of section 138, shall be allowed by the Customs-collector at the Port of exportation:

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such excise-duty, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

No drawback allowed on spirits exported from one Customs-port to another, but such spirits may be exported under bond.

148. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port.

But spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may, on the conditions and under the rules from time to time prescribed under section 138, be exported from any such Port to any other such Port, under bond for the excise-duty.

Every such bond shall be cancelled on the production by the owner of a certificate from the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of importation, testifying to the due entry at such Port of the full quantity of such spirits so exported, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at the rates from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette.

Duty on spirits exported under bond from one Indian Port to another, how adjusted.

149. Spirits manufactured in British India after the English method and exported under bond for the excise-duty from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port, shall be chargeable at the Port of importation with Customs-duties at the ordinary rate fixed for duties on spirits of the like kind and strength imported into such Port.

Rum-shrub, &c., how to be charged with duty.

150. Rum-shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery shall be charged with duty according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such surveyor or officer.

May be exported under same rules as spirits.

The provisions of this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor.

When any such liquor is removed for exportation without payment of excise-duty, the bond to be executed by the person removing it shall be in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption.

151. Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty may, on payment of such duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Credit for every such payment shall be given in discharge of the bond to which it relates.

Conditions of drawback and remission of duty on spirits.

152. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirits on which duty has been paid, nor shall the duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits are shipped from the Custom-house, and in a vessel whereon an officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export-cargo.

Re-land of spirits shipped.

Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a special pass from an officer of Excise, in addition to the usual order of the Customs-collector.

Power to make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption.

153. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption, so as to be subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. or other duty for the time being in force, and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officers, before the Customs-duties leviable thereon are levied, and at the expense of the person importing it.

Decision where no rules, or their applicability disputed.

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the Chief Customs-Officer shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said *ad valorem* duty, and such decision shall be final.

CHAPTER XIII.

COASTING TRADE.

Application of Act to coasting vessels.

154. Nothing in chapters VII, IX, X, XI and XII of this Act affects coasting vessels:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare coasting vessels to be affected by the whole, or any specified portions, of the said chapters, or not to be affected by any such portions of the remainder of this Act.

Power to regulate carriage of goods coastwise.

155. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be—

(*a*) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a Foreign Port or at a Customs-port to be so carried;

(*b*) shipped in a coasting vessel before all goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port have been unladen;

and may prohibit the conveyance of any specified class of goods generally, or to or between specified Ports.

Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain port-clearance before leaving Port of lading.

156. Before any coasting vessel departs from the Port of lading, an account with a duplicate thereof, in the Form marked D hereto annexed, with such additional particulars (if any) as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, shall be filled in and signed by the Master and delivered to the Customs-collector.

Such officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original account dated and signed by him; and such account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the pass for the goods expressed therein.

Power to require bond before port-clearance is granted.

157. The Customs-collector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port-clearance to any vessel declared to be bound to, or about to touch at, any Customs-port, unless the owner or Master gives a bond with sufficient security for the production to the Customs-collector of a certificate from an officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the officer requiring the bond.

Time for delivery of pass.

158. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at the Port of discharge, and before any goods are unladen therefrom, the pass, with the name of the place or wharf where the cargo is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to an officer of Customs duly authorized to receive the same, and he shall note thereon the date of delivery.

Goods on coasting vessel, if excisable, not to be unladen without permission.

159. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise-duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise.

Grant and revocation of general pass.

160. The Chief Customs-Authority may, on cause being shown, permit a general pass to be given, on any conditions which may be deemed expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers.

Such pass shall be valid throughout India, or for such Ports only as may be specified therein.

Any such general pass may be revoked by notice in writing under the hand of such authority, delivered to the Master or to the owner of such steam-vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

Rules respecting cargo-book to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels.

161. The Master of every coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound.

At every Port of lading such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him.

At every Port of discharge of any such goods such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel.

The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered.

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein.

Power to prescribe rules for Masters of other coasting vessels.

162. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for the guidance of the Masters of all other coasting vessels, as to the matters mentioned in section 161.

Power to board and examine any coasting vessel.

163. Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and may demand the production of any document, which ought to be on board of any such vessel.

The Customs-collector may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection.

CHAPTER XIV.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Punishments for offences.

164. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same with reference to such offences respectively:

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
1.—Contravening any rule made by the Chief Customs Authority.	7	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2.—If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, for the purpose of being landed or shipped at any port or place which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, has not been declared to be, or does not exist, as a Port for the landing and shipment of goods,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, together with any ship, boat, carriage or other means of conveyance engaged in such landing or shipment, or attempt to land or ship, or bringing for the purpose of landing or shipment.
3.—If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed, or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation under clause 2, while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea which has not been declared to be, and is not existing as, a port for the landing or shipment of goods,	11	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4.—If any vessel which has been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any Port, bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the Port in British India where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo,	11	such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.
5.—If any goods are put, without the authority of the officers of Customs, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel from any sea-going vessel inward-bound; or if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such outward-bound vessel; or if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being re-landed,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such tug-steamer, pilot-vessel or sea-going vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
6.—If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any Customs-port from any Foreign Port fails, when so required under section 16, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the boarding of vessels by an officer of Customs,	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
7.—If any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port at any Customs-port shall, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unlading, remove from such place, except with the authority of the Conservator, obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or other lawful authority, directly to some other place of mooring or unlading, or	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.
if any small vessel be not anchored or moored in accordance with any direction of the Chief Customs-Authority under section 16,		
8.—If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction; or	19	such goods, together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them, shall be liable to confiscation; and
if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or		any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or		
if any such goods, or any goods subject to a duty or restriction in respect of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India; or		
if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,		
9.—Contravening any rule regarding the process of transhipment made by the Local Government, or	32	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
any order relating to transhipment notified by the Governor General in Council,	37	
10.—If any person subscribes or attests any declaration of the real value of any goods upon an application to pass such goods through the Custom-house, not being the owner of such goods, or not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner,	38	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
11.—If any wine, spirits or ship's stores be not laden on board of the ship for which they were intended, or be unladen from such ship without the permission of the proper officer of Customs,	52 to 56	such wine, spirits or ship's stores shall be liable to confiscation.
12.—If any goods be entered for drawback, which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed,	58	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13.—If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported to a Foreign Port, or are unshipped or relanded at any Customs-port (not having been duly relanded or discharged as short-shipped under the care of an officer of customs, or under section 140 or section 141),	60	such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation; and the Master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
14.—If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed under section 61 by the Local Government, the Master of any vessel arriving from a Foreign Port wilfully omits, before passing beyond such place, to deliver to the pilot, officer of customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest; or	61	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
if the Master of any vessel so arriving which remains outside or below any such fixed place, wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, so to deliver a manifest,		
15.—If, after any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port has entered any Customs-port in which a place has not been fixed under section 61, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by that section,	62	ditto ditto.
16.—If the manifest delivered by any Master of a vessel under section 61, 62 or 70 be not signed by such Master and in the form and containing the particulars duly required under section 63, in so far as they are applicable to his ship, cargo and voyage; or	63 & 70	ditto ditto.
if any manifest so delivered does not contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel,		

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
17.—If any pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in section 65,	65	such pilot, officer of Customs or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
18.—If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant of an order or special pass by the Customs-collector, permitting bulk to be broken,	66	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
19.—If any bill of lading or copy required under section 67 is false; or has been altered with fraudulent intent; or if the goods mentioned in any such bill of lading, or in any bill of lading of which a copy is so produced, have not been *bonâ fide* shipped on board of such vessel; or if any such bill of lading delivered under the same section, or any bill of lading of which a copy is so delivered, by any such Master, has not been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods expressed in such bill of lading were shipped; or if any part of the cargo has been staved, destroyed or thrown overboard; or if any package be opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,	67	the Master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
20.—If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance,	68	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
21.—If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance,	68	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
22.—If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance,	69	such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
23.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed as provided in section 72,	72	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which such officer is not received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid.
24.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board,	73	such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
25.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or	74 & 92	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods, and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully opened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission,		
26.—If the Master of any vessel laid up under section 75 by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall, before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever,	75	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and, if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.
27.—If any Master of a vessel causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped, or water borne contrary to any of the provisions of section 76,	76	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and all goods so discharged, shipped, or water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.
28.—If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, be found without the boat-note required by section 77; or if any goods are found on board any boat in excess of the bote-note or Custom-house pass, whether such goods are intended to be landed from, or to be shipped on board of, any vessel,	77	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty leviable on the said goods.
29.—If any Master or officer of a vessel refuses to receive, or fails to sign, or to note the prescribed particulars upon, any boat-note, in accordance with section 77, or receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition,	77	such Master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
30.—If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped for importation, are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay; or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house; or if any goods are landed or transhipped contrary to the provisions of section 79,	78 & 79	such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in conveying them, shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are water-borne, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty leviable on such goods.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
31.—If, after the issue of a notification under section 80 with regard to any Port, any goods are found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered,	80	such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner or the person in charge of the boat, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
32.—If any owner of goods, upon the entry or clearance thereof, wilfully fails to deliver, if duly required, a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof,	88	such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
33.—If any person, not being authorized under section 89, acts as an agent for the transaction of business as therein mentioned,	89	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
34.—If any goods entered in the manifest of a vessel are not found on board of the vessel ; or if the quantity so found is short, and if such deficiency is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	93	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be capable of being assessed therewith ; or if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.
35.—If any Master of a vessel discharges or suffers to be discharged any goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel,	93	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
36.—If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
37.—If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the chief officer of Customs directs.
38.—If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom-house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue,	100	such goods shall be liable to confiscation ; or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty, if the goods be capable of being assessed therewith ; or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.
39.—If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a Custom-house, either for importation or exportation, that the packages in which	100 & 38	such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
they are contained differ widely from the description given in the entry or application for passing them ; or that the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such entry or application as regards the denominations, characters or circumstances according to which such goods are chargeable with duty, or are being imported or exported ; or that the contents of such packages have been wilfully mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, quantity or value ; or that goods not stated in the entry or application have been fraudulently concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have been packed to deceive the officers of Customs,		any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
40.—If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered,	100 & 109	the owner of such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house that the variance was accidental.
41.—If, without entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any Custom-house or wharf,	100	the person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
42.—If any prohibited or dutiable goods are found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage,	100	such goods, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation.
43.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority, or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct,	109	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
44.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer,	109	such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused, and shall be liable to confiscation.
45.—If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with section 110 or 111,	110 & 111	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
46.—If the licensee of any private warehouse licensed under this Act does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled by law to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any	113	such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
such officer at any time within the hours of business at the Port, refuses access to any such officer,		
47.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, neglects to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof,	113	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.
48.—If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper officer of Customs, gains access to his goods,	115	such owner or person shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
49.—If any alteration be made in goods duly warehoused, or in the packing thereof, except as provided in section 116,	116	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
50.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom,	120	the licensee of such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient.
51.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, fails, on the requisition of any officer of Customs, to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse, and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom,	120	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable, not only to pay the duties due on such goods, but also to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.
52.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are, after being duly warehoused, fraudulently concealed in, or removed from, the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees.
53.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity,	127	such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon.
54.—If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence, or with the sanction, of the proper officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
55.—If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists, or is concerned therein,	127	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
56.—If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any Customs-port before she has been entered outwards at such Port, in accordance with section 136,	136	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
57.—If any goods not enumerated in the manifest, or in a duly passed shipping-bill, are taken on board of any vessel,	137	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every package of such goods.
58.—If any goods, whether liable to duty on importation, or taken from a warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, or otherwise, which are enumerated in the manifest of any vessel, or in any shipping-bill, are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are relanded; and notice of such short shipment or relanding be not given as required in section 140,	140	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
59.—If any goods duly shipped on board of any such vessel be landed, except under section 141, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared,	141	the Master of such vessel shall, unless the circumstance be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.
60.—If any goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in section 141,	141	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house.
61.—If any person wilfully contravenes any rule relating to spirits made under section 143 or 153,	143 & 153	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
62.—If any person, without a special pass from an officer of excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirituous liquor shipped for exportation,	152	such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all such liquor, together with every cask or other article containing the same, and every boat, cart or animal employed in conveying it, shall be liable to confiscation.
63.—If, in contravention of any rules made under section 155, any goods are taken into, or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel; or if, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any Foreign Port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master of any coasting vessel which has touched at a Foreign Port fails to declare the same in writing to the Customs-collector at the Customs-port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives,	155	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to pay double duty upon all goods landed or shipped at such Foreign Port, in addition to the ordinary duty, which shall in every case be levied on such goods.
64.—If any account required by section 156 be false,	156	the Master filling in or signing the same shall be liable to a

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
		penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
65.—If failure to produce the certificate mentioned in section 157, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production take place,	157	the parties to the bond therein mentioned shall be bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of Customs-duties which would have been chargeable on the export-cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.
66.—If any Master of a coasting vessel arriving at the Port of discharge fails, within twenty-four hours after arrival, to deliver a pass as required by section 158,	158	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
67.—If upon examination, any package entered in the cargo-book required by section 161, as containing dutiable goods, is found not to contain such goods; or	161	such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation.
if any package is found to contain dutiable goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book,	161	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
68.—If the Master of any coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam fails correctly to keep, or to cause to be kept, a cargo-book, or to produce the same on demand; or	161	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or		
if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board,		
69.—If the Master of any coasting vessel which is not square-rigged or propelled by steam violates any rule made under section 162,	162	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
70.—If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any Customs-port and carried coastwise; or	Chapter XIII.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
if any goods which have been brought coastwise are unladen in any such Port; or		
if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the clearance thereof,		
71.—If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Customs-collector when so required under section 163,	163	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
72.—If any person makes or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular; or	General	shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
counterfeits, falsifies or fraudulently		

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
alters or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark, made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or		
being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document; or		
being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question,		
73.—If any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Customs-port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any such officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, affirms that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, discovered to be, or to have been, upon the person, or in the possession, of such person,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.
74.—If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, or has been guilty of an offence relating to the Customs,	166	such officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
75.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.
76.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs-revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.
77.—If any Police-officer, whose duty it is, under section 177, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom-house, neglects so to do,	177	such Police-officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
78.—If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such officer or person,	General	such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.

The numbers in the third column of the above schedule are intended merely as general references to the parts of this Act to which the offences have general relation, but are not part of the definitions of those offences.

165. The confiscation of any vessel shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Tackle, &c., included in confiscation of vessels.

The confiscation of any goods shall be deemed to include any package in which they are found, and all the contents thereof.

Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods.

Every boat, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

CHAPTER XV.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

166. Any officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Port in British India, or any person who has landed from any vessel or boat:

Persons may be searched on reasonable suspicion.

Provided that such officer has reasonable ground to suppose that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person.

167. When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 166, such person may require the said officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate, &c.

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

The Magistrate or Customs-collector before whom any person is so brought shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made.

A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

168. Any duly empowered officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, for smuggled goods; provided that he has reasonable ground to suppose that smuggled goods are contained therein.

Officers of Customs may stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.

169. Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place in such district or division, issue a warrant to search for such goods.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant on application.

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

170. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Persons reasonably suspected may be detained.

171. Every person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate or Customs-collector.

Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

172. When any person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, is taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he see reasonable cause, order him to be detained in gaol or in the custody of the Police for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the officers of Customs:

Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail.

Provided that any person so detained shall be liberated on giving recognizance or security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints for his appearance.

173. If any person liable to be detained under this Act, is not detained at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or after detention, makes his escape, he shall at any time afterwards be liable to be detained and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence.

Person escaping may be afterwards detained.

174. When any person employed on the crew of any of Her Majesty's ships is detained under this Act, the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commanding officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the detaining officer has obtained a warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law.

Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when detained, to be secured on board until warrant procured.

The Magistrate shall duly grant a warrant upon complaint made to him by the detaining officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

175. Any vessel or goods liable to confiscation may be seized in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained.

176. Every vessel and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the officer appointed to receive the same.

Vessels and goods seized how dealt with.

If there be no such officer at hand, all goods so seized shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom-house nearest to the place of seizure.

If there be no Custom-house within a convenient distance, such goods shall be deposited at the nearest place appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the deposit of goods so seized.

177. When any goods liable to confiscation under this Act are seized by any Police-officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, such officer may carry such goods to any Police-station or Court at which a complaint or information connected with the stealing or receiving of such goods has been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such goods until the dismissal of such complaint or information, or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting.

Procedure in respect of goods seized on suspicion.

In every such case the Police-officer seizing the goods shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom-house; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or information, or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, the said Police-officer shall cause such goods to be conveyed to, and deposited at, the nearest Custom-house, to be there proceeded against according to law.

178. When any vessel or goods is or are seized, or any person is detained, under this Act, the officer or other person making such seizure or detention shall, on demand of the person in charge of the vessel or goods so seized, or of the person so detained, give to such person a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or detention.

When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing.

179. In every case in which, under this Act, any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, or any horse or other animal, is liable to confiscation;

Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.

or any goods are liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty;

or any person in charge of or owning a vessel; or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the Custom-house, is liable to a penalty,

a Customs-collector, or if there be no such officer at the place where the confiscation or penalty or increased rates is or are incurred, such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, may, unless it be otherwise provided in this Act, adjudge such confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty.

180. In cases cognizable under section 179 by the Customs-collector, the Local Government may empower any officer of Customs by name, or as holding an office, in like manner to adjudge any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty:

Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs.

Provided that the power to adjudge confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to goods of a greater value than one thousand rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to goods of a greater value than two hundred rupees; and that the power to adjudge a penalty shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to a sum exceeding one hundred rupees.

Proviso.

181. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the officer thinks fit.

Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.

182. When the confiscation of any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, horse or other animal, or any goods, is adjudged under section 179 or section 180, the property in such vessel, means of conveyance, animal or goods shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty.

On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty.

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the same, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

183. If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance, or after failing to bring-to when required at any station appointed under section 16, the penalty to which the Master of such vessel is liable may be adjudged by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Customs-port in British India to which such vessel proceeds, or in which she is, or in the case of Aden by such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council appoints in this behalf.

Levy of penalty for failure to bring-to when required under section 16.

A certificate of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the fact so certified.

184. The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty under this Act by an officer of Customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law.

Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law.

185. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under section 179 by a Customs-collector, may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

Offences not specially provided for how adjudicated.

186. In any case adjudicated by an officer of Customs, any party aggrieved by the award may, within three months from the date of the award, appeal to the Chief Customs-Authority, or, in such cases as the Local Government directs, to any other superior officer of Customs empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs-Authority.

Such authority or superior officer may thereupon make such further enquiry and pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the original award:

Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater

confiscation, penalty or rates of duty than has or have been adjudged against him in the original award.

Penalty adjudged by Magistrate, &c., may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs-Authority.

187. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act by an officer of Customs or by a Magistrate, the Chief Customs-Authority is of opinion that such penalty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may commute any order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods ordered to be confiscated.

Goods on which penalty incurred not to be removed till payment.

188. When any penalty is incurred under this Act, the goods in respect of which such penalty is incurred shall not be removed until the penalty is paid.

Goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained.

If any person passing goods through the Custom-house has become liable to any fine or penalty, the Customs-collector may detain such goods until the fine or penalty is discharged.

Enforcement of payment of penalty.

189. When a penalty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any officer of Customs, such officer, if the penalty be not paid, may levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs.

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty against any person under this Act fails to realize the unpaid amount of such penalty from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to him may be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty unrecovered; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if the penalty had been adjudged by himself.

Periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits.

190. When a penalty or fine is adjudged against any person under this Act by a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall, at the same time, fix, within the following limits, a period of imprisonment in default of payment of such penalty or fine:—

If the penalty or fine does not exceed fifty rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed one month.

If the penalty or fine does not exceed one hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed two months.

If the penalty or fine does not exceed five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed four months.

When the penalty or fine exceeds five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment may extend to six months.

The Magistrate may at any time enforce payment of any penalty or fine, or of any portion thereof, by distress and sale of the defaulter's goods.

Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine.

191. The imprisonment imposed in default of payment of fine or penalty under this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall terminate whenever that fine or penalty is either paid or levied by process of law.

or of proportional part of fine.

192. If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine or penalty is paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine or penalty still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules to be notified.

193. All rules made under this Act shall be notified in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Notifications made may be cancelled.

194. Any notification in the *Gazette of India* or in the official Gazette made by any authority under powers conferred by this Act, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority.

Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases.

195. If in any case relating to the removal of goods without payment of duty, the person offending be an officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty, and be prosecuted to conviction by the owner of such goods, no duty shall be payable in respect of such goods. For any damage so occasioned by such officer, the Customs-collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-Authority, make due compensation to such owner.

Appropriation of penalties, &c., and grant of rewards.

196. The proceeds of all confiscations and penalties imposed under this Act shall, after deducting therefrom all Government demands, be paid into a general Fund, out of which the Chief Customs-Authority may grant a reward to any person by whose information, assistance or instrumentality, any seizure has been made or any offence punished.

Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners' and Bombay Port Trust Acts.

197. Nothing in this Act shall affect Bengal Acts V of 1870, VII of 1871 and III of 1872, or Bombay Act I of 1873, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay respectively.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1838 ...	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association Act ...	Section twenty-eight.
XXI of 1856 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section eight. Sections ten to sixteen, both inclusive.
VI of 1863 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.	The whole.
X of 1868 ...	An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
XVII of 1869 ...	An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo ...	The whole.
XIV of 1871 ...	An Act for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
VI of 1873 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the Transhipment of goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XVI of 1875 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes.	Sections six, seven and twelve.

PART II.

FORMS.

A.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY.

(*See sections* 106 *and* 107).

BOND.

No. 18

We, *A. B.*,

now of

; and *C. D.*,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives; and

we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*)

The above bounden having applied to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse for a period of the following goods, that is to say— imported by sea from on board of the ship and entered in the Custom-house Books as No. of the Register of Goods imported by Sea ;

The condition of this Bond is, that ;

If the their heirs or representatives, shall observe all the rules prescribed in The Consolidated Customs Act, 1877, to be observed by owners, importers or consignees of goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof ;

And if the said their heirs or representatives, shall pay to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of all dues, whether of Customs, warehouse-dues, or lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within

from the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs-Authority of shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said officer in charge of the Custom-house ;

And if, within the term so fixed or enlarged, the said goods, or any portion thereof, having been removed from the said warehouse for home-consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, lawful charges and penalties demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods ;

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force.

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*) ( )

B.

FORM OF BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT.

(*See section* 112).

I do hereby certify that have deposited in the Warehouse of the undermentioned goods , which goods, the engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues or customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said or their assigns, or to the holder of this warrant to whom it may be transferred by endorsement.

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRITS FROM LICENSED DISTILLERY.

(*See sections* 143 *and* 150).

We,

are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives ; and we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of 18

(*Signed*)

( )

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees being the amount of duty payable at the rate of rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of (*or* for gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles *or* gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed schedule) manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of The Consolidated Customs' Act, 1877, without having paid such duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above bounden their heirs or representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State duty at the rate of rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirits for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumption on payment of duty, then this bond shall be void ; otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Place

Date

If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under section 150, *add—*

Schedule.

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.
1	2	3

D.

FORM OF COASTING PASS—*(see section 156).*

Port of

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry.	Master's name.	Whither bound.	Foreign goods, duty paid.	Warehoused goods, removed in bond.	Country-goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duty of Excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Cleared the day of 18

(Signed) (Officer in charge of Custom-house.)

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

(Signed) (*Name of Master.*)

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. { 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.

[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 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 21 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876.

Preamble. For the purpose of amending the Opium Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1877."

Section substituted for Act XXIII of 1876, s. 1. 2. For the first section of the Opium Act, 1876, the following shall be substituted :—

"1. This Act may be called 'The Opium Act, 1876:'

"It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct;

"and it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf."

Amendment of same Act, s. 4, cl. (*d*). 3. In clause (*d*) of section four of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India."

Amendment of same Act, s. 5, cl. (*d*). 4. In clause (*d*) of section five of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India."

Addition to same Act, s. 8, cl. (*f*); 5. To clause (*f*) of section eight of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely) :—

"and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail;" and

and to s. 10, cl. (*g*). to clause (*g*) of section ten of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely) :—"and the farm of duties."

Amendment of same Act, s. 22. 6. In the penultimate line of section twenty-two of the same Act, for the word "Act" shall be substituted the word "section."

Amendment of same Act, s. 23. 7. To the second paragraph of section twenty-three of the same Act, the words "or his licensee" shall be added.

Repeal of Act VI of 1877. 8. Act No. VI of 1877 (*for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force*) is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present Bill has the following objects: first, to enable the Governor General in Council to bring the Opium Act, 1876, into force in such local areas and at such respective dates as he thinks fit; secondly, to remove doubts as to whether sections 4 and 5 of that Act admitted of the free export and import of opium, when thought desirable; thirdly, to permit and regulate, by rules framed under that Act, section 8, the farm of opium-duties and to facilitate the recovery of their dues by farmers; lastly, to correct a clerical error in section 22 of the same Act.

T. C. HOPE.

CALCUTTA; *The 12th December 1877.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 22 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN ARMS BILL, 1878.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 187 "; and it extends to the whole of British India. Short title. Local extent.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to— Savings.

(*a*) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any vessel and forming part of the ordinary armament or equipment of such vessel, or

(*b*) the manufacture, repair, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

2. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints. Commencement.

3. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act. Repeal of enactments.

4. In this Act and the second schedule hereto annexed, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation-clause.

"Cannon" includes also howitzer, mortar, mitrailleuse and other ordnance :

"Arms" includes also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing the same :

"Ammunition" includes also rockets, guncotton, fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and parts of projectiles and cartridges, and machinery for manufacturing the same, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre :

"License" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license :

"Military stores" in any section of this Act means any military stores to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time extend such section, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time extend such section.

II.—Manufacture, Repair and Sale.

5. No person shall manufacture, repair or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license. Unlicensed manufacture, repair and sale prohibited.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from repairing any arms which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, or from selling any arms or ammunition which he so possesses to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

6. No person shall import or export by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license. Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition; but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such arms or ammunition, until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon. Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India are exported and imported within the meaning of this section.

7. In lieu of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, upon the articles imported by sea and mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, there shall be levied and collected, in every part of British India, upon the same articles the duties specified in the same schedule. Levy of import-duties.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*— Power to prohibit transport.

(*a*) prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

(*b*) cancel any such notification.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section. Transhipment of arms.

9. Any person found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose dangerous to the public peace, may be apprehended without warrant by any other person and detained in custody in order that he may be dealt with according to law. Arrest of persons conveying arms, &c., under suspicious circumstances.

Any person so apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer. Procedure where arrest made by person not a Magistrate or a Police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer under the provisions of this section shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.

IV.—Going armed and possessing Arms, &c.

10. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license. Prohibition of going armed without license.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate or Police-officer.

11. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license. Unlicensed possession of arms, &c.

Nothing in this section shall apply during the three months next following the date on which this Act comes into force to the possession by any person of any arms not being cannon or of any ammunition or military stores in any place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 does not apply at such date.

Any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place within the said period of three months may, and any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place at the expiry of the same period, shall, deposit the same with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

V.—Licenses.

12. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules among other matters— Power to make rules as to licenses.

(*a*) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of such license;

(*b*) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force;

(*c*) direct that the holder of such license shall give notice to an officer of Government of anything done thereunder, or keep a record or account of anything so done and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(*d*) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect the business premises of any person holding a license of the description referred to in section 5 or 6;

(*e*) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any such officer of Government, and

(*f*) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same when called upon by an officer of Government to do so.

Cancelling and suspension of license.

13. Any license granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended—

(*a*) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer or authority deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license;

(*b*) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; or

(*c*) by the Local Government at its discretion by a notification in the official Gazette cancelling or suspending all licenses of that description throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration.

Arms for which license cancelled to be deposited at police-station.

14. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation of a license under section thirteen become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

VI.—Penalties.

For breach of sections 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 14.

15. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely)—

(*a*) manufactures, repairs or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section five;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

(*c*) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section six;

(*d*) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a prohibition issued under section eight;

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section ten;

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section eleven;

(*g*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section eleven or section fourteen;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 8 and 11.

16. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*f*) of section fifteen, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or any officer or servant of a Railway Company or any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section twenty-one, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

For concealing arms, &c.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

For breach of license.

17. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section fifteen or section sixteen, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For knowingly purchasing arms, &c., from unlicensed person.

18. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed to sell the same; or

For selling arms, &c., to person not authorized to possess them.

sells any arms, ammunition or military stores to any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to confiscate.

19. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition and military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the Court or Magistrate passing sentence on such person further to declare the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores to be confiscated.

Power to provide penalty for breach of rule.

20. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that may ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of both.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

Search and seizure by Magistrate.

21. Whenever a Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be

made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, whether covered by a license or not, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, the Magistrate, or by or in the presence of some European officer, civil or military, to be especially empowered by the Local Government.

Seizure and detention by Local Government.

22. The Local Government may at any time seize any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety.

Power to exempt.

23. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification published in the *Gazette of India*—

(*a*) exempt any person by name or office or any class of persons, or withdraw any part of British India, from the operation of any prohibition contained in this Act;

(*b*) cancel any such notification and subject the person or part comprised therein again to the operation of such prohibition.

Power to delegate.

24. The Governor General in Council may from time to time delegate to any Local Government, absolutely or subject to conditions, all or any of the powers conferred by sections eight, twelve and twenty-three to be exercised by such Government within the territories under its administration by notification in its official Gazette.

Sanction required to certain prosecutions under section 25, cl (*f*).

25. Where an offence punishable under section 15, clause (*f*), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district

Searches in the case of offences against section 15, cl. (*f*), how conducted.

26. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 15, clause (*f*), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise.

Notice and limitation of suits.

27. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without giving him not less than one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of action or other proceeding.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1851	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited." Section 11.
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and for other purposes.	The whole.
III of 1872	The Santhál Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866.
IX of 1874	The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.
XV of 1874	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.	So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Duties on arms and military stores imported by sea.

	Rs.	As.
Fire-arms other than pistols, for each ...	50	
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	
Pistols for each	15	
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	
Springs used for fire-arms, for each ...	8	
Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

	Rs.	As.
Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry ...	2	8
Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each ...	1	8
Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each ...	10	
Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8
Airguns, for each	50	
Apparatus for charging airguns, for each	20	
Bullet-moulds, for each	0	4
Punches for making gunwads, for each	0	4

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores has long been felt to be in an unsatisfactory state. In some particulars it has been found defective, and on many points it presents difficulties of construction which might at any time prove embarrassing to the Government or entail hardship on innocent persons.

2. So far back as the year 1870 a Bill was introduced to remedy this state of things; but, owing in part to press of work and in part to other causes, it was allowed to stand over.

3. The present Bill is in the main a consolidation of the existing law, and a re-enactment of it in a simpler form with such improvements in points of detail as the experience of the working of the Arms Act of 1860 has shown to be desirable. On two points only does it propose to introduce changes of any importance.

4. The first of these points is dealt with in section 7, which, taken with the second schedule, imposes duties on the importation by sea of arms and parts of arms, &c. Those duties, it will be observed, are fixed without reference to the value of the articles on which they are imposed, and they are so fixed and are pitched, at what may seem at first sight to be high rates, expressly with a view to check the importation of a cheap class of arms, the importation of which has of late years largely increased.

5. Such arms cannot, from their inferior make, be intended for sporting purposes, and there is reason to suspect that a considerable proportion of them finds its way into the hands of the criminal classes in the interior of the country or of the hostile tribes on our frontiers. It has been found very difficult to prevent the transit of such arms from the seaports into the interior of the country and towards the frontiers when once they are imported, and it is believed that the simplest method of checking their importation, and the method least calculated to interfere with the legitimate trade in arms of a superior class, is to impose an uniform duty of the nature proposed.

6. The other point on which the Bill goes to introduce a material change in the existing law is that of the possession of arms. At present the mere possession of arms is prohibited only in certain provinces, which, to use the language of Act XXXI of 1860, have been "disarmed." Throughout the rest of the country, though no person can go armed or carry arms except under a special exemption or by virtue of a license, the mere possession of arms other than cannon is not restricted.

7. Now there is good reason to believe that this complete absence of restriction in the districts which have not been disarmed has led to the law prohibiting the transport of arms and the export of arms across the frontiers being extensively evaded. As long as all persons indiscriminately may have arms in their possession to any amount they please in the districts which have not been disarmed, it is practically impossible to prevent such arms being passed on to the disarmed districts, to the predatory classes in Native States, and to the hostile tribes on our frontiers.

The only remedy seems to be to place the possession of arms throughout the whole of British India under control, and this it is proposed to do by section 11 of the Bill, which requires all such possession to be under a license.

8. It will, however, be observed that ample safeguards are provided to prevent this prohibition pressing unfairly against respectable persons desiring to possess arms for legitimate purposes. Section 11 allows a period of three months after the Bill becomes law within which the possession of arms in the districts not hitherto disarmed will not be illegal, and during which any person in such districts can apply for a license; section 25 enacts that in these districts no person shall be prosecuted for possessing arms without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District; section 26 imposes special and very stringent conditions on searches for arms; and lastly, under section 23, the Government may exempt any class of persons from the operation of the prohibition altogether.

9. On the whole it may be safely affirmed that, with a system of licenses granted either without charge or on the payment of small fees, and in cases where it is safe so to grant them for reasonably long periods, the Bill will not, as regards the possession of arms, materially affect the position of any persons to whom the right to possess arms can, with a due regard to the public peace and safety, be conceded.

10. It need only be added that section 3 of the Bill maintains in force all exemptions granted under the present law.

E. C. BAYLEY.

CALCUTTA; *The 12th December 1877.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. 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.

[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 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 21 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876.

Preamble. FOR the purpose of amending the Opium Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1877."

Section substituted for Act XXIII of 1876, s. 1. 2. For the first section of the Opium Act, 1876, the following shall be substituted:—

"1. This Act may be called 'The Opium Act, 1876:'

"It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct;

"and it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf."

Amendment of same Act, s. 4, cl. (*d*). 3. In clause (*d*) of section four of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India."

Amendment of same Act, s. 5, cl. (*d*). 4. In clause (*d*) of section five of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India."

Addition to same Act, s. 8, cl. (*f*); 5. To clause (*f*) of section eight of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely):—

"and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail;" and

and to s. 10, cl. (*g*). to clause (*g*) of section ten of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely):—"and the farm of duties."

Amendment of same Act, s. 22. 6. In the penultimate line of section twenty-two of the same Act, for the word "Act" shall be substituted the word "section."

Amendment of same Act, s. 23. 7. To the second paragraph of section twenty-three of the same Act, the words "or his licensee" shall be added.

Repeal of Act VI of 1877. 8. Act No. VI of 1877 (*for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force*) is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present Bill has the following objects: first, to enable the Governor General in Council to bring the Opium Act, 1876, into force in such local areas and at such respective dates as he thinks fit; secondly, to remove doubts as to whether sections 4 and 5 of that Act admitted of the free export and import of opium, when thought desirable; thirdly, to permit and regulate, by rules framed under that Act, section 8, the farm of opium-duties and to facilitate the recovery of their dues by farmers; lastly, to correct a clerical error in section 22 of the same Act.

T. C. HOPE.

CALCUTTA; *The 12th December 1877.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 22 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN ARMS BILL, 1877.

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2. Commencement.
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4. Interpretation-clause.

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5. Unlicensed manufacture, repair and sale prohibited.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

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   Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use.
7. Levy of import-duties.
8. Power to prohibit transport.
   Transhipment of arms.
9. Arrest of persons conveying arms, &c., under suspicious circumstances.
   Procedure where arrest made by person not a Magistrate or a Police-officer.

IV.—Going armed and possessing Arms, &c.

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18. For knowingly purchasing arms, &c., from unlicensed person.
    For selling arms, &c., to person not authorized to possess them.
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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 187 "; and it extends to the whole of British India. Short title. Local extent.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to— Savings.

(*a*) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any vessel and forming part of the ordinary armament or equipment of such vessel, or

(*b*) the manufacture, repair, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

2. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints. Commencement.

3. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act. Repeal of enactments.

4. In this Act and the second schedule hereto annexed, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation-clause.

"Cannon" includes also howitzer, mortar, mitrailleuse and other ordnance :

"Arms" includes also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing the same :

"Ammunition" includes also rockets, guncotton, fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and parts of projectiles and cartridges, and machinery for manufacturing the same, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre :

"License" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license :

"Military stores" in any section of this Act means any military stores to which the Governor

General in Council may from time to time extend such section, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time extend such section.

II.—Manufacture, Repair and Sale.

5. No person shall manufacture, repair or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license. Unlicensed manufacture, repair and sale prohibited.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from repairing any arms which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, or from selling any arms or ammunition which he so possesses to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

6. No person shall import or export by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license. Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition; but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such arms or ammunition, until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon. Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India are exported and imported within the meaning of this section.

7. In lieu of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, upon the articles imported by sea and mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, there shall be levied and collected, in every part of British India, upon the same articles the duties specified in the same schedule. Levy of import-duties.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*—

(*a*) prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and Power to prohibit transport.

(*b*) cancel any such notification.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section. Transhipment of arms.

9. Any person found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose dangerous to the public peace, may be apprehended without warrant by any other person and detained in custody in order that he may be dealt with according to law. Arrest of persons conveying arms, &c., under suspicious circumstances.

Any person so apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer. Procedure where arrest made by person not a Magistrate or a Police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer under the provisions of this section shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.

IV.—Going armed and possessing Arms, &c.

10. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license. Prohibition of going armed without license.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate or Police-officer.

11. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license. Unlicensed possession of arms, &c.

Nothing in this section shall apply during the three months next following the date on which this Act comes into force to the possession by any person of any arms not being cannon or of any ammunition or military stores in any place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 does not apply at such date.

Any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place within the said period of three months may, and any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place at the expiry of the same period, shall, deposit the same with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

V.—Licenses.

12. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules among other matters— Power to make rules as to licenses.

(*a*) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of such license;

(*b*) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force;

(*c*) direct that the holder of such license shall give notice to an officer of Government of anything done thereunder, or keep a record or account of anything so done and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(*d*) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect the business premises of any person holding a license of the description referred to in section 5 or 6;

(*e*) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any such officer of Government, and

(*f*) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same when called upon by an officer of Government to do so.

Cancelling and suspension of license.

13. Any license granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended—

(*a*) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer or authority deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license;

(*b*) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; or

(*c*) by the Local Government at its discretion by a notification in the official Gazette cancelling or suspending all licenses of that description throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration.

Arms for which license cancelled to be deposited at police-station.

14. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation of a license under section thirteen become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

VI.—Penalties.

For breach of sections 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 14.

15. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely)—

(*a*) manufactures, repairs or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section five;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

(*c*) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section six;

(*d*) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a prohibition issued under section eight;

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section ten;

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section eleven;

(*g*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section eleven or section fourteen;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 8 and 11.

16. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*f*) of section fifteen, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or any officer or servant of a Railway Company or any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section twenty-one, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

For concealing arms, &c.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

For breach of license.

17. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section fifteen or section sixteen, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For knowingly purchasing arms, &c., from unlicensed person.

18. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed to sell the same; or sells any arms, ammunition or military stores to any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

For selling arms, &c., to person not authorized to possess them.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to confiscate.

19. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition and military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the Court or Magistrate passing sentence on such person further to declare the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores to be confiscated.

Power to provide penalty for breach of rule.

20. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that may ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of both.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

Search and seizure by Magistrate.

21. Whenever a Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, whether covered by a license or not, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, the Magistrate, or by or in the presence of some European officer, civil or military, to be especially empowered by the Local Government.

Seizure and detention by Local Government.

22. The Local Government may at any time seize any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety.

Power to exempt.

23. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification published in the *Gazette of India*—

(*a*) exempt any person by name or office or any class of persons, or withdraw any part of British India, from the operation of any prohibition contained in this Act;

(*b*) cancel any such notification and subject the person or part comprised therein again to the operation of such prohibition.

Power to delegate.

24. The Governor General in Council may from time to time delegate to any Local Government, absolutely or subject to conditions, all or any of the powers conferred by sections eight, twelve and twenty-three to be exercised by such Government within the territories under its administration by notification in its official Gazette.

Sanction required to certain prosecutions under section 25, cl (*f*).

25. Where an offence punishable under section 15, clause (*f*), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district

Searches in the case of offences against section 15, cl. (*f*), how conducted.

26. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 15, clause (*f*), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise.

Notice and limitation of suits.

27. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without giving him not less than one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of action or other proceeding.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1854	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited." Section 11.
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and for other purposes.	The whole.
III of 1872	The Santhál Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866.
IX of 1874	The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.
XV of 1874	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.	So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Duties on arms and military stores imported by sea.

	Rs.	As.
Fire-arms other than pistols, for each ...	50	
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	
Pistols for each	15	
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	
Springs used for fire-arms, for each ...	8	
Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

	Rs.	As.
Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry ...	2	8
Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each ...	1	8
Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each ...		10
Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8
Airguns, for each		50
Apparatus for charging airguns, for each		20
Bullet-moulds, for each	0	4
Punches for making gunwads, for each	0	4

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores has long been felt to be in an unsatisfactory state. In some particulars it has been found defective, and on many points it presents difficulties of construction which might at any time prove embarrassing to the Government or entail hardship on innocent persons.

2. So far back as the year 1870 a Bill was introduced to remedy this state of things; but, owing in part to press of work and in part to other causes, it was allowed to stand over.

3. The present Bill is in the main a consolidation of the existing law, and a re-enactment of it in a simpler form with such improvements in points of detail as the experience of the working of the Arms Act of 1860 has shown to be desirable. On two points only does it propose to introduce changes of any importance.

4. The first of these points is dealt with in section 7, which, taken with the second schedule, imposes duties on the importation by sea of arms and parts of arms, &c. Those duties, it will be observed, are fixed without reference to the value of the articles on which they are imposed, and they are so fixed and are pitched, at what may seem at first sight to be high rates, expressly with a view to check the importation of a cheap class of arms, the importation of which has of late years largely increased.

5. Such arms cannot, from their inferior make, be intended for sporting purposes, and there is reason to suspect that a considerable proportion of them finds its way into the hands of the criminal classes in the interior of the country or of the hostile tribes on our frontiers. It has been found very difficult to prevent the transit of such arms from the seaports into the interior of the country and towards the frontiers when once they are imported, and it is believed that the simplest method of checking their importation, and the method least calculated to interfere with the legitimate trade in arms of a superior class, is to impose an uniform duty of the nature proposed.

6. The other point on which the Bill goes to introduce a material change in the existing law is that of the possession of arms. At present the mere possession of arms is prohibited only in certain provinces, which, to use the language of Act XXXI of 1860, have been "disarmed." Throughout the rest of the country, though no person can go armed or carry arms except under a special exemption or by virtue of a license, the mere possession of arms other than cannon is not restricted.

7. Now there is good reason to believe that this complete absence of restriction in the districts which have not been disarmed has led to the law prohibiting the transport of arms and the export of arms across the frontiers being extensively evaded. As long as all persons indiscriminately may have arms in their possession to any amount they please in the districts which have not been disarmed, it is practically impossible to prevent such arms being passed on to the disarmed districts, to the predatory classes in Native States, and to the hostile tribes on our frontiers.

The only remedy seems to be to place the possession of arms throughout the whole of British India under control, and this it is proposed to do by section 11 of the Bill, which requires all such possession to be under a license.

8. It will, however, be observed that ample safeguards are provided to prevent this prohibition pressing unfairly against respectable persons desiring to possess arms for legitimate purposes. Section 11 allows a period of three months after the Bill becomes law within which the possession of arms in the districts not hitherto disarmed will not be illegal, and during which any person in such districts can apply for a license; section 25 enacts that in these districts no person shall be prosecuted for possessing arms without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District; section 26 imposes special and very stringent conditions on searches for arms; and lastly, under section 23, the Government may exempt any class of persons from the operation of the prohibition altogether.

9. On the whole it may be safely affirmed that, with a system of licenses granted either without charge or on the payment of small fees, and in cases where it is safe so to grant them for reasonably long periods, the Bill will not, as regards the possession of arms, materially affect the position of any persons to whom the right to possess arms can, with a due regard to the public peace and safety, be conceded.

10. It need only be added that section 3 of the Bill maintains in force all exemptions granted under the present law.

E. C. BAYLEY.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 27th December 1877:—

No. 23 OF 1877.

A Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue available for provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient that persons carrying on trades and dealings in the territories and provinces respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India License Act, 1878."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Commencement.

This Act shall come into force in any of the said territories on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in that behalf.

Repeal of Act VIII of 1877.

2. When this Act comes into force in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Act No. VIII of 1877 (*for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be repealed.

"Collector" defined.

3. In this Act "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

4. Every person who, on or after the first day of April 1878, falls, in any of the said territories, under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in such schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs.

Officer to grant license.

5. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the District in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one district, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

6. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof:

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste and trade or dealing of the licensee:

(*c*) the class and grade to which he belongs:

(*d*) the fee paid for the license:

(*e*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(*f*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

7. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the date of the grant thereof.

Renewal of license.

8. Every person to whom any such license has been granted, and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration of such license, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

9. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1878 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in his district. Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or dealing of each of the persons therein named;

(*b*) the class and grade under which he is charged; and

(*c*) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without any payment.

Collector to determine class under which licensee is to be charged.

10. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

Publication of list and notification.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list as payable by him must be made in the year 1878 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year.

11. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to him a statement in writing signed by such occupier of the names of all persons residing in such house at the date of the notice and of their respective callings.

Collector may require list of persons in any house.

12. Any person mentioned in the list referred to in sections nine and ten and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list.

Petition of objector.

13. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Hearing of petition.

Provided that if, in his judgment, the petitioner is able to shew that the fee which has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual net earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section twelve, be deemed a valid objection.

Provided also that the Collector shall not, in the course of any proceedings under this section, call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

14. Any person dissatisfied with such order may within fifteen days from the date thereof present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.

Appeal from order on petition.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, a copy of his order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case.

15. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

Power to remit fee.

16. A person or firm coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered payment by the firm.

Persons carrying on several trades.

17. If, after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or dealing without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding thrice the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable; and on receipt of such payment the Collector shall grant him a license.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

18. Every person holding a license under this Act shall produce and show such license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.

License to be produced on demand.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce such license except at the instance of the Collector.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

19. Courts of Wards and receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or Receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

21. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade to which they respectively belong and the fees payable by them respectively.

Power to require returns from Municipalities.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

22. When the return mentioned in section 21 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Notice to Municipalities.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the Act under which such Municipality is constituted.

Miscellaneous.

23. All fees and penalties paid or recovered under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

Disposal of fees and penalties.

The amount so credited shall be applied, in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the territories administered by such Local Government, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

24. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

25. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

26. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

Power to exempt and make rules.

(*a*) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act;

(*b*) exempt from the operation of this Act any persons whose respective nett annual earnings are less than such sum as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf;

(*c*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, (3) for determining the mode in which persons belonging to any class shall be distributed into grades, and (4) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

See section 4.

CLASS I.

	Fee payable by licensee. Rs.
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866	First grade 200
Bankers	Second grade 100
Professional money-lenders ...	Third grade 15
Owners of cotton-screws ...	
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods ...	
Hotel-keepers	
Wholesale-dealers ...	
Dealers in precious stones ...	
Sugar Refiners ...	
Indigo Manufacturers ...	

CLASS II.

		Rs.
Cloth-sellers	First grade	75
Metal-vessel-sellers ...	Second grade	50
Fuel-sellers (talwálas) ...	Third grade	25
Chaudhrís	Fourth grade	10
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle		
Contractors (thíkadárs) ...		
Printers and publishers ...		
Manufacturers of lac ...		
Commission-agents ...		
Brokers		
Bill-brokers		
Pawn-brokers		
Money-changers ...		
Dealers in gold and silver lace		
Druggists		
Harness-makers. ...		
Dealers in metals, not being merely artizans ...		

CLASS III.

		Rs.
Artizans, traders, and dealers not above specified	First grade	5
	Second grade	2
	Third grade	1

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently reaffirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 27th December 1877 :—

No. 24 OF 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878," and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

Repeal.

2. On and from such date Act No. VII of 1877 *(to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871)* shall be repealed.

Act XVIII of 1871, Section 3, amended.

3. In section three of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, after the proviso the following shall be inserted, that is to say—

Further rate.

"Every estate situate in a district of which the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, shall be liable, in addition to any rates levied under the foregoing portion of this section, to the payment of such further rate, not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

"Such further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate."

Section 4 of same Act amended.

4. To section four of the same Act the following clause shall be added, that is to say :—

Further rate.

"The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time impose upon any such estate, in addition to any rate imposed under the first clause of this section, a further rate of such amount not exceeding half an anna for each acre as aforesaid as he thinks fit."

Sections 5, 7, and 8 of same Act amended.

5. In sections five, seven, and eight of the same Act, after the word "rate" wherever it occurs, the words "or further rate" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section for section 10 of same Act.

6. For section ten of the same Act, the following section shall be substituted:

"10 (*a*). From such fund the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding the proceeds of the further rates assessed in such year under sections three and four, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories.

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(*b*). The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility.

"Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-tenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four.

"(*c*.) Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (*a*), the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

"(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

"(2.) The maintenance of the Rural Police and District-post;

"(3.) The construction and repair of schoolhouses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

"(4.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four in such district in such year."

Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of same Act amended.

7. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "assignments" the word "allotments" shall be substituted.

In section twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "reassigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

And in section thirteen of the same Act, for the word "assignment" the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

And in section fourteen of the same Act, for the word "amount" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government; that the periodical occurrence of famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA, *The 27th December 1877.*

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 27th December 1877 :—

No. 25 OF 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for Provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878;" and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

Act XVII of 1871, section 3, amended.

2. In section three of the Oudh Local Rates Act (No. XVII of 1871), for the word "one" the word "two" shall be substituted.

New section substituted for section 10 of the same Act.

3. For section ten of the said Act the following shall be substituted :—

"10 (*a*). From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding four-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such year under this Act, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories:

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(*b*.) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time allot from the said fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

"(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

"(2.) The construction and repair of schoolhouses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

"(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works and undertakings of public utility, likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than five-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

Sections 11 and 12 of the same Act amended.

4. In sections eleven and twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment," in each of the places in which it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

Section 13 of the same Act amended.

5. In section thirteen of the same Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 27th December 1877 :—

No. 26 OF 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878;"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

Act XX of 1871 in part repealed.

2. On and from such date the following portions of the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, shall be repealed, that is to say—

(*a*). in section three, the words and figures following, namely, "shall be computed as from the first day of April 1871 and :"

(*b*). in section four, the illustration.

Act XX of 1871, section 3, amended.

3. In section three of the said Act, for the word "six" the word "eight" shall be substituted.

New section substituted for section 6 of the same.

4. For section six of the said Act the following shall be substituted :—

"6. (*a*). From the sums so credited, the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories :

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(*b*). Subject to such appropriation, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from the said sums such amount as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

"(1). The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication ;

"(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships ;

"(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells, and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the planting and preservation of trees, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not in the aggregate be less than three-fourths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

Sections 7, 8, and 9 of same Act amended.

5. In sections seven, eight and nine of the same Act, for the words "assignment" and "assignments" wherever they occur, the words "allotment" and "allotments" shall be respectively substituted ; and in section eight of the same Act, for the word "re-assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

Section 10 of the same amended.

6. In section ten of the said Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 27th December 1877 :—

No. 27 OF 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes ; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the levy of additional rates on land to be applied to local purposes ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878."

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

Additional rate on estates.

2. Every estate shall be liable, in addition to the rates and cesses payable under any settlement for the time being in force, to the payment of such further rate not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

"Annual value" means

(1). in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate ;

(2). in cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision, or an assessment at full rates were to be made, would be assessable as land-revenue on the estate.

Recovery of rates.

3. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

Rates to be carried to general fund.

4. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

Appropriation for relief and prevention of famine.

5. From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in the said territories for the relief and prevention of famine :

Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended on the same objects in any part of British India.

Subject to such appropriation, any portion of the fund may be applied by the Chief Commissioner to such local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as he thinks fit.

Supplementary powers of Chief Commissioner.

6. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the Local Gazette from time to time—

(*a*) determine by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid ;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement ;

(*c*) exempt any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act ;

(*d*) direct fresh measurements of estates liable to pay rates under this Act, and vary the assessments accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877. | Register No. 53.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th August 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on Thursday, the 16th August 1877, to visit the Madras Presidency, travelling *viâ* Jubbulpore and Poona.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India, *in the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1877. { Register No. 53.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1580.

Simla, the 16th August 1877.

THE Governor General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., to be President of the said Council with effect from the 17th instant, during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure any law or regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67. And the Governor General is authorized by this order made for that purpose alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

EXTRAORDINARY.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP, MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE.

THE subjoined papers describing—

(i) administrative arrangements adopted, after conference between the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras, for meeting the increased pressure of famine in the Madras Presidency ;

(ii) the views of the Government of India regarding the collection of public subscriptions, and their expenditure by means of private organizations on the relief of distress outside the compass of Government operations,

together with a Minute recorded by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 12th August, are published for general information.

By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India..

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
3rd September 1877.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 2232, dated Fort St. George, 31st August 1877.

From—*The* Honorable D. F. CARMICHAEL, *Chief Secy. to Govt., Madras,*

To—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

HIS GRACE the Governor having had the advantage of a conference with His Excellency the Viceroy respecting the control of future famine operations in this Presidency, I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, the steps which the Madras Government has decided to take, and the respects in which His Grace the Governor in Council desires the assistance of His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

2. In the first place His Grace the Governor has resolved to frame a rule under Section 28 of the " Indian Councils' Act," providing that all famine questions coming

before the Government of Madras shall be laid before His Grace the Governor, and disposed of by him. Orders issued under this rule will thus have the force of orders of the Governor in Council.

3. Next, it has been decided that to His Grace the Governor shall be attached a high officer, possessing the confidence of the Government of India, who shall be a Personal Assistant to the Governor in famine management.

4. The Chief Engineers in all Departments, the Collectors of Districts, and other controlling officers engaged in famine management will be instructed to address, for the future, all their references and reports to Government on famine matters (including relief works) to the Additional Secretary in the Revenue Department direct, and not through the Board of Revenue. Such reports, and the orders passed by Government thereon, will be communicated in the ordinary course to the Board, in order that the Board may be kept fully informed of all that passes, and that its Members may be competent to advise the Government whenever their aid may be asked. If the work thus thrown on the Secretariat should prove excessive, His Excellency the Viceroy will, the Governor understands, be willing to sanction an Additional Under Secretary or other requisite staff in the Government Famine Department.

5. His Grace the Governor proposes that Members of the Board should be deputed, as heretofore, to visit the distressed districts, inspect relief operations, and report to Government the manner in which orders are being carried out.

6. His Grace the Governor was glad to find that His Excellency the Viceroy is in accord with himself as to the main principles which ought to guide the famine policy of Government. But it seems advisable that these principles should be briefly recapitulated here. They are—

I. *Grain-supply.*—That, as was decided by the Government of India at Delhi in January last, this Government should abstain from importing grain on its own account and from any measure which might interfere with the activity of private trade. As the proposal to supply seed-grain to ryots might be held to traverse this general rule, it was noted at the conference that the Government of Madras would be free to buy a supply of such seed-grain if His Grace found such an arrangement better than advancing to ryots money for the purchase of seed.

II. *Public Works.*—A large scheme of useful public works under departmental supervision should be the backbone of the relief system; all other forms of relief being subsidiary to the main scheme, and all relief-works of any magnitude being directed and controlled by agency belonging to the Public Works Department.

Large works under professional agency should not be limited (as has under standing orders been hitherto the case) to works which are deemed directly remunerative, nor even to works which may probably be finished during the continuance of the famine. The Governments of India and Madras will be prepared to accept a proportion of unremunerative and unfinished public works at the end of the famine.

III. *Gratuitous Relief.*—All gratuitous relief should be, as far as possible, temporary, and subsidiary to the main object of getting the distressed people on to the works, or back to their homes and ordinary occupations. It will be necessary to maintain relief-camps in order to receive and support the starving, the helpless wanderers and infirm persons, with a view of getting them into condition to labor. But the ultimate object of these relief-camps, as receiving places only, for people hereafter to be drafted to works, or to their homes, should ever be kept in view.

Secondly.—Village relief, other than casual relief to famine-stricken travellers, should be confined to resident villagers who are house-ridden, or otherwise unfitted for, or incapable of, labor.

7. In order to give effect to these principles, His Grace the Governor desires a very considerable temporary addition

(*a*) to the Engineering staff of the Presidency,

(*b*) to the European staff for the supervision of gratuitous relief.

His Grace the Governor would ask the Viceroy to lend him from other parts of India

(*a*) ten 1st or 2nd Grade Executive Engineers, ten 3rd or 4th Grade Executive Engineers, twenty Assistant Engineers of not less than one year's standing, twenty Upper Subordinates of the higher class;

(*b*) one hundred active young European officers belonging to one or other of the following classes:—

Staff Corps, Artillery, or other Military Officers not more than thirty-five years of age.
Assistant, or Acting Assistant Superintendents of Police.
European Inspectors of Police of the better class.
Assistants in the Forest Department of not less than eighteen months' service.
Assistants from the Engineering Department of the Railways.

The extra allowances to be granted to these officers will be governed by the rules already in force regarding officers deputed for famine duty from other Presidencies.

8. For the due control and direction of relief-works, it will be necessary that the two Chief Engineers now serving under this Government should from time to time be deputed into the interior. And His Grace learns that the Government of India is willing to sanction a third (temporary) Chief Engineer, in the event of such an additional officer being wanted. If His Grace finds it necessary to establish temporarily additional District Engineerships on the footing of Superintending Engineership in Bengal, he understands that such temporary appointments will, within moderate limits, be sanctioned.

No. 775, Governor-General's Camp, Madras, the 31st August 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., C.S.I., *Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.*

To—*The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.*

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2232 of to-day's date, describing the measures which the Government of Madras, in pursuance of the conclusions arrived at in the conference held yesterday between the Viceroy and the Governor, proposes to adopt in order to secure promptitude of action and unity of control in famine administration, now that a second failure of the rains has greatly aggravated the pressure of distress throughout the Madras Presidency.

2. The Viceroy is greatly pleased to find that the Government of Madras has decided that the Famine Department shall be under the immediate guidance and control of the Governor; and that some shortening of the administrative chain has been found possible. The Viceroy believes that much benefit to the afflicted populations, in whose behalf His Grace has done so much, as well as great financial advantage to the public treasury, cannot fail to result from the increased efficiency of action and the improved unity of control, which will be secured by the arrangements now made.

3. The Viceroy and Governor-General highly appreciates the motives which, in recognition of the great imperial interests concerned, have induced the Governor of Madras to associate with his personal administration, in the manner indicated in paragraph 3 of your letter, the services of an officer possessing the special confidence of the Government of India. I am however to point out that it is essential to the efficiency of this arrangement, that all famine papers and questions submitted to the Government shall pass through the hands of the Personal Assistant, as was settled at the conference above referred to. It is of course by no means suggested, nor is it at all desirable, that any obstacle should be placed in the way of the personal relations of the Secretariat with, and access to, the Governor of Madras. But it is absolutely necessary that the Personal Assistant to the Governor, accredited as he is by the Government of India, should have full opportunity of stating his views to the Governor at the proper time.

4. The Viceroy and Governor-General, in accordance with the proposal formulated in your letter, and after due consultation with the Duke of Buckingham, is hereby pleased to attach temporarily to the Government of Madras, in the capacity of

Personal Assistant to His Grace in famine matters, the Honorable Major-General Kennedy, R.E., who possesses the full confidence of the Government of India.

5. It is a source of much satisfaction to the Viceroy and Governor-General that the recent conference between himself and the Governor of Madras has established complete accordance in their views as regards the general principles of famine management, and the special measures best fitted for the application of those principles to the pressing difficulties, which now call for prompt and decisive action. I am to take this opportunity of forwarding a Minute (already communicated privately to His Grace), which was recorded by the Viceroy prior to his departure from Simla. This Minute will now be circulated to Local Governments for their guidance in the administration of famine relief.

6. With reference to the clause in paragraph 6 of your letter, which touches on the possibility that seed-grain may have to be bought by Government, for distribution to ryots,—the Viceroy understands that, in those rare and special cases, where such purchases may be necessary, they will be made in the local markets, and that seed-grain will not be imported by Government from a distance.

7. His Excellency the Viceroy fully appreciates the importance of not detaining the people from their customary home-avocations, whenever the revival of agriculture shall have enabled them to resume those avocations, without further dependence on State aid. But with reference to clause iii of your sixth paragraph, I am instructed to point out that, until matters improve, and people can really support themselves by labour or from credit in their villages, it is most inexpedient that they should be sent back to their homes, to live there on gratuitous relief;—when they might be earning wages on large works, which would permanently benefit their country, or when if incapable of labour they might be better kept in in relief camps. Village relief in the shape of a money dole, or in any other form, should be granted only to those who are both incapable of work and without other adequate means of support. The Viceroy would be glad that this point should be made quite clear in any orders which the Governor in Council may now issue to local officers.

8. The Viceroy presumes that the standing orders, cited as requiring that large public works should be remunerative, are the instructions issued regarding the selection of reproductive irrigation works in ordinary times. During the present famine this requirement, so absolutely necessary in ordinary years, has been relaxed in the Bombay Presidency, with the concurrence of the Supreme Government.

9. Steps are being taken to procure from other parts of India the additional engineering and other European assistance indicated in your seventh paragraph, as required by the Government of Madras. And it is hoped that the officers selected for Famine duty will shortly report themselves at Gooty or at Madras. The additional temporary appointments, described in your fourth and eighth paragraphs, can be made by His Grace the Governor, as soon as they are necessary, in anticipation of formal sanction, for which application, with full particulars of salary and allowances, should be made in each case.

10. In conclusion, I am to express the hope of His Excellency the Viceroy that the arrangements now determined on will greatly facilitate the attainment of the objects with which His Excellency undertook his journey to Southern India. He trusts that they will strengthen the hands of the Madras Government; that they will secure full agreement on principles between the two Governments; and that they will combine, with the efficient relief of the afflicted population, that economy which is imperatively demanded by the financial interests of the Empire.

NOTIFICATION.

IN pursuance of the arrangement described in the foregoing correspondence, the Viceroy is pleased to appoint the Honorable Major-General M. K. KENNEDY, R.E., to be Personal Assistant to His Grace the Governor of Madras, in famine matters, as a temporary arrangement.

By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

1. THE summer rains of June and July have now failed, more or less, over many of the districts in Southern India where the rain-fall of 1876 was lamentably deficient. The severity of the situation is increased by the scantiness of the rain-fall in Western and Northern India during the past six weeks. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the probable effect of these unanticipated circumstances on the condition of the people and the prospects of the Government. In so doing, I will endeavour to indicate my general views as to some of the measures required to prepare for a second year of famine, if unhappily so terrible a calamity should overtake any large tract of Southern India.

2. The time has not come for the Government of India to review the famine operations of the year 1876-77; for the famine is still almost at its worst. But a short notice of the failure of last year's harvests, of the misfortunes thereby caused, and of the relief operations undertaken, is necessary to a proper understanding of the extreme gravity of the present situation.

3. The summer rains (south-west monsoon) of 1876 were extremely scanty over tracts belonging to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to the State of Hyderabad, and to the Province of Mysore. Over these tracts, which contain a population of about twenty-six millions, the summer rains yield the main rain-fall of the year; they fill the irrigation tanks, and on them depends the safety of the main food-crops. In the above-mentioned districts, therefore, the chief food-crops of 1876 failed by reason of the shortness of the summer rains. But in the rest of the Madras country the main rain-fall comes with the October rains (north-east monsoon); these rains were also very deficient, and so the irrigation tanks of the Madras districts remained dry, and the chief food-crops failed. The fate of the Madras crops was thus partially in doubt until the middle of November.

4. The failure of the crops of a single year might not have caused a famine if it had been confined to only one province, or to a few districts; for intercommunication, by railway and by road, is easy and cheap all over Southern India, and the surplus of one province would have supplied the deficiency of another. But last year the area of failure was so vast that famine prices were inevitable; and by the month of December 1876, food-grains in the markets of Southern India were three times as dear as in ordinary years. The calamity pressed with special weight on some of the stricken districts (notably Bellary, Sholapore, parts of the Carnatic, and of Mysore), because the crops of one, or even two, preceding years, had been short. In such districts food-stocks were lower than usual, and the people had less money to buy food brought from a distance. In Bengal, Burma, Central, and Northern India, the crops were happily good; food-stocks were large; and there was plenty of grain to supply the stricken districts, if it could be carried thither, and if the people could afford to pay for it.

5. The policy of the Government of India, as declared after previous famines, was to give all possible facilities for the transport of grain to distressed districts; to abstain from interference with the grain-trade, so long as that trade was active; to give relief wages to the destitute who would labor on useful public works; to relieve gratuitously, under trustworthy supervision, the helpless poor, when the pressure of famine became extreme; and to avert death from starvation by the employment of all means practically open to the resources of the State and the exertions of its officers; but to discharge this duty at the lowest cost compatible with the preservation of human life from wholesale destruction. In the autumn of 1876, no general instructions were issued by the Government of India for the management of serious and widespread famine; nor until November was it certain, from the reports received by the Supreme Government, that positive famine was impending in the Madras districts.

6. From the month of September 1876 a large importation of grain from Northern India and Bengal into the distressed tracts began; and this traffic rapidly increased till, in the month of December, grain was landed by sea at Madras; and was also consigned by railway, from the west, through Raichore (the westernmost limit of the Madras Railway), in much larger quantities than the railways could distribute, to the districts of the Madras Presidency, and of the Mysore Province. From December up to the present time of writing, private traders have kept consigning,

month by month, into the interior of the famine districts more grain than the railways from Madras, Beypore, Negapatam, and Raichore, have been able to carry. This grain has come from Bengal, Burma, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and Scinde. Government has done much to facilitate the traffic; and on one occasion only have Government operations interfered with private trade, namely, when 30,000 tons of grain were bought by the Madras Government at the beginning of the famine, and were carried into the interior of the country. To this extent the railway and cart power of the country was temporarily occupied by Government to the exclusion of private trade. These proceedings of the Madras Government were disapproved by the Government of India. Prices have been very dear; but from nowhere, until the 23rd of July, have we received reports that food cannot be had in the bazaars by those who can afford to pay for it. In some of the worst districts the imported food has sufficed for the needs of about one-third of the total population. The remaining two-thirds in such districts, and a much larger proportion in the less severely afflicted tracts, have subsisted on old stocks and on the yield of the petty crops that have been harvested even during this year of famine. The importation of grain by railway into the interior has not yet exceeded an average of about

2,200 tons a day into the interior of Madras and Mysore;
1,000 tons a day into the interior of the Bombay Presidency.

These figures do not include the large quantities of grain distributed into the interior, by road or canal, from the port of Madras, and from the lesser ports on the Coromandel, Malabar, and Southern Mahratta coasts. There are in Central and Northern India and in Bengal large stocks of food ready to go forward to the famine districts as soon as the railways can carry them.

7. At the outset of the famine operations there was general failure to employ the destitute poor on properly managed and useful public works. During November and December hundreds of thousands of people sought, and obtained, relief wages on works which were not of the highest utility, and on which there was no adequate professional supervision. For this result I fear that the orders of the Government of India, enjoining the employment of the people on petty works near their homes, were in some degree responsible. In the Government despatch, conveying instructions for Sir Richard Temple's mission to the famine country, it was mentioned that small and well-supervised local relief works might properly be opened at the beginning of a period of distress, so long as there was doubt regarding the extent of scarcity; but that when measures of relief on a large scale became clearly necessary, great public works of a permanently useful type should be opened for the employment of relief laborers. The experience of the present famine—the friction, distress, and loss, caused by the transfer of laborers from small to large works, during February, in the Bombay Presidency—and the difficulty of moving to large useful works any considerable proportion of the relief laborers in Madras—has since convinced me of the impolicy of opening petty local relief works during the early stages of a scarcity. The orders directing the opening of small local works were modified in December, and it was subsequently laid down that relief laborers should be employed, to the utmost extent possible, on large useful works under the direction of competent Engineers. Meanwhile, before those orders had reached the local officers,

1,050,000 persons in the Madras Districts,
266,000 „ „ Bombay „

were, in the beginning of January, receiving relief wages for labor that was generally inadequate on works that were often of little value.

8. During the month of January the manner of employing relief laborers changed greatly for the better in the Bombay districts, where the Local Government utilised to the full its staff of Engineers, and possessed a number of excellent irrigation schemes and other projects. During the same month Sir Richard Temple was deputed by the Government of India to visit the famine districts, and to confer with the Local Governments and their officers as to the best means of enforcing economy and system in relief operations. The admirable services rendered by Sir Richard Temple have already been acknowledged by the Government of India. It was found that vast numbers were in receipt of relief, who, for a time at any rate, could support themselves. The relief wage rate was lowered, the number of petty relief works was

reduced, and the supervision of relief labor was increased. In consequence of these measures, the numbers of people on the relief works were, at the end of April,

In Madras Districts .. .. 716,000 persons.
In Mysore „ .. .. 62,000 „

In Bombay, at the same time, the numbers had risen to 287,000. In Madras, 11 per cent. of these laborers were employed on useful works under professional supervision. In Bombay, 90 per cent. were so employed. In Mysore, 47 per cent. were on useful public works: but in Mysore the numbers on relief works were, in a way that has not been explained, reduced as the pressure of the famine increased; and large sums are now being spent on infructuous alms instead of being devoted to improving by relief labor the many irrigation works of the Province.

9. It is not supposed that the relief works managed by Revenue officers are absolutely useless, or are wholly unsupervised; but I fear that much of the road-work done under Revenue officers can be of no lasting value, while its cost is from twice to twenty times the ordinary rates: whereas, on the other hand, the irrigation and railway works, executed under professional supervision, will be of permanent good in improving the country, and averting future famines; while some of these works (so far as imperfect information has reached the Government of India) are being executed at only from 20 to 50 per cent. above ordinary rates. At the present time of writing, the proportion of relief laborers employed under professional supervision on large works in Madras has risen, by the latest returns, to about 21 per cent. on the total number of work-people.

10. Gratuitous relief on a large scale began early in the present famine. By the end of December there were in receipt of gratuitous relief

110,000 persons in the Madras Districts.
3,000 „ „ Bombay „
30,000 „ „ Mysore „

These numbers were somewhat reduced in January and February; but since the end of February they have increased enormously, and have risen by the end of July to

839,000 in the Madras Districts.
160,000 „ Bombay „
151,000 „ Mysore „

In Mysore, the number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief is more than three times higher than the number of the relief laborers; and it appears that in this Province relief works have not been properly managed. The persons on gratuitous relief in Madras and Bombay belong to three categories, thus—

	Children of laborers on the relief works.	Persons fed at relief-houses and relief-camps.	Persons relieved at their homes through village agencies.
Madras (according to the latest detailed return for the beginning of July)	149,000	207,000	218,000
Bombay	93,000	66,000	

The Mysore returns do not distinguish the several classes of charitable relief. So long as relief wages are kept at subsistence rates, the small allowance of 3 Pies ($\frac{3}{8}$ of a penny) per diem must be continued to the infant children of relief laborers. The inmates of relief-camps and the daily recipients of food at relief-houses are ordinarily fit subjects for charity, provided that able-bodied people are drafted to relief-works as soon as they are strong enough to labor. Relief through village agencies may become unavoidable where famine presses severely; but its administration must be very carefully supervised, in order that the needy may be really relieved, and that there may be as little fraud as possible. In Bombay the numbers so relieved in each district vary according to the pressure of distress and the numbers on the relief-works. But the figures for Madras lead to a belief that different systems are pursued in different districts: for instance, in Kurnool, where severe distress afflicted the whole district, only 5,519 persons were receiving village relief at the beginning of July; whereas in Salem, a part only of which district was severely distressed, 88,020 persons were on village relief.

11. In regard to the main object of relief operations, viz., the saving of human life, much, but not complete, success has been attained. In some tracts relief

operations began too late; at centres of population, like Madras and Bangalore, and on some of the roads leading to such centres, starvation deaths have occurred; the death-rate from cholera, dysentery, and such like diseases has greatly increased over large areas. But, on the whole, the worst evils of famine have, so far, been successfully averted over the vast tracts visited by failure of crops. According to the standard of mortality during the Orissa famine, from three to five millions of people must have died of famine in Southern India during the year 1877 if the guaranteed railways had not existed, and if Government had incurred no outlay on relief operations. Nothing of this sort has occurred; and on this result the Governments, and the local officers, who have exerted themselves admirably, deserve the acknowledgments of the Government of India. I fear, however, it may hereafter be found that over large tracts relief operations were, for considerable periods, conducted without sufficient system, and without due regard to economy.

12. Regarding what is past I have been obliged to say this much, because it is only after a consideration of the past that we can frame improved plans for the future. During the spring and early summer of 1877 it was hoped that the season might be favorable; that spring showers might bring forward some small extent of early food crop in June; that bountiful summer rains (south-west monsoon) would enable the people to secure a large food harvest during August and September; and that favorable October rains (north-east monsoon) would fill the irrigation tanks, and restore plenty to the districts of the Madras Presidency. The October rains are not yet due; but our spring and summer hopes have been disappointed. Had they been fulfilled there would have been no present need for special aid from the Government of India; some millions sterling would have been spent, there would have been some waste, but in the main the great object of all this expenditure would have been obtained; the difficulty would have been over, and the Government of India would, at the proper time, have placed on record for future guidance the lessons taught by the famine of 1877.

13. But, so far as the season has gone, our hopes have not been fulfilled; the spring showers came not; the summer rains have, until the last week of July, been very scanty and irregular; the main food crops of part of the black soil country in the Deccan are still in great jeopardy; it is feared that the unirrigated food crops of Madras and Mysore must be lost, unless the good rain of the past week continues during August; the local officers report that already an unascertained, but large, proportion of these crops are dried up; the irrigation tanks of the Mysore country are still dry; and no fresh food crops can be reaped on any large scale in Southern India before December next. If there are favorable rains in August and September, and if the October rainfall (north-east monsoon) is full, then plenty may, perhaps, be restored by January 1878, though the people will feel the effects of the famine for some years to come. But, even under the most favorable circumstances, the pressure of famine in many districts of Madras and Mysore cannot abate greatly before January 1878; at the best the tension in Bombay may lessen in September, and may cease altogether in December. But, unless the rainfall of August and September is unusually heavy, there must be another year of famine in parts of Bombay, of the Deccan, and over a great part of Mysore; for in none* of these tracts can a heavy downpour be expected in October. A great part of Bellary and Kurnool also, where the October rains are scanty, must suffer another famine, if the summer rains are not plentiful during August and September; while, if the October rains, the main rainfall of the Madras littoral, should be scanty, there must be another year of famine over a great part of the Madras Presidency.

*The rainfall statistics for parts of Southern India are not very complete. So far as they go the meteorological returns give—

	Average rainfall in inches during the months of		
	June to September.	October to December.	The whole year.
Poona	22½	6	31
Belgaum	36½	5	47½
Secunderabad ..	20¾	3	30
Bellary	11½	3	17
Bangalore ..	19	7¾	34½
Mean of eight districts in Mysore.	17	8	..
Madras City ..	15	29	48½
Salem	17	8¼	34¾
Coimbatore	6	8½	21
Negapatam	9	24¼	35½
Trichinopoly ..	12½	11½	29½
Madura	15	14¼	26

It seems, therefore, that in the Deccan and in the Ceded Districts of Madras the summer rainfall (south-west monsoon) is the mainstay of the crops; that in Mysore the heavy rain which fills the tanks and saturates the soil comes with the summer monsoon, but that the October (north-east) monsoon also gives a considerable rainfall, especially in the south of the Province; and that in the districts of the Madras littoral the October monsoon yields the main rainfall of the year.

Though the north-east monsoon may be merely the rebound of the rain-clouds which travel up the Bay of Bengal with the south-west winds still we need not fear that scanty summer rains in Madras must necessarily be followed by equally scanty October rains; for the cloud currents which have this year shed plentiful summer rains over Burma and Bengal may return with the north-east winds to water the Madras littoral.

14. Thus, the present situation in Southern India is that, at the end of a season of famine, one of the great food crops of the present season is everywhere in jeopardy, and in some parts is almost irretrievably lost. Prices of food over the famine country are higher than ever—four or five times the ordinary rate: 2,500,000 people are being directly supported by State charity, of whom barely 450,000 are performing work that will have useful results. The present pressure of famine, and the present rate of expenditure (considerably above half a million sterling per month) cannot, at the best, be greatly lessened before December next; whereas, if the season turns out unfavorably in any part of the famine country, that tract, with its stocks already depleted, must suffer from a second year of famine more severe and more difficult than the year through which it is now passing.

15. The position in Southern India, grievous as it is, becomes much aggravated by the fact that the summer rains have hitherto been extremely scanty in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Vast areas of these Provinces are protected by irrigation; the surplus food in stock from the bounteous harvests of the last few years is said, in the Punjab at any rate, to be very great; the autumn crop in these Provinces has not yet been lost; and the seed-time of the main food crop has yet to come. There is no present ground for fearing actual famine in Northern India, although I fear there may be serious scarcity and suffering in some districts; but the surplus food available for export thence to the famine country will be greatly reduced. In Bengal, Burma, and Central India there is, according to present prospects, no reason to anticipate that the winter crops will not be full ones. But the main crops of Bengal and Burma can hardly be estimated before October, at earliest.

16. The prospect in Southern India, more especially in Madras and Mysore, is, therefore, as serious as it could possibly be. If a second famine has to be encountered over this large portion of the Empire, the duty of saving the lives of the people, and of utilising to the utmost the vast expenditure which must be incurred, will impose on both the Supreme and Local Governments as arduous and gigantic a task as any Government could be called upon to undertake. Before entering on this task it may be well to state shortly what are, in my opinion, the main principles which Government should follow on an occasion of this kind. Many of these principles were laid down by the Government of India in its instructions to Sir Richard Temple, but I think it desirable to repeat them.

17. In the first place, the Government of India, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and of the people of India and England, are resolved to avert death from starvation by the employment of all means practically open to the resources of the State, and to the exertions of its officers. Thus far, there can be no room for doubt or difference of opinion.

18. When harvests fail in an Indian province, considerable old stocks of food are held back from sale. Markets have, therefore, to be supplied with grain imported from a distance. I consider that, except under most peculiar and exceptional circumstances, the function of supplying the demand for imported grain can be best, and, indeed, alone, discharged by private trade; and that private trade should be left to do its work in this respect with as little interference from Government as practicable. The Government and its officers should, however, give all possible information, and should give, where necessary, additional facilities, to private trade. Early and correct information as to prices and means of carriage should be published. The carrying power of railways and canals, leading into the famine tracts, should be reinforced; tolls and other restraints on free intercommunication should be removed; roads into the interior should be improved and kept in order; rates of railway or other carriage might be reduced; and, in cases of extreme necessity, temporary railways, or tramways, might be laid from main railway lines into populous tracts, whereto means of communication failed, or were insufficient. These will, indeed, be the most useful

of all works, if we have to meet another year of famine. Grain required by Government for alms to the helpless poor, or for laborers on relief works, or for any tract where supplies were deficient, should be obtained through the trade, at or near the local markets, and should not be imported from a distance by Government itself. Experience has shown that Government operations in the grain market disorganise and paralyse private trade, to an extent out of all proportion to the operations themselves. Moreover, where the carrying power of a country by rail, canal, or cart, is limited, and is fully utilised, Government grain importations must necessarily displace a corresponding quantity of privately imported grain. My view, therefore, is that, under no circumstances, which are likely to occur, ought the Government itself to engage in the business of importing grain. Free and abundant private trade cannot co-exist with Government importation. Absolute non-interference with the operations of private commercial enterprize must be the foundation of our present famine policy. Trade towards the famine country from Bengal and Northern and Central India is at present active; and there is every reason to believe that the Indian sources of supply are still considerable. But even if these should fail, the interference of the Government would be a ruinous error. It could only have the effect of decreasing the total amount of food available, and thus aggravating the catastrophe. I am confident that more food, whether from abroad or elsewhere, will reach Madras, if we leave private enterprize to itself, than if we paralyse it by Government competition. These remarks refer to the famine we are now dealing with. I do not, of course, intend to assert that famines cannot occur, in which Government interference for the importation of food may not be absolutely necessary. Indeed, the Orissa famine was one of those cases.

19. Before scarcity of food deepens into famine, there is a large, and increasing, section of the population who are out of work, and have no means of buying food at dear rates. It is the policy of Government to employ such people on relief-works; and my view is, that relief employment, at a subsistence rate of wage, should be provided on large, fully supervised, works, which will be of permanent benefit to the country. The advantage of large works of this kind over petty local works is twofold—*firstly*, the obligation to do a full day's work, at a low rate of wage, and to go some distance to work, keeps from seeking relief people who can support themselves otherwise; and, *secondly*, the money expended on such works bequeaths permanent benefits to the country.

20. On this point, the following passages from Sir Richard Temple's report of his recent mission to the distressed tracts of Southern India are very valuable. When discussing the lessons to be deduced from Indian famine experience, he writes—

"It seems to me that from these events we forcibly and positively learn—

to determine beforehand, as soon as any forecast of the coming distress can be made, the large public works upon which relief labor can be employed, and upon which task-work can be exacted, or piece-work established, under professional supervision;

to notify generally, and to intimate to all concerned, especially to the civil officers, the particular public works to which the relief laborers in each distressed district are to be drafted;

to organise an engineering staff in readiness for undertaking vigorously these particular public works when the time for active operation shall arrive, and to prepare for devoting to this purpose all the professional establishments which can be obtained;

to prohibit absolutely, in the beginning of the distress, the opening of petty works under civil officers, or non-professional establishments, among the villages close to the homes of the people;

to refuse relief to strong able-bodied persons of both sexes in any form, save employment on the large public works;

to allow petty village works to be opened only when severe and widespread distress has declared itself at a comparatively advanced stage in any district, or part of a district, and even then to reject all, save those who cannot reasonably be expected to proceed to the large public works,—in short to reserve these petty works for the weakly, the sickly, the advanced in life, and for those who have any just claim for indulgence;

to keep the wages on relief-works at the lowest rate compatible with the health of the laborers; this being necessary, not only in the interests of economy, but also to prevent demoralization of the people."

The foregoing extracts clearly define those principles which seem to me the right ones for the organization of famine relief-works.

21. At the beginning of a famine there are some, and before the end of a famine there will be many, people who, from physical infirmity, or from social custom, or from some other reason, are unable to earn wages on relief-works, and who have no means of buying food. For persons of this class the State must, when the sources of private benevolence are dry, provide gratuitous relief, if it undertakes to provide for them at all; an undertaking which, if it assumes wide dimensions, must impose upon the State operations of peculiar difficulty and delicacy. For it is the inevitable tendency of all gratuitous relief afforded by the State, if it be not supervised and restricted with the most scrupulous exactitude, to intrude injuriously on the field of relief labor, and thus demoralize large masses of the population. Such relief may be given in the shape of grants-in-aid of private charity; in the shape of cooked or uncooked food, distributed at relief centres, at camps, or poor-houses, where the recipients of relief are housed and cared for; or (if complete means of supervision exist), in the shape of money alms distributed to paupers at their homes through village agencies. One or other, often more than one, of these forms of gratuitous relief must, sooner or later, be dispensed in every famine tract. At large centres of population relief camps are useful; for the inmates are prevented from wandering about the streets, and starving for want of miscellaneous alms. On great roads and lines of traffic out-door relief centres are more suitable. Where a good indigenous village agency exists, it is advisable to register and relieve, at an early stage of a famine, the helpless paupers in their villages, so that they may be prevented from starving at home, or from wandering forth in quest of charity. But in whatever shape gratuitous relief be given, the ordinary district organization must be greatly strengthened to secure its due and honest administration. No other form of famine relief is more open to abuse and malversation. Every rupee spent in providing effective, trustworthy supervision is saved over and over again, not only in preventing wasteful and unnecessary expenditure, but in securing that the relief given reaches the classes and persons for whom it is intended, without being turned aside into the pockets of people who can do without State aid.

22. The principles and the policy described in the four preceding paragraphs should, in my judgment, guide the operations of Government, not only at the beginning of a famine, but throughout its continuance. Disregard of these principles must, assuredly, and indefinitely, aggravate the serious financial difficulties in which even a well-conducted campaign against a great famine involves the Government. If we have departed from these principles in parts of the famine-stricken country, then we should now strain every nerve to return to them as speedily as possible. Famine relief expenditure must, I fear, continue on a very large scale for some months to come. And it may be that we are on the threshhold of another, and much more terrible, year of famine. It behoves us, therefore, to lose no time in reorganising and strengthening the forces with which Government hopes to contend against famine.

23. The amount of grain carried daily into Southern India will have to be greatly increased. The present estimate, founded on the figures of the Local Governments, is that into the Madras, Mysore, and Hyderabad districts alone, from 4,500 to 5,000* tons of food may have to be carried daily; whereas 2,500 tons a day was the greatest quantity carried during the past season. I believe this full task, if it be required, can be accomplished. During the Bengal famine the railways, working from three directions, carried at times as much as 4,000 tons of food a day; and the railways into Madras and Mysore work from four different ports, besides the fifth line from the Bombay direction. No time should be lost in framing, in publishing to the trade generally, and in bringing into effect on the guaranteed railways, a scheme whereby 4,500 to 5,000 tons of food can, if consigned by the trade, be carried daily into the famine districts of Madras and Mysore. When the railway has brought the required supply of food into the country, the question will arise, whether the famine-stricken cattle can suffice for the task of

* This quantity would give subsistence to about ten millions of people.

distributing by cart the large quantities required in the interior of the districts. And the problem will have to be faced and decided at once, whether it will be best to lay down rough tramways for carriage of grain, or to bring the destitute poor to places near the railway lines, or to promote their emigration into other provinces.

24. Next, all the best engineering skill available in the many provinces of India should, I think, be lent to the Madras Government, so that a sufficient number of large public works may be opened in all parts of the Madras as well as of the Mysore famine country, at which the largest possible proportion of the two and half millions of people now supported by the State may be employed under proper supervision on works which will help to protect the country from future famines. The districts of Madras and Mysore are studded with irrigation tanks, and are traversed by rivers, many of which are already bridled and turned into irrigation channels. Much great work of this kind remains to be done. The projects and estimates for such works may not be everywhere ready in full detail: but it would be better for the people and for the country that the Government should accept a moderate proportion of failures in such works than not to attempt them at all. It would be wiser to lay out one million sterling on irrigation channels and reservoirs, which will store water for future needs, or on other works of lasting utility, than to spend half a million on petty works, which cannot be adequately supervised, and are of no permanent usefulness. Of the famine roads which in 1874 were undertaken in Bengal, about one-half had to be left unbridged and unfinished. These have since fallen into a condition of utter uselessness, owing to the inability of local funds to complete and maintain them. I believe that it would be highly desirable to sanction for Madras a special Chief Engineer for famine works, as was done for Bengal in 1874. Nothing is more essential to successful administration in such a crisis as the present than the concentration of authority in the hands of a single man of energy and judgment, who shall be responsible to the Head of the Local Government alone. I am satisfied that the great success which has attended the operations for the relief of the present famine in Bombay has been mainly due to the fact that this principle has been strictly acted on. The Chief Engineer, Major-General Kennedy, has been virtually responsible to no one but the Governor himself; and I believe that both the late and present Governors of Bombay have thus been able to carry out their orders with a vigour, promptitude, and success which would otherwise have been impossible.

25. When the employment of relief laborers shall have been thus made over to professional agency, the civil officers will be able to give their time to organising and supervising gratuitous relief, and to saving the helpless poor from starvation.

26. The two main objects to which the best endeavours, and all the available power, of the Government of India and the Local Governments must now be directed are,—*firstly*, the framing and working of a scheme whereby 4,500 to 5,000 tons of food may be carried daily into the famine country; and, *secondly*, the selection and commencement of large public works of lasting utility, on which all the able-bodied relief recipients of either sex and any age should at once be employed. If the rainy season, which has begun so badly, should happily end well, these special exertions on the part of the State, of the railways, and of public servants, may not be required beyond December next. If the season ends badly anywhere, then these exertions will have to be continued on behalf of such afflicted tracts until August 1878. In any case, the lives of millions and the useful expenditure of large public funds must depend, during the next five months, on the arrangements that may now be made. If matters are allowed to drift, there may be terrible loss of life, and there must be a wasteful expenditure of vast sums of public money, which might, under proper arrangements, bequeath great and useful works to the district wherein it is incurred.

27. The beneficial effect of money expended on well-considered and well-organised public works will be felt in the future. But for the immediate relief of the present distress the creation and supervision of new means of transport are urgently needed. I have every reason to believe that our reserve of grain is amply sufficient to meet the increasing demand, and that, even if it runs short, we may reckon with confidence on the enterprise of private trade to supply the deficiency. But the arrangements which must now be made for distributing over large tracts of country, where no sufficient means of transport yet exist, that quantity of grain which their population requires, and the trade is able to supply, will be as difficult and delicate as they are necessary.

28. I have not included the Bombay districts in the tracts where special joint effort by the Supreme and Local Government is at once required; because prospects in Bombay are not so bad as in the south-eastern districts, and because relief labour in that Presidency has, for several months past, been employed on well-organised works of permanent usefulness.

29. I am afraid that the situation in Mysore is, in proportion to its area and population, even more critical than in Madras. The Mysore demand for imported grain has, throughout the famine, been larger with reference to the distressed population than in the Madras Presidency. The fate of the crops now in the ground is more doubtful in parts of Mysore than anywhere else. The employment of the destitute poor on useful public works has, since April last, been quite inadequate to the occasion. At the present time the persons on gratuitous relief are three times as many as the relief laborers on public works. In Bombay, the numbers on gratuitous relief are now little more than half the total of relief laborers. In Madras the total number on gratuitous relief is somewhat less than the total on works. Reports have been received from more than one Madras district that people in the last stage of distress flock over from Mysore to British relief-houses for help. In this Province immediate steps must be taken for reorganising the relief administration.

30. As my colleagues are aware, it is my intention to visit Madras and Mysore immediately. Before starting on this journey, I have thought it desirable to place on record my reasons for undertaking it. These will be found in the foregoing general statement of the main facts of the present condition of the famine-stricken districts in Southern India. I cannot contemplate such a condition of things without the most serious anxiety and the deepest sympathy with all those local authorities who, after prolonged and arduous exertion, are now confronted with new administrative difficulties.

31. It is unnecessary, and indeed undesirable, to discuss in the present Minute any of the particular measures which have been, or may have to be, adopted for meeting those difficulties. The teachings of experience would be as barren as they are bitter, were it impossible to derive, from study not only of the phenomena of the late famine in Bengal, but also of the course of the present famine in Madras and Bombay, a clear apprehension of certain general principles of famine management. The soundness of these principles is, I think, established both by the beneficial results of their timely and intelligent application, and also by the disastrous consequences which have attended the disregard of them. I cannot doubt that they should everywhere guide our action. But it is obvious that the application of them must always be easier in some localities than in others. My object, therefore, in now proceeding to Madras is, not to urge upon the administrative authorities of that Presidency the adoption of any system of operations devised, *a priori*, without due reference to local peculiarities, but to endeavour, by frank unprejudiced personal conference with His Grace the Governor, to ascertain how far it may be practically in my power to place unreservedly at his disposal, for the furtherance of measures approved by his judgment and experience, all those resources which are commanded only by the Government of India.

32. Two or three such measures are, indeed, already foreshadowed by the Duke of Buckingham in an important Minute, which has only just reached me. In this Minute His Grace has practically condemned the principle of giving extraordinary diet and comforts, costing several rupees a month per head, to all inmates of relief camps. He has also wisely decided that none who can work shall be relieved except on public works: and he has indicated some large public works, mainly of irrigation, which will supply labor for all applicants in six districts and parts of two others.

33. Should it be found possible to develop yet further the salutary principles on which these decisions are based, by bringing the whole of that portion of the relieved population which is capable of work under a well-organised engineering supervision, one of the great dangers with which the Madras Presidency is now threatened will have been successfully averted. But, even to carry out with complete efficiency the wise measures already announced by His Grace, the local Public Works Department will, I should think, require some addition to the strength of its staff, and some relaxation of departmental rules. The Governor of Madras has, no doubt rightly, preferred schemes for storing surplus water to projects for carrying it away: and the

Madras Engineers are, perhaps, the best hydraulic Engineers in all India. It will be my earnest endeavour to afford the Government of Madras every encouragement and assistance in my power, for the prompt and bold development of large local public works of every useful kind. In the circumstances we have now to deal with, it is not absolutely necessary that such works should be remunerative in the ordinary sense. Since relief labor must now be employed, and employed on an enormous scale, it is, in my opinion, a matter of primary importance that it should be employed on works of the greatest possible permanent utility, even though such works be wanting in the remunerative conditions requisite to justify our sanction of them in ordinary times.

34. So long as we might reasonably hope that the worst difficulties and dangers of the Madras famine would by this time be passing over, I have purposely refrained from visiting that Presidency, lest my presence there should, however unintentionally, prove embarrassing, rather than helpful, to the efforts of the Local Government.

35. But, in face of the facts recorded and reviewed in the preceding paragraphs of this Minute, I can no longer question the urgency of my own duty, and that of all concerned, under the pressure of a natural calamity greater than any which, so far as I know, has in modern times afflicted India. It is now clear that the humane and unremitting efforts of the Madras Government have proved insufficient to diminish the intensity, or reduce the area, of this calamity. The distress, which appears to be increasing with frightful rapidity, must, even under the most skilful, the most economical, and the most energetic management, strain to the utmost the administrative abilities of the Local Government, and the financial resources of the Empire. Therefore I cannot doubt that the Governor of Madras is entitled to receive from the Viceroy the unreserved assistance of all the technical skill and special experience this Empire can furnish, for the relief of the people and the revenue by a vigorous prosecution of the wisest measures that can be devised. In short, we are now fairly engaged in a terrible conflict with nature: our line of battle has been broken at Madras and Mysore; and it is, therefore, at these points we should now concentrate all our reserved force.

36. Nothing could be further from my intention than to interfere unduly with the local authorities and the devoted officers, who have so long and zealously been combating the growth of a gigantic catastrophe. Although, up to the present moment, the result has not equalled the assiduity of their untiring efforts, yet the energy and devotion of the district officers throughout Madras, during the protracted and increasing strain upon their physical and mental faculties, cannot, I think, be too highly or gratefully appreciated. It is not to inadequate energy or intelligence, but to inadequate numbers and inadequate executive powers, that I attribute the incompleteness of their success.

37. My journey, therefore, to the famine-stricken districts of Southern India, and more especially my journey to Madras, is prompted by the hope that it may enable me to strengthen and augment the means on which His Grace the Governor of that Presidency is now dependent for the satisfactory solution of a problem as serious as any which has ever occupied the mind, or taxed the abilities, of an Indian Statesman.

38. I think that the highest expert talent procurable from any part of India should now, at once, be placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Madras Government. The Duke of Buckingham will be able to supplement, and direct, the special knowledge of experts by the large generalisations of a varied experience. Such a combination can scarcely fail to ensure ultimately to the Government of Madras an administrative success commensurate with the magnitude of those difficulties which nothing short of the coolest judgment and most resolute firmness can now overcome.

SIMLA, 12*th August* 1877. LYTTON.

THE COLLECTION OF PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND THEIR DUE EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

No. 773, Governor-General's Camp, Madras, the 31st August 1877.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I., *Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of Madras.*

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor of Madras in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter which, under the direction of His Excellency the Viceroy, I have this day addressed to the Government of Bengal, in regard to the question of applying to the public for subscriptions in aid of Famine Relief.

2. The immediate object of this letter was to explain to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal somewhat more fully than had been done in the telegram of the 12th of August the views and wishes of the Government of India in regard to appeals by Government for public subscriptions, and it is desirable that His Grace should also be informed of the considerations which led His Excellency to adopt these views.

3. With reference to paragraph 7 of the enclosed letter, I am directed to state that His Excellency finds on the proceedings of the Committee* held on the 24th August, a resolution that the Fund should be devoted (1) to contributions in aid of local Committees for the relief of necessitous poor, not reached by the Government, (2) to contributions towards the care of destitute children, (3) to making allotment towards any other special objects which seem to come within the scope and ability of the Fund. The whole discussion tends to show that it was the desire of the Committee to adapt its work to objects and measures of relief, other than those already covered by the action of Government, but in considering the terms by which the Committee define the objects to which their funds will be devoted the Viceroy fails to gather such complete and specific information on the point as he could desire. He has no objection whatever to the benefits of private charity being directed towards those necessitous poor whom the action of Government cannot reach, and accepts it as quite probable that among women of the respectable classes, among persons on very small fixed incomes, and even among agriculturists who are struggling to remain at their homes, there may be cases, which ought not to come within the scope of Government action, but which may very properly be relieved by private charity wherever private charity has the necessary agency at its disposal. Similarly in regard to children, though Government is in one way or another endeavouring to keep alive all destitute or orphan children that may be thrown on its hands, there may well be room for private charity in regard to children not within this category, and moreover the work of providing for and supporting such children hereafter, either by grants to orphanages or to those who will receive such children, is obviously a fit subject for private charity. His Excellency understands that it was not the object of the Committee to express, in a general resolution, specific rules or detailed instructions, but doubtless these will be drawn out hereafter. In the mean time as Lord Lytton learns that the subject has been under the consideration of His Grace the Governor, he will be glad to receive information as to the conclusions which the Madras Government have come to, and to learn not only what are the *specific* objects in detail to which funds are to be devoted, but also what agency the Committee propose to employ both in large towns and in the interior for the attainment of those objects. In large towns there will no doubt be plenty of volunteer agency available, but in the villages His Excellency apprehends that, outside the chain of relief organization subordinate to the Collector, it will be difficult to find the requisite agency, and Lord Lytton deprecates the diversion of this organization to purposes other than those of Government relief. This objection is not based on imaginary grounds. Experience has shown that, when the Government relief organization has been placed under the orders of a Central Committee, it has led not only to the Collectors being burthened with additional work having to submit double sets of returns, and to correspond with an

* General Committee, Madras Famine Relief Fund.

additional master, but also to a considerable amount of friction and some unseemly discussions between Government officials and their superiors. His Excellency hopes therefore that the Government of Madras will be able to direct the operations of the Committee into some line, where the agency to be employed will not be that of the overworked establishment already employed by Government.

No. 772, Governor-General's Camp, Madras, the 31st August 1877.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I., *Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

SIR,

THE attention of His Excellency the Viceroy has been drawn to certain correspondence which has passed between the Lord Mayor of London and the General Committee, Madras Famine Relief Fund, in regard to a private meeting held in Calcutta for forming a Famine Relief Committee; and from this correspondence it appears that considerable misapprehension exists as to His Excellency's views on the subject of appeals to the public in aid of famine relief. I am, therefore, directed to communicate to you, in continuation of the Viceroy's telegram of the 12th August, the views of the Government of India on this important subject.

2. The Madras Government have undertaken to keep people alive by all available means within their power; they undertake to relieve the famine-stricken by giving work to those who can work; by giving food and attendance either in relief camps or kitchens to famine-stricken people who cannot work, and they distribute relief in the shape of a money-dole to nearly half a million of people at their villages; but in order to do this the whole available organisation of the country is strained to the very utmost, and it is impossible to place this organisation at the disposal of any irresponsible committee.

3. Before, therefore, the Government of India could properly ask for, or even accept, the charitable assistance of the public, it would be necessary to ascertain what measures of relief, other than those already adopted by Government, the Central Committee propose to adopt, and what organisation, other than the Government organisation, is at their disposal for carrying out those measures.

4. The Viceroy in his telegram of the 12th explained that he was unwilling "to appeal for public subscriptions in aid of the efforts which Government was making to keep people alive," that is to say, he was unwilling to ask for public subscriptions in order to supplement the Government expenditure on the same lines, for the same ends, and through the same channels of organisation as the Government had already occupied. To have done this would be merely asking for public subscriptions in aid of the Indian revenues, and it was unlikely on the one hand that the public would have cared to subscribe for this purpose, while on the other the assistance which such subscriptions could have given would have borne but an infinitesimal proportion to the expenditure of half a million sterling a month which the Government has already to defray on account of famine.

5. There was another consideration which, in His Excellency's opinion, rendered it specially inopportune to appeal to the Indian public for subscriptions in aid of Imperial expenditure on famine, so long especially as the objects and agency of such charity are not distinctly and definitely separated from the objects and agency of Government expenditure. It had become manifest that, in order to meet the heavy drain on the finances of India, which the Madras and Bombay famines were already causing, the Government would sooner or later be obliged to resort to increased taxation over the whole country, and it followed necessarily from the nature of the case that the very class from whom subscriptions might be expected would have to bear the burthen of taxation; the Viceroy was, therefore, unwilling to ask for public subscriptions from the same persons, who would hereafter have to bear a heavy burthen of taxation for precisely the same objects as those to which their subscriptions were to be devoted.

6. This last consideration of course applies only to subscriptions raised in India and in no way to appeals made in England; but its importance is increased by the fact that, in addition to the destitution in Madras, the Government have to face anticipated scarcity also over a great portion of Northern India.

7. His Excellency in his telegram of the 12th instant added that, "if any definite objects can be specified which are beyond the scope of the operations of Government, and to which the subscriptions of the public can be usefully applied, there can be no objection." At that time the Government of India had received no communication on the subject from the Government of Madras, and the newspaper reports of the public meetings left it quite uncertain whether the objects to which the Committee destined their funds were those already provided for by Government, or not: in fact, the telegram ultimately sent home by the Committee to the Lord Mayor leaves the question still open to the utmost doubt, and points rather to the assistance being devoted to relief works and relief camps than to any fresh field of action. His Excellency has now, however, had an opportunity of conferring with the Government of Madras, and learns from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham that the Committee propose to devote the funds received by them to special objects not coming within the scope of Government relief, two of which objects are understood to be the relief of those who are not yet so reduced as to leave their villages or to apply for Government assistance, and the support of orphans and destitute children not reached by Government agency. His Excellency is now in correspondence with the Government of Madras with a view to formulating somewhat more precisely the objects to which private charity will be devoted and the agency through which it will be applied.

"Committee earnestly solicit your Lordship's powerful influence, support, appeal, assistance, for afflicted population Southern India * * * Property sold for food; villages largely deserted; poor wandering search sustenance; resources lower middle class exhausted owing famine prices; prompt liberal assistance sympathy may mitigate suffering."

8. While therefore it remains in the Viceroy's opinion undesirable for the Government itself to ask those, who will hereafter have to bear the burthen of taxation on account of famine expenditure, to give their private subscriptions also towards the same object, His Excellency desires that every encouragement may be given to spontaneous efforts which may be made in this direction. Lord Lytton is very far from desiring to impede the flow of private charity, and is only anxious to secure that it should be devoted to useful purposes apart from those already taken up by the State, and that it should not be diverted into a simple contribution to the revenues of the State.

By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

C. BERNARD,

Addl. Secy. to the Government of India.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, FORT ST. GEORGE.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877. { Register No. 53.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Simla on Monday the 5th November 1877 upon his autumn tour.

His Excellency will march to Mussoorie, visit Agra and Cawnpore, and arrive in Calcutta by the end of November 1877.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India *in the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

Legislative Dept.
20.11.77.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1877. { Register No. 53.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 5th November 1877.

No. 1664A.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the—

Districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree (called in Act XIV of 1874 the Julpigoree and Darjeeling Divisions), excepting that part known as the Western Dooars to which the Act has already been extended.

District of Hazáribágh.

„ of Lohardugga.

„ of Manbhoom.

Purgunnah Dhalbhoom in Singhbhoom.

Mehals of Angul and Banki.

No. 1664B.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) to the—

Districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree (called in Act XIV of 1874 the Julpigoree and Darjeeling Divisions.)

District of Hazáribágh.

„ of Lohardugga.

„ of Manbhoom.

Purgunnah Dhalbhoom in Singhbhoom.

Mehals of Angul and Banki.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India *in the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 2097.

Fort William, the 24th November 1877.

THE following Notification by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General is published for general information.

By Order,

LINDSAY NEILL,

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive in Calcutta by a special train at 5 P. M., Calcutta time, on Thursday, the 29th November 1877.

His Excellency will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers and other Gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honor of Native troops will be drawn up on the platform at the Howrah Railway Station, with Band and Color.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road and Esplanade Row.

The Body Guard will form the Escort.

A Guard of Honor of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps will be drawn up in front of Government House.

A Viceregal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Excellency alights at Government House.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, Colonel,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1877. { Register No. 33.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House on Tuesday, the 18th December 1877, at 9-30 P. M.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Thursday, the 13th. Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, will be good enough to add the names of the gentlemen who will present them.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them the two cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The carriages of gentlemen (except such as have the private entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate. Carriages will take up at the Grand Stairs.

By Command,
G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1877. {Register No. 33.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1877.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON will hold a Drawing-Room at Government House at 9-30 on the evening of Thursday, December 20th.

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing-Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 15th, and to bring with them to the Drawing-Room the two cards which will be sent to them; one to be given on entering Government House, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name of the lady by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting as soon as possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing-Room.

Ladies are requested to appear in full dress with trains. Trains, however, will not be considered indispensable.

The carriages of those who have the private entrée will enter by the South-East Gateway, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-West Gateway.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1877. {Register No. 33.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will arrive at 4-30 P.M., 1st January 1878, at the Museum, where he will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Trustees of the Museum, and the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta.

A Guard of Honor will be in attendance opposite the entrance.

HIS EXCELLENCY will be conducted upstairs to a dais in the west corridor facing the Statue.

On and around the dais seats will be provided for the Members of HIS EXCELLENCY'S Family, the Lieutenant-Governor, Maharaja of Burdwan, Trustees, and Commissioner.

All present will rise as HIS EXCELLENCY enters, and remain standing till he takes his seat.

The President of Board of Trustees will then briefly address HIS EXCELLENCY, explaining the circumstances under which he has been requested to perform the ceremony of unveiling the Statue.

The Maharaja of Burdwan will then address HIS EXCELLENCY. At the conclusion of his address, HIS EXCELLENCY will proceed to the foot of the Statue and unveil it.

HIS EXCELLENCY will then return to his place on the dais and address the assembly.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, HIS EXCELLENCY will be conducted to his carriage by the Trustees, &c., as on arrival.

Full Dress will be worn by Officers wearing uniform.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

All arrangements regarding seats and admission of spectators will be made by the Museum Authorities.

By Command,

GEORGE VILLIERS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877. {Register No. 33.

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 27th December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to Salt.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of amending the law relating to Salt; it is hereby enacted as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Salt Act, 1877;"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the twenty-eighth day of December 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same Schedule.

"Maund" defined.

3. In this Act "maund" means a maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight.

General.

Duty on salt imported by sea.

4. The Indian Tariff Act, 1875, Schedule A, No. 49, shall be amended as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) in column three, for the figures and word "3,200 tolahs," the figures and words "$82\frac{2}{7}$lbs. avoirdupois" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in column 5, for the numbers "1" and "13," the numbers "2" and "8" respectively shall be substituted.

Bombay and Madras.

Duty on salt imported by land.

5. On all salt imported by land into any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, a customs-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea.

Bombay.

Duty on salt manufactured in Bombay.

6. On all salt manufactured in any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea.

Madras.

Madras Act VI of 1871 amended.

7. For section 11 of the Madras Salt Excise Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted:—

"11. On all salt manufactured in any district, or part of a district, to which this Act may be extended, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the said presidency by sea, and shall be paid under such orders as the Board of Revenue from time to time make in this behalf:

"Provided that no such duty shall be leviable until the salt is about to be removed from the place of storage, and that no salt shall be so removed without a permit authorizing its removal from store; and such permit shall specify the quantity to be removed and the excise-duty levied or due thereon."

Sum to be imposed to cover cost of salt.

8. The Government of Fort St. George shall from time to time, by notification in the Local Gazette, fix as part of the price of every maund of salt sold under its orders within any local area, such sum or sums as it may deem sufficient to cover the cost of importation, purchase, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage.

Power to alter sum.

9. The said Government may from time to time vary such sum or sums for any description of salt, or for any local area, with reference to all or any of the following considerations, (namely):—

(*a*) the place in which the salt is sold;

(*b*) the quantity of the salt sold in any transaction;

(*c*) any other circumstances affecting its sale.

Price to be paid in each local area for salt sold.

10. The price to be paid to the said Government in any local area mentioned in any notification under section eight or section nine shall, for every maund of salt sold in such

area, be equal to the customs-duty for the time being leviable on a maund of salt imported by sea into the presidency of Fort St. George, together with the sum or sums fixed under the said sections.

The sums under section eight shall be taken, until altered for any local area by notification under section eight or section nine, to be the following, namely: in the districts of Malabar and South Canara, for home-made salt, five annas per maund, and for imported salt, eight annas per maund, and in all other districts of the Presidency of Fort St. George, three annas per maund.

Orissa.

Duty on salt manufactured in Orissa.

11. In modification of Bengal Act No. VII of 1864, section 9, a duty shall be paid on salt manufactured at any place in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under that Act, at such rate, not exceeding three rupees, four annas, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time fix for such place.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1844 ...	Transit duties: Salt.	Section 43.
XXIV of 1869 ...	Salt in Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1874 ...	Salt in Ganjam and Orissa.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1874...	Laws' Local extent.	So far as it relates to Act XXIV of 1869.
XI of 1875 ...	Salt in Madras...	The whole.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—SALT.

Fort William, the 28th December 1877.

No. 254.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of "the Salt Act, 1877," the Governor-General in Council directs that on and after this date the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under Bengal Act VII of 1864, shall be as follows, for each maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight:—

When such salt is manufactured—	Rs.	A.
(*a.*) At any place between the southern boundary of the Pooree district and the Kusbhadra river	2	8
(*b.*) At any place between the Kusbhadra river and the southern boundary of the Cuttack district	2	10
(*c.*) At any place between the southern boundary of the Cuttack district and the Mahánadi river	2	12
(*d.*) At any place between the Mahánadi and Dhámra rivers	2	14
(*e.*) At any place between the Dhámra and Kánsbans rivers	3	0
(*f.*) At any place between the Kánsbans river and the northern boundary of the Balasore district	3	2

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

Legis. Dept
31. 1. 78

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